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APPRAISALS OF CDE CONFERENCE RESULTS CONTINUE

Grinevskiy-Pyadyshev News Conference

LD252320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Report on press conference at USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow on 25 September on results of Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe, conducted by Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry; with special ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of USSR delegation to Stockholm]

[Text] [Announcer] At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow, a press conference was held for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was devoted to the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with the conclusion of the conference in Stockholm. [video shows press conference room and Grinevskiy addressing journalists] The press conference was conducted by Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Grinevskiy, head of the USSR delegation to the Stockholm conference and special envoy, addressed the journalists. He said:

[Text] [Begin recording] [Grinevskiy] An appraisal of the agreements reached at the Stockholm conference which ended a few days ago was given in the statement made yesterday by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It stressed that a big step was taken in Stockholm in the matter of easing tension and improving the political climate, which is so essential for a solution of the vital problems of our nuclear age.

The Stockholm document, which was adopted by 33 European states as well as the United States and Canada, displays new thinking and a fresh approach in international affairs, which in the final analysis should lead to an elimination of the military threat menacing mankind.

What is the Stockholm document? [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 September, Morning Edition, page 5 carries a report on the press conference and Grinevskiy's address which eliminates the preceding question and adds the following: Essentially this is the first accord within the framework of the large-scale program for peace, disarmament, and security which was proposed by the Soviet Union in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.] In a practical context, it is a complex of political and military measures, drafted in some detail, leading to a reduction in the threat of military confrontation in Europe, the continent most packed with weaponry on our planet.

First, in accordance with this document, the states have taken upon themselves the obligation to give 42 days' notice of all exercises by land troops and by contingents of air and naval forces connected with them, when more than 13,000 men and 300 tanks are participating. A special sub level is established for Air Force Exercise: 200 aircraft flights during the period of the exercise, after which the necessary information about them will be provided. [The IZVESTIYA version renders the preceding sentence: A special sub-level of 200 aircraft takeoffs for the duration of exercises has been established as regards air force exercises, and any necessary information will be made available when this level is exceeded.]

According to calculations by specialists, this covers practically 90 percent of all the air force activity being conducted in Europe. States will provide prior notification not only of exercises, but also transfers and concentrations of troops. This means that henceforth, the United States will give notification of all transfers of its troops to Europe above the stated notification parameter. Such accords will lead to a reduction of the risk of a military conflict, and therefore to a more calm and stable climate in Europe.

Second, the states will also exchange annually plans for military activity which is subject to notification. This is one of the most important sections of the agreement, showing how far states are going toward each other in order to remove suspicion and to turn the train of thought back from a military to a peaceful tone.

Third, observers will be invited to all military activity -- exercises, movements, or transfers of troops -- above the level of 17,000 men. Such invitations will be compulsory so that all states can be convinced that the military activity being conducted complies with the accord on notification and does not threaten anyone.

Fourth, it has also proven possible to reach agreement on certain elements of the limitation of military exercises. But this is only the beginning, and this topic must subsequently be developed further.

Fifth, one of the most significant sections of the Stockholm accord are the provisions concerning inspection. At many disarmament talks this question has been -- and continues to be -- the stumbling block. And this is not without ill intent. On the contrary, the myth was circulated that allegedly the USSR is opposed to monitoring [kontrol], that it will never permit inspectors onto its territory.

The Stockholm conference dispelled this myth. Where there is a subject for a serious accord -- whether disarmament or confidence-building measures -- the USSR is no less interest than other states and perhaps even more in the strict observations by all the states of the obligations they have undertaken. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1440 GMT on 25 September also carries a report on the news conference with a recording of Grinevskiy's address. The Domestic Service and IZVESTIYA versions add: Therefore, our country readily went for the accord by which every state in the zone embraced by the confidence-building measures allows its territory not more than three inspections per year. Here, of course, the legitimate interests of states' security have been taken into account. Inspection will not be carried out in closed regions, at military and defense sites. This is the first agreement in history concerning armaments which envisages on-site inspections.]

Finally, the crowning aspect of the whole agreement is the understanding on the non-use of force in all of its forms, including in its most dangerous manifestation, the use of armed force. Thus, a considerable step has been made toward making this obligation an effective law of international life which no one is permitted to break. Of course, in Stockholm success was not achieved on all questions, whose solution would have fully guaranteed the creation of firm foundations for trust and security in Europe. At the same time, the results of the Stockholm forum are the maximum possible at the present time and they can become the starting point for the adoption of new and effective decisions for achieving disarmament in Europe. Now a few words about the way the agreement was reached in Stockholm. Let me say outright that the way to the agreement was not an easy one. The Stockholm conference had not only it ardent adherents, but also its firm opponents. That is why each step in the agreement, each clause in this document was achieved literally after a struggle. Right up to the last minute the rate of the accord hung on a hair-thread, as they say. It was September arrived and there was still no agreement.

There were delays in agreeing to the text with regard to inspection. There were also still serious differences over the parameters regarding notification. Then one had to have recourse to the following method: Late in the evening of 19 September, the clock was stopped at the conference, so as to provide an additional 3 days for final agreement of the unresolved issues. Indeed, it was only on 22 September that the conference was able to adopt the final document.

[Moscow Domestic Service and IZVESTIYA add: However, it must be acknowledged that right up to the start of this year, the conference was more like a discussion club, than a forum where serious talks take place. The sides exchanged prepared speeches; verbal skirmishes broke out occasionally. But it went no further. No talks, as such, took place, and no understandings were elaborated.] What was the turning point in altering the state of affairs in Stockholm? Thinking back, one can now say with confidence that it was the solution proposed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his celebrated statement of 15 January, this year.

[The IZVESTIYA version adds: It was noted that up to that point all movement at the conference had hinged heavily on the question of what kind of military activity in Europe should be subject to notification -- land forces, navy, and air force. The statement proposed a bold and, at the same time, simple solution. If it is not possible to solve the question of notification as a whole, then why not try to tackle it in parts. For example, agree now, at this stage of the conference, on notification of large ground and air force exercises, and carry the question of naval activity over to the next stage of the conference.]

Gradually and step by step, this sensible proposal made headway, and it was the basis of the compromise that was achieved in Stockholm. This, however, required a great deal of effort by all the participants of the conference.

[Moscow Domestic Service and IZVESTIYA add: The state of affairs in Stockholm was constantly kept in view by the Soviet leadership. Over the last year there has not been a single session where the USSR and other socialist countries have not put forward serious proposals aimed at resolving unresolved problems. These initiatives were in essence the conference's motive force.]

[The IZVESTIYA version adds: At the end of June the CPSU Central Committee Politburo held a special meeting to hear a report by the Soviet delegation on the state of affairs at the conference. The delegation was instructed to actively seek on the basis of reciprocity a fruitful conclusion to this important international forum. Now we can report that the delegation has carried out these instructions.

[But it would be unfair to speak only about the contribution of the socialist countries. The Stockholm document is an amalgam of the collective efforts of all the countries without exception. The neutral and nonaligned states, which did a great deal to bring positions closer together, especially at difficult and crucial stages of the talks, played a big part in the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference.]

Naturally, there would have been no agreement without reciprocal steps by the members of NATO, including the United States. [IZVESTIYA adds: At the last stage of the conference they displayed goodwill and a desire for compromise. This was shown in the achievement of an accord on the transfer of forces to Europe from other continents, on notification parameters, inspections, and a number of other issues. They withdrew their proposals on information concerning the structure and deployment of armed forces and notification of troops' extra-garrison activities, which had long been an obstacle to successful completion of the conference.]

All this shows that between East and West in general and between the USSR and the United States in particular a dialogue can exist leading to mutual understanding and accords.

[The IZVESTIYA version concludes: It was noted at the press conference that summit meetings and talks, in particular the exchange of views that took place between the Soviet and French leaders at the beginning of July, played an important part in arranging collaboration between the socialist and Western countries. Talks among the foreign ministers of the USSR, Britain, Italy, the FRG, and other European countries also played a big part. Questions pertaining to the reaching of an agreement in Stockholm were discussed at the recent meeting between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. The result of all these efforts was the Stockholm document on confidence-building and security measures.

[Journalists' questions were answered.]

[Pyadyshev] Thank you Oleg Alekseyevich. We will move on to questions.

[Pavlov] Pavlov of APN. Immediately after the signing of the documents in Stockholm there were many commentaries and in particular there were statements that the understanding in Stockholm is mainly an understanding between blocs and that the interests of other countries have thus not been taken fully into account.

[Grinevskiy] In this document all states are in an equal position. One must say that in the European process in general and at the Stockholm conference in particular, states are participating on a bloc basis but represent themselves. Therefore, all states -- the United States, Britain, Malta, Cyprus, Sweden -- all speak as equals and enjoy equal rights.

[Unidentified questioner] (?Do you think that) the Stockholm conference has provided a positive impulse for other talks, for example the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe?

[Grinevskiy] Of course, there is no direct link between the talks in Stockholm and the other talks being held on disarmament. But, in itself, the success achieved in Stockholm must unquestionably give psychological and political impetus for progress at other talks, too. The events in Stockholm show that even in the present, serious situation it is possible to achieve accords if there is persistence and good will to this end. That is what Stockholm tells us. And this does, indeed, apply to Vienna and the other talks on disarmament as well.

[Pyadyshev] Okay. Are there any more questions? Yes, please go ahead.

[Interpreter] A question from THE WASHINGTON POST: You mentioned that a Politburo session took place at which the Soviet delegation in Stockholm was given instructions. Could you tell us whether this was the first Politburo session in the past 2 years in which the Soviet delegation to Stockholm was invited to participate, or was it the last session, in which they received some details, or more general instructions on the question in hand?

[Grinevskiy] I have already said that the situation at the Stockholm conference was constantly at the focus of attention of the Soviet leadership and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I will particularly emphasize the fact that a report from the Soviet delegation was heard specially at the Politburo session on 26 June, at which the state of affairs in Stockholm was considered in detail. The Soviet delegation was given extremely detailed and serious instructions to work toward the attainment, on a reciprocal basis, of a successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference. [end recording]

[Announcer] A correspondent from the British GUARDIAN then attempted to draw the attention of the participants in the press conference to the so-called "Daniloff affairs." Here is the reply given him by Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who presided over the press conference:

[Begin recording] [Pyadyshev] Well, esteemed colleagues, we did agree that this press conference should deal with an entirely specific question, that of the results of the Stockholm conference. But since this question has been raised, I would like to say briefly that we in the Soviet Union do not believe that it is impossible to arrive at some sort of compromise in the case cited by our colleague from THE GUARDIAN. For a positive settlement of this issue, we believe that a calm atmosphere is necessary. At present, appropriate contacts on this question are in progress in New York, and we believe that a mutually acceptable settlement can be found. To this I would like to add that we in the Soviet Union are indignant at the way the Soviet citizen Zakharov has been treated in New York. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Stepanowicz, a correspondent of Polish radio and television, has broached important themes in his question: How do things stand with the transfer of discussion of the question of independent naval and air force exercises to the second stage of the conference?

[Begin recording] [Grinevskiy] Mutual understanding on this was reached at the conference. The chairman of the conference made a statement that was entered in the record or protocol of the meeting, which said that in the future, every delegation will have the right to raise at the conference any question that accords with the mandate of the conference. We made a statement to the effect that at the next stage of the conference, the Soviet Union intends to raise the question of independent naval and air exercises. The Soviet Union, all the socialist countries and, I would say, virtually all the neutral countries regard the question of independent naval and air exercises as very important and serious. Without a solution of these questions, there cannot be a strong and stable system of confidence and security in Europe. Judge for yourselves: How can you exclude the question of air and naval forces from the equation on which the problem of security is based? After all, these are among the most aggressive components of contemporary armed forces. If we look at past history, we see that for the United States the war began with a Japanese air and naval strike against the U.S. base at Pearl Harbor. In Europe the war began for many countries with an air strike. So it would certainly be detrimental to the interests of European states to explode aviation and independent activities of naval forces. We will raise these questions seriously and resolutely at the next stage.

[Pyadyshev] I think that we have reason to congratulate Ambassador Grievskiy and the leaders of the delegation from the other 34 states -- who have worked hard for about 3 years -- to congratulate them on the great success achieved at the stockholm conference. Thank you for your attention. All the best. Goodbye. [applause] [end recording]

Reply to Polish Correspondent

LD260029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Interview with USSR special ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet CDE delegation in Stockholm, by Moscow correspondent Witold Stefanowicz on "World Panorama" program, in Moscow on 25 September -- live]

[Text] [Stefanowicz] I have been lucky enough to secure an interview with Ambassador ad Personam Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm conference, for our meeting tonight. Could you tell Warsaw Radio listeners what, in your opinion, are the essence and fundamental principles of the new style of international political thinking, mentioned in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on the subject of the Stockholm conference?

[Grinevskiy in Russian fading into Polish translation] I think that the very agreement in Stockholm, the manner in which it was achieved, and what has been achieved comprise a starting point for a new way of thinking to take root on European soil, particularly in Stockholm. Of course, in order to reach agreement, many states had to overcome old convictioins, ideas, conventions and conditions in order to take a broader view of the situation. To the extent that it was possible to place at the center of attention not narrowly understood national interests or narrowly understood interests of security but the widely understood prospect of consolidating peace in Europe -- to this extent, symptoms of the new thinking and new approach to international politics have been revealed and have been demonstrated in Stockholm, because we live in a nuclear and space era. You are right, the value of this agreement is the fact that it has been proved that the new thinking is making its way in this dangerous nuclear century. Let a different approach also prevail during other talks; let the talking parties find the strength and conviction to be guided by this new manner of thinking. We will then learn that wisdom and common sense shall prevail.

[Stefanowicz] What can you say about the second stage of the Stockholm conference?

[Grinevskiy] Let us hope that the example of the first stage will be decisive for the second one.

[Stefanowicz] I would like to congratulate you on behalf of Polish radio listeners, on the success which you have also contributed to with your personal effort and work.

[Grinevskiy] Thank you very much. I have always felt the attention and support for my work from the Polish delegation and Polish society, and I thank you very much for that.

Grinevskiy Reply to GDR Correspondent

LD251817 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Ambassador Extraordinary Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, today provided explanations at an international press conference in Moscow on the joint final document of the 35-state forum. Here is a report from our correspondent Klaus-Juergen Fischer:

[Fishcher] [Passage omitted summarizing Grinevskiy remarks at press conference] At the press conference, I asked the Soviet politician if he expected positive stimuli from the Stockholm results for the current negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. Here is what he said:

[Begin Grinevskiy recording in Russian fading into German translation] You see, there is of course no direct relation between the Stockholm conference and the other negotiations on disarmament issues. Yet, seen from a psychological and political point of view, the advances achieved in the Swedish capital themselves are of course capable of providing a simulus for the advancement of other rounds of talks. The Stockholm document proves after all, that even in today's complicated and serious situation, there are opportunities for reaching agreement when persistence and good will are present. This can also be transmitted to other disarmament negotiations.

I can also express this in a different way: The advances in Stockholm are capable of bringing in their wake a whole chain of similar agreements. For example, Stockholm can become a prologue for the successful conclusion of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. For example, one could create a situation such that at the Vienna meeting the decision is made on continuing to the second stage of the Stockholm conference, which should deal directly with disarmament issues.

The Stockholm results can be fertile ground for the Vienna meeting, and a program for this is already at hand; that is, the Budapest proposals of the socialist countries on a radical reduction of armed forces and weapons in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. [End recording]

Weinberger Reaction

LD251939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From "the World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] Reports are continuing to come in from New York on positive evaluations of the new large-scale peace initiatives of the USSR which were set forth in the speech by Comrade Shevardnadze at the session of the UN General Assembly. [passage omitted]

However, far from everyone is speaking so constructively. For example, the Pentagon chief, Weinberger, hastened to announce that he does not consider the Stockholm accord to be a useful agreement. Well, the displeasure of the chief of the U.S. defense department is quite understandable. For the decisions which were adopted in Stockholm restrict the scale of military activity in Europe. And the Pentagon, on the contrary, is doing everything possible to step up this activity -- from holding interminable military maneuvers to deploying in Western Europe ever new American nuclear missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons. [passage omitted] [video shows Weinberger speaking]

Comparison of Report on Agreement

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September, First Edition, carries on page 5 a TASS report under the headline "Confidence and Security for Europe" on the agreement at the Stockholm conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Comparison with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, under the headline "Details of Stockholm Conference Agreement Given," reveals following variations:

Paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...and strengthening security in accordance with the interests of all the European states and peoples. This is convincingly attested by the accords contained in the document. The accord on.... (adding passage)

Paragraph five, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...movement of troops, exchange of annual plans of notifiable military activity, invitation... (adding "notifiable")

Same paragraph, line seven reads in PRAVDA: They are of substantial significance for overcoming ingrained suspicion, lessening the risk of an armed conflict and use of force, and reducing the concern and alarm linked with the buildup of armed forces on the continent.

These measures lay... (rewording, reparagraphing, adding passage)

Paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...now to accords to ensure that the observance on confidence-building measures is backed up by effective and identical forms of verification.... (rewording)

Page AA 2, paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...whole all-European process, which was started more than 10 years ago in the Finnish capital. They are also.... (adding phrase)

Same paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...security and cooperation, and are the guarantee of a successful start to the second stage of the conference, which will DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF DISARMAMENT ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT....

REAGAN SPEECH 'PANEGYRIC FOR POLICY OF FORCE'

LD251955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya: newscast; commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Hello, comrades: Today reports from many countries said that statesmen holding very different views, including, for example, the leaders of the Governments of the FRG and Spain, have welcomed the results of the Stockholm Conference, calling it an important step toward easing tension and improving the international political climate. But a new speech by President Reagan has just been put out by the White House press service. From start to finish the entire speech is a panegyric for the policy of force. It is no coincidence that the President chose Roosevelt Hall of the White House for his speech, evidently believing that it was not named after Franklin Roosevelt, who followed a policy of cooperation with the USSR, but Theodore Roosevelt, who achieved fame through extolling U.S. military might as the Big Stick.

Reagan publicly stated that one of the present administration's main goals is to restore America's might. The President himself noted that he was referring, first and foremost, to a build-up in U.S. nuclear potential. It was no coincidence that the master of the White House listed four arguments against ending nuclear tests, although none of them are original.

He said the same old things about the need to constantly verify the combat readiness of U.S. nuclear arsenals and to add increasingly miniaturized atomic warheads to them, clearly for use in space, especially as the President again extolled the plans for star wars.

Nevertheless, on this occasion there was something new in the President's speech. He has probably never been so rude, not only about the Russians who continue to be merciless opponents, but also about his own congressmen. They are cutting allocations for the very star wars, for the production of chemical weapons, and for nuclear tests. The President even threatened the congressmen, saying that if a military budget reduced by Congress landed on his desk, he would quite simply veto it.

I do not know whether this will have any effect on the U.S. congressmen. But at a time when there is much discussion in the world of most important contemporary problems, the problem of strengthening world peace and the problem of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, speeches like the latest one made by the U.S. President clearly do not facilitate a businesslike discussion or an improvement of the political climate in the world.

WEINBERGER 'ENRAGED' AT CONGRESS' THREAT TO ARMS

LD260558 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS -- A letter by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Congress was circulated at a press conference held by the Pentagon here. In the letter Weinberger resorted to direct threats against lawmakers in case the latter "dare" to include in the compromise variant of the military spending bill an amendment on suspending for a year one-kiloton nuclear explosions.

The defence secretary was enraged by the fact that this amendment, if adopted, would become a hurdle to the development of new types of weapons, including those under the "star wars" programme.

PROPOSALS ON SAFE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY ESPOUSED

PM251449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

["Program for Creation of an International System for the State Development of Nuclear Energy (Proposals of the USSR)" -- TASS headline]

[Text] The utilization of nuclear energy is a reality of our time. Nuclear energy entered the life of mankind not through creative activity, however, but through the perishing of hundreds of thousands of people. The sinister shadow of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was cast between the launching of Enrico Fermi's first installation and the launching of Igor Kurchatov's first industrial AES.

Now nuclear arsenals have reached dimensions threatening the destruction of life itself on earth. The time has come to realize that the preservation of human civilization is a cause for all states, for nuclear war will inevitably affect all and everyone. Before it is too late it is necessary to end the suicidal buildup of nuclear armaments, to renounce the course toward catastrophic confrontation, and to begin a real process of disarmament.

The program for eliminating nuclear arms and other types of mass destruction weapons throughout the world, proposed by the USSR, has been dictated by the awareness of the reality of the threat which has come to hang over mankind. The twentieth century ought to finish one the note of complete elimination of nuclear arms in conditions of peace and of genuine, equal security for all states and people. The security of people on earth is unthinkable without a halt being put to the material preparations for a nuclear war. The USSR is convinced that the halting of nuclear weapons testing can become the turning point in the efforts toward this goal. This is precisely the reason why the USSR announced and repeatedly extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

However, the peaceful atom conceals within itself not inconsiderable danger, too. Consequences of accidents at nuclear facilities bear witness to this. That is why the USSR proposed to all countries together to strive to reduce to nil the possibility of accidents in the operation of nuclear installations in the world and to ensure the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

Both these tasks -- ensuring that peaceful utilization of nuclear energy is safe and the freeing of our world of nuclear weapons alike -- require an extensive international joint interaction, joint efforts on the part of all states and the nuclear states first and foremost, on the part of international organizations and forces within society, interested in creating a comprehensive and reliable system of international security. This is a matter both for all states together and for each one of them separately.

There are now about 370 power reactor working in the world. It is expected that by the year 2000 nuclear power engineering will be providing more than 20 percent of the world's electricity. In some countries the proportion of electricity generated at nuclear power plants already exceeds 50 percent. The more than 30 years' experience of use of nuclear power plants, has convincingly shown their viability, economy and ecological cleanness.

The geographical distribution of nuclear power engineering has expanded considerably in recent years. Nuclear power plants and research reactors are under construction or in use in developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The time has also come for speeding up the mastering of controlled thermonuclear fusion, which could in the future become an inexhaustible source of energy. The "intor" project for an international trial thermonuclear reactor has been under development in Vienna since 1978 on the initiative of the Soviet Union, with the participation of scientists from a number of west European countries and also the United States and Japan. Further development of international cooperation in thermonuclear fusion is in accordance with the interests of an overwhelming majority of countries of the world, which have a vital interest in new energy sources in today's conditions. What is particularly important is that this sphere has no military application. It is also important that thermonuclear power engineering will have the least effect on the environment as compared with other power sources. It may already be said that there are realistic technical possiblities for constructing such a reactor, and in the comparatively near future.

The peaceful atom will make it possible to satisfy the evergrowing needs of mankind in the sphere of power supplies for industry, agriculture and scientific research.

There is at present no other alternative of equal value in the sphere of energy resources. At the same time one cannot fail to see that in the conditions of the development [osvoyeniye] of nuclear power engineering mankind comes face to face with the danger of terrible forces going out of control.

More than 150 accidents at nuclear power plants involving a leak of radioactivity have already been registered in the world. Several of these accidents -- in the United States, the FRG, Britain, and finally at Chernobyl in our country -- have been very serious, have had grave consequences, and have caused economic and psychological damage. Events of such a kind can also involve neighboring states. They show how small a world it really is that we live in, and how great is the interdependence of states. The realities of the nuclear and space age demand that the peoples should feel themselves to be one family of the planet earth.

For the Soviet Union the conclusion from the accident at the Chernobyl AES was clear-cut -- nuclear energy must be developed in conditions that ensure to the maximum the safety of people and the environment. The accident showed that what is needed is broad international cooperation, joint efforts to ensure nuclear safety in the full sense of this word.

The Soviet Union, convinced of the need to embark without delay at a practical level on ensuring the safe development of nuclear power, offers the international community of states a program of action for the creation of an international system of safe development of nuclear energy on the basis of close cooperation of all states. This program envisages the creation of a material and scientific-technical base for the safe development of nuclear energy, supplemented with international legal norms and agreements.

First: it is essential that a system of efficient notification of nuclear accidents and malfunctions at nuclear power plants, when these are accompanied by emissions of radioactivity that are likely to be carried across borders, be created in the near future.

The aim of this system should be to reduce to a minimum the consequences of such accidents for other countries, and the prompt adoption of measures to protect the health and safety of the population, material assets and the environment.

The draft international convention on efficient notification of nuclear accidents drawn up at the IAEA conference could form the basis of such a system. The Soviet Union is prepared to be a party to this convention. The Soviet Union will strictly observe all its provisions, including those concerning notifications of all cases of nuclear accidents, including accidents involving nuclear weapons and during nuclear tests, and calls on all other countries to do likewise.

What might be an important element of this system, complementing the convention, would be the creation of an international database on the levels of radiation background at separate, agreed geographical points. These data might be used to evaluate the consequences of possible cross-border spillovers during nuclear accidents. The data could be gathered by national centers, with information being passed to a unified international center or centers. A substantial role could be played in this by the World Meteorological Organization.

In connection with the fact that the level of protective measures is determined by the concentration of radioactive substances in the environment, it is necessary to agree on common international standards for emergency concentrations of radionuclides, and also for levels of local radioactive contamination. Such international agreed standards and norms could be used both for adequate application of protective measures by all countries, and for grounds for presenting suits in connection with damages caused by cross-border emission of radioactivity.

Second: Since it is beyond the powers of many states to cope with a major accident using their own resources, it is proposed that a well-organized mechanism be created to give help on the occurrence of dangerous situations and accidents, as a component part of the international system for safe development of nuclear power.

The draft convention on providing help in the event of a nuclear accident or a radiation accident situation, drawn up at the IAEA at a special conference of government experts, could become an important element of such a system.

Part of the mechanism of providing help to states in eliminating the consequences of accidents would be the drafting of international recommendations for methodical principles of eliminating the consequences of nuclear accidents and planning against accidents.

Third: An accord to the effect that in their nuclear activity all countries will base themselves upon recommendations drafted by the IAEA on ensuring safety at nuclear installations could form a component of an international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering. These recommendations could include, in particular, such questions as the selection of a site for the location of the installation, its planning, construction and operation, its decommissioning, and the handling of radioactive waste.

The first step in this direction could be an accord between countries which export nuclear installations and nuclear fuel to discharge export operations observing the IAEA recommendations on nuclear security at nuclear power plants.

To render practical assistance the IAEA could dispatch high-prestige groups of experts on nuclear security at set intervals to member-states of the accord, at their request.

Fourth: A substantial element of the set of measures aimed at preventing accidents is the collection, processing and exchange of information about accidents at nuclear power plants, the causes of their occurence, the nature of the leak and the consequences.

The IAEA technical conference held at the end of August this year on questions of improving safety of nuclear energy was of important significance for strengthening international cooperation in this sphere. The objective and detailed information presented by the Soviet Union on the causes, progress and consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES, and also the exchange of information on accidents that took place in other countries and on the experience of the elimination of their consequences, provide an opportunity to define the main directions of international cooperation in the technical provision for safe development for nuclear energy.

The IAEA information system on incidents at nuclear power plants is a good basis for the creation of a data bank on nuclear accidents, which might be consulted by all countries engaged in nuclear power. Further extension and development of this system is desirable.

Fifth: The joint development of a project or projects for reactor systems of a new generation using both thermal neutrons and fast neutrons could be an important element in the concentration of efforts of countries to ensure safety of nuclear installations. These projects could take account of the very latest achievements of the countries in the sphere of guaranteeing safety when resolving a number of technical issues, including those such as reducing the sensitivity of the reactor system to mistakes by personnel, that is, taking the "human factor" into account, reducing the likelihood of melt-down of the core, and monitoring of hydrogen.

Organizationally, such a project or projects for safe reactors or power centers could be implemented in the IAEA framework similarly to the international project for a thermonuclear reactor. Meanwhile the relevant working groups in the agency could make their contribution to this work.

Sixth: As is known, the premeditated destruction of nuclear power plants, research reactors and other similar structures is capable of causing an emission of radioactive substances and the radioactive contamination of the terrain.

All this illustrates that the destruction of peaceful nuclear installations, even with the aid of conventional weapons, would in its consequences be tantamount to an attack using nuclear weapons, that is, the sort of activities which the United Nations has already qualified as a very serious crime against humanity.

The Soviet Union proposes that a reliable system of measures to prevent attacks on nuclear targets be worked out. It is necessary to complete the drafting of an appropriate international convention through which all states would commit themselves not to attack nuclear power targets.

The same kind of reliable system of measures should be worked out in relation to nuclear terrorism as well.

The instances that have occurred of deliberate damage being caused to enterprises of the nuclear industry, and instances of the theft of highly enriched fissionable materials, can only cause anxiety. The danger of radiation and the high toxic content of nuclear materials urgently require the provision of reliable protection against criminal attempts. The possibility is not ruled out of such stolen materials being used to create the simplest nuclear explosive devices with the object of perpetrating acts of subversion and terrorism, blackmail and extortion. The need has become urgent for the development of a reliable system of measures to prevent nuclear terrorism in any form. We are ready both to achieve a separate individual accord on this and to solve this question within the framework of common efforts in the struggle against international terrorism.

Seventh: It is essential to take steps toward the speediest possible implementation of the convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials. The Soviet Union has signed and ratified this convention. We call upon other states to follow our example in the nearest future, so that this convention may begin to function as one of the factors ensuring nuclear security.

Eighth: An important question in work on the international regulation of various aspects of the security of nuclear power engineering is that of responsibility for nuclear damage. Attempts at international legal regulation in this sphere have already been undertaken. However, thus far the question of material and moral-political damage in cases of accidents at nuclear installations has not been sufficiently elaborated, and this sometimes results in attempts to use nuclear accidents to aggravate tension and mistrust in relations between states.

It is necessary that in cases of nuclear accidents states should grant free medical aid, housing and other material support to the suffering population. A possible multilateral international legal document might provide for states to be responsible both for damage on an international level for cross-border consequences of nuclear accidents, and for the infliction of material and moral-political damage, which is the consequence of unjustified actions taken on the pretext of protection from the consequences of nuclear accidents (the spreading of unscrupulous reports, introduction of unjustified restrictive measures etc.)

Ninth: A reliable regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering requires the efforts not only of states but also of international organizations and institutions which can play a role as coordinating centers for the implementation of nuclear safety. The IAEA must play a leading role in this. The role and potential of this unique international organization must be enhanced, its sphere of activity must be extended, the experience which it has accumulated in the study of various aspects of the problem of nuclear safety must be exploited more fully.

A significant contribution can be made to the creation of a regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering by such specialized UN organizations as the WHO, the UN Environment Program, UNESCO and others. In my opinion, the UN committee on the effects of atomic radiation should play a more active role in ensuring the effectiveness of a regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering.

With the active participation of international organizations, joint coordinated research and exchange of experience should be carried out on various issues of providing for the development of nuclear power engineering, such as:

drafting of methods to avoid accidents and to eliminate the aftermath;

analysis of events at the source of accidents and of the development of emergency situations, including probability analysis;

development of robot technology, machinery and equipment for use in eliminating the aftermath of nuclear accidents;

creation of effective means for decontamination, creation of machines and mechanisms to carry it out, and of effective means for protecting people against radiation;

development of medicinal preparations, facilities, and methods for treatment of radiation sickness;

development of methodology for training of nuclear power plant personnel.

Today mankind faces a historic choice: to permit a slide down the path of the arms race to the abyss of nuclear self-destruction, or to adapt its modes of thinking and acting to the realities of the nuclear and space age.

The prolongation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, presents a direct threat to the existence of mankind. Guided by its philosophy of shaping a safe world, the Soviet Union upholds a broad, constructive program of measures aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament.

A regime of the safe development of nuclear power engineering would be an important contribution to the cause of guaranteeing universal security. By the unified efforts of all states, such a regime, corresponding to the interests of all mankind, can and must be created.

The Soviet Union calls upon all interested countries and international organizations to cooperate in this important work, whose implementation is required by the interests of the further development of human civilization.

DELEGATION 'SATISFIED' WITH IAEA SPECIAL SESSION

LD260630 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Levchenko and Igor Revyakin report.

The special session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will wind up its work in the afternoon today by the adoption of a final document. The forum brought together representatives of the overwhelming majority of 113 IAEA member countries, including the delegation of the Soviet Union headed by B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The key topic on the agenda of the three-day session was the issue of enhancing safety in the peaceful use of the power of the atom. The programme for creating an international regime of the safe development of nuclear power engineering, which is based on the initiatives by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, was submitted to the delegates.

"The Soviet delegation is satisfied with the preliminary results of the work of the special session", B. Ye. Shcherbina told TASS. "The representatives of the IAEA member countries supported the principles laid down in the Soviet programme. They greatly appreciated the fundamental and long-term character of this document. Certainly, it is impossible to realize all of our propsals at one go. But what is important is that the plan of practical action was offered. It will take time and political will to give effect to it.

"Deplorably, it is displayed not by all. Head of the U.S. delegation Herrington bluntly said, for instance, that the United States was not going to stop nuclear tests. I think that this stand is deeply erroneous and we told it forthright to the U.S. delegate. People across the world are fully determined to work for getting nuclear tests halted and nuclear weapons, which harbour the main threat to mankind, totally scrapped".

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS CHNOUPEK, OTHER AT UN

LD252138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze had a meeting with Sodre, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil. The sides exchanged views concerning the joint initiative of socialist countries at the 41st UN General Assembly session on the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. They also discussed the issue which Brazil submitted for examination at the session on the creation of a zone and peace and cooperation in the south Atlantic. The harmony of these proposals and also of the approaches of the two countries towards such important issues as the halting of nuclear tests, the prevention of arms race in space and the settlement of a number of regional conflicts was noted.

In the course of a conversation of Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze with Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Malta, join opinion that in the present complex international situation, the main effort of states, great and small, have to aim at the harnessing of the arms race, the preservation and strengthening of univeral peace was expressed

Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze had also a friendly meeting with Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. In the course of the conversation, which took place in the atmosphere of friendship and complete identity of views on all issues that were examined, they voiced the mutual resoluteness of the USSR and Czechoslovakia to continue in the future to coordinate closely their activities in international arena in the interest of peace and socialism.

NICARGUAN ENVOY CRITICIZES REAGAN STATEMENTS

LD260556 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- The U.S. President's words do not attune to the United States' actions, Nor Astorga, permanent representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations, told TASS.

At the time when Ronald Reagan eloquently speaks from the U.N. rostrum about individual human rights, the United States Administration tramples upon the Nicaraguan people's right to independent development.

By declaring a war on international terrorism, the U.S. Administration carries on the policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua, whose goal is to overthrow the Sandinist Government and strangle the Nicaraguan revolution by military force, acts of subversion and economic blockade, Nora Astorga emphasized.

USSR UN DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD252200 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 Tass — The statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the results of the Stockholm conference drew wide response at the United Nations Organisation. At a press conference by the Soviet delegation, which takes part in the work of the 41th U.N. General Assembly Session, convened at the headquarters of the international community, it was noted that the USSR sees in the agreement on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe the shoots of a new thinking in world politics.

The Stockholm decisions show that given good political will on issues of security it is possible to come to terms even in the most complicated situation. At the press conference it was noted that during the talks which Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, held with heads of delegations at the U.N. General Assembly session the sides emphasized the importance of the successful conclusion of the conference which became a major step on the road towards ameliorating the international political climate.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN VIEWS NAM FORUM, DANILOFF

PM251335 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] At a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center 18 September, B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, stressed that the Soviet Union has received with understanding the main results of the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government in Harare. We value the political declaration's appeal to the United States and other nuclear powers to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union has welcomed with great satisfaction the nonaligned countries' high appreciation of the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction as set out in the 15 January Statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In reply to a question on the Nonaligned Movement's altered course, it was noted that it reflects the nonaligned countries' growing dissatisfaction at U.S. policy, in particular, specific actions by it in various parts of the world, but does not represent change in the character of the Nonaligned Movement itself.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman subsequently dwelt on the U.S. Administration's demand that the number of personnel at the USSR Mission to the United Nations be reduced by 25 by 1 October.

It was stressed that this decision by the administration has no legal basis and is contrary to the U.S. commitments to the United Nations. The U.S. side is well aware that the size of the Soviet Mission at present does not exceed the limit of 218 arbitrarily set by the United States. Consequently, the demand for the removal of a further 25 people by 1 October does not even tally with what the Americans stated earlier. The U.S. side's step can only be viewed as one deliberately designed to exacerbate Soviet-U.S. relations and to circumvent the solution of vitally important problems worrying the Soviet and U.S. peoples and the entire international community. Washington's intention to use the United Nations to satisfy its egoistic interests to the detriment of the organization itself is obvious.

The decision regarding the USSR Mission in New York and other actions recently taken by the U.S. Administration, which is trying to overexaggerate the significance of the "Daniloff affair, in particular, and its readiness to endanger the fate of far more important questions because of that matter are causing growing concern in America itself and abroad.

Why does Washington venture to be so impudent in its statements and actions? Why isn't there the least desire to listen to other people's opinions and to look at, weigh up, and consider the other side's arguments? Do they seriously imagine that if the White House points to the moon and says: "This is the sun," others are bound to believe that it is the sun. It is time to learn to respect others' opinions and to learn that each state and people has its own views on the situation in the world. It is time to renounce totalitarian thinking.

As for the "Daniloff affair," those people in the United States who are now reveling in the ballyhoo will be most uncomfortable when all the proof and evidence of this U.S. journalist's espionage activity are placed on the table.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

CEMA, EEC EXPERTS HOLD EXPLORATORY MEETING

LD250655 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0559 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, 25 Sep (TASS) -- As a result of contacts and accords reached by CEMA and the EEC, a meeting took place here from 22 to 24 September between CEMA and EEC delegations of experts. The delegations were headed by Zdislaw Kurowski, deputy CEMA secretary, and John Maslen, head of a department of the Commission of the European Communities.

The meeting was of a exploratory nature and was aimed at discussing ways and means for establishing official CEMA-EEC relations. Discussion of this issue focused on a draft of a joint declaration, which was proposed by CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev.

In this connection, the delegation of EEC experts made a request of the CEMA delegation to clarify a number of issues.

Concrete fields of cooperation between CEMA and the EEC were not touched upon at the meeting.

The meeting was held in a good, business-like atmosphere.

The issue of holding another meeting on the level of experts will be examined.

TASS OFFICIAL ON SOVIET NEWSMEN'S ORDEAL IN U.S.

LD260045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] In an attempt to influence U.S. and world opinion, U.S. propaganda resorts both to diversionary maneuvers and to overtly hostile, provocative acts. The latest shot in this war of nerves, as U.S. journalists like to put it, is the crude, illegal act by the U.S. authorities, who have demanded a 25-man cut in the personnel of the Soviet United Nations representation. It was undertaken during the wave of the propaganda campaign -- inflated through the efforts of the Administration -- over the so-called affair involving Daniloff, the head of the Moscow office of the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, who, as you know comrades, has been charged with espionage.

But what are the aims of this wholly unworthy campaign? This question is answered, at our request, by Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, editor in chief at the TASS Chief Editorial Board for Foreign Information.

[Begin Chukseyev recording] The aims of the organizers of these anti-Soviet attacks, which are unprecedented in scale, include, as one Western journalist has acknowledged, the revival of the cliches of the cold war times and the depiction with their help, of a monstrous picture of life in the Soviet Union. U.S. journalists accredited in Moscow are now zealously supplying their offices with stories about -- I quote -- the dangers associated with working in Moscow, about the arrests of U.S. journalists who are simply doing their job, and so on.

In the flood of these fabrications, the Western reader probably failed to notice a dispatch from the Moscow representative of the Canadian newspaper THE GLOBE AND MAIL, who recently noted the hard lives of Soviet journalists in the United States. He is familiar with this, because for 3 years he worked on the same floor as the TASS section in Washington's National Press Club building. He does not give details. But I can supplement the opinion of my Canadian colleague with personal experience, because I spent several years working as a TASS correspondent in Washington and San Francisco.

Listeners probably remember that Zionists recently set off an incendiary smoke bomb in New York in order to disrupt a concert given by the Moiseyev troup. The same kind of bomb was thrown into a TASS office in 1972, and it was only at the last moment that the TASS employees there miraculously managed to rush out of the premises before they were enveloped in flames. Both in New York and in Washington, TASS offices have been subjected to forcible entry on more than one occasion.

For a number of years now, Soviet journalists and employees at other Soviet establishments have been the targets of constant hooligan telephone attacks.

While depicting the difficulties in making contacts in Moscow, the U.S. press prefers to remain silent over the fact that Soviet journalists in the United States are pinned down in their trips around the country by a 25-mile -- that is 40 km -- limit, and that it is necessary to inform the State Department of journeys beyond that boundary and to obtain its permission.

Moreover in general, the map of the United States literally abounds in so-called closed areas, to which Soviet people have no access for national security reasons. The matter is taken to such lengths that the strategic sites include such historic places in California as Fort Ross -- the place of the first Russian settlers -- or, let us say, the Valley of the Moon [lunnaya dolina] where Jack London's house is located.

One can hardly speak of normal journalistic activities under conditions of constant surveillance by the FBI, telephone bugging, and sometimes, the authorities' insolent recommendations not to meet Americans who display a wish to talk to a Soviet correspondent.

In my view, these instances of the crude violation of the rights of foreign journalists, as a matter of priority, should be brought to the notice of those attending the U.S. mass media conference, which was held the other day in the National Press Club that I mentioned earlier. Instead the fathers of journalistic freedom adopted a resolution and sent off a telegram in defense of the press corps accredited to the Soviet Union.

One should not be surprised that, in such an atmosphere of whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, there are calls resounding from Washington these days for virtually an open breaking-off of Soviet-U.S. relations. Moreover, forgetting their sense of elementary responsibility and common sense, senators and congressmen sometimes play the parts of such blackmailers.

It is noteworthy that most Americans do not support this point of view, but favor the further development of relations between the two countries. Thus, 76 percent of those who took part in a public opinion poll that was conducted by the television company NBC in conjunction with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wanted there to be a summit meeting.

As for the position of the Soviet Union on this question, it was stated with utmost clarity by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who declared at a press conference in Washington: Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America are too important to our peoples and to the destiny of peace [mira] and mankind for them to be subordinated to reflections [refleksiyam]. Great intelligence is not needed to destroy, while creation requires willpower, intellect, and self possession. [end recording]

U.S. BOOSTS ANTI-SOVIET RADIO PROPAGANDA

PM251235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "Who Is Sowing Enmity"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's broad peace offensive and the mounting criticism of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy course are, in the words of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, "making Washington adopt defensive positions." In other words, in the eyes of the world public, Washington figures are clearly not passing the test of historic maturity.

We must assume that this truth is now recognized even by the "hawks" in the U.S. Administration. [paragraph continues]

They are literally ranting and raving in their attempts to come up with something to counter the steady growth in the popularity of the USSR's peace proposals. Hence the new wave in the anti-Soviet slander campaign and the unworthy attacks against our country and Soviet missions abroad. The clearly provocative action to which U.S. strategists are resorting attests to their desire to further resurrect the "cold war" climiate and whip up enmity and mistrust among the peoples.

These aims are also served by the expansion of the scale of the psychological warfare waged by Washington against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The anticommunist crusaders have allocated a special role in this warfare, which is incompatible with normal civilized relations among states, to the subversive Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe."

Numerous scandalous exposes of the subversive activity of the mouthpieces of the U.S. special services have forced them to change their cover. Now Radio Liberty and RFE formally come under the jurisdiction of the Board for International Broadcasting, and their budget is ratified by Congress. But, of course, that has not changed the essence of the stations' activity. Moreover, as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, the Washington propagandists are gampling on stepping up the activity of the airwave poisoners in every possible way. In particular, the appointments of E. Pell, formerly director of "Voice of America," as chairman of the combined leadership of Radio Liberty and RFE, and of N. Vaslef, a former regular USAF officer, as director of Radio Liberty, are proof of this.

The spreaders of disinformation have up to 50 powerful radio transmitters at their disposal. In the very near future it is planned to commission one such transmitter on Israeli territory. Furthermore, it is planned to increase the capacity of the RFE transmitter in the hamlet of Gloria (Portugal). Washington spares on funds in waging its psychological warfare. Whereas the subversive radio centers' budget was $80.4 million when the Republic administration came to power, $167.5 million have been requested for the "cold war" on the airwaves in fiscal 1987.

Washington's expediting of the anti-Soviet campaign and its stoking of distruct, suspicion, and enmity for the USSR are in flagrant contradiction with the administration's offical declaration of its desire to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and expand mutual understanding and cooperation between our countries.

IZVESTIYA TERMS JURMALA PARLEY' USEFUL MEETING'

PM251523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev dispatch: "A Code of Contacts. The Soviet-American Public Meeting in Jurmala Has Ended"]

[Text] Drawing up a kind of code of contacts, a code for the development of relations between the American and the Soviet people -- this idea was put forward by F. Starr, president of Oberlin College, former director of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, on the last day of the meeting between reprsentatives of the Soviet and the American Public, on the last day of this, in many respects most interesting forum.

Starr had drawn up a rough draft of such a code. Here are its main points. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to acknowledge the differences in our social systems; realize that we sometimes make mistakes; realize that only compromises will help us to coexist; treat your partner as you would like to be treated yourself; admit that the representatives of one side have the same amount of gray matter and the same amount of conscience as the representatives of the other side.

You can take this draft or leave it, of course. Admittedly, legal experts will find many flaws in it; they will say that for a legal document, not to mention an interstate document, it is simplistic, sketchy, somewhat naive, and in some respects repetitive, since international accords on some of these questions already exist. And possibly this is so. But there is no denying the sincerity of the author of the draft code of contacts, and the fact that he has observed the complexities of the development of relations between the two great powers for a long time. This is why there probably was not a single person in the "Dzintari" hall, filled with more than 2,000 people, who did not applaud to indicate that the ideas contained in the code are sensible ideas. After all, ultimately they reflect the thought, aspirations, and -- most importantly -- the concern that is, without question, shared by the overwhelming majority of the Soviet and the American people when we talk, argue, or simply think about what stage our relations have reached and where they could lead our countries -- both our countries, and the world as a whole.

The very discussions in Jurmala -- and they took place not only in the hall where the meeting was being held but also in the resort's streets -- showed up how much is wrong in our relations and how great the need is to improve them as swiftly as possible. As one of the American speakers noted, the debate contained everything from honest discussion to outright accusations of spreading lies and propaganda, from friendly relations to obvious hatred, from moderation to totally un-self-critical views.

It is difficult, both physically and psychologically, to appraise oneself. However, the conservations with the Americans, both members of the official delegation and ordinary members of the representative delegation which consisted of 300 representatives of the public, give us reason to assume that the charges of supplanting honest discussion with accusations and taking totally un-self-critical views do not apply to us. And even less can we be accused of hatred and malice. Yet among the Americans there were people who would have liked to have attributed all the "liabilities," so-to-speak, exclusively to the Soviet participants in the meeting. This was the case, for instance, with Ben Wattenberg, editor of the magazine PUBLIC OPINION and one of the people who run the radios Liberty and Free Europe. Describing in his official speech the barbarous bombing of Hiroshima as "essential to save Japanese, American, and Russian lives," Wattenberg is now accusing us of "unjustly" criticizing him.

Other representatives of the U.S. official circles seemed to be looking for any pretext to channel the discussion in the direction mapped out for it by the Washington administration. However, extreme attitudes and attempts to talk from a position of strength are not suitable means to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union. This was admitted by many ordinary Americans who had come to Jurmala.

C. Robb, ex-governor of Virginia, who arrived in Jurmala late, used the platform to praise U.S. spiritual values to the skies and to rather rudely advise Soviet people how they should run their own country.

However, this was not the dominant note. Most of the participants in the dialogue tried to find what unites rather than what divides us; they spoke of the need to find a way to eliminate the nuclear threat. [paragraph continues]

Strictly speaking, the question of what must be done to deliver the USSR, the United States, and all mankind from the nuclear threat was the central issue at the Jurmala meeting. No matter what questions were discussed -- be it regional conflicts or the role of the mass media, problems of bilateral relations or the question of what we know and what we do not know about each other -- arms control came into it one way or another. It could not be otherwise.

Is there one view that could be said to have been shared by all the meeting's participants? No resolutions were adopted in Yurmala, no vote was taken except in one case when people wanted to find out whether the Americans' view of Soviet people had changed for the better or for worse as a result of what they had seen, heard, and learned during the 5 days in Yurmala. The almost unanimous reply was that it had changed and changed for the better.

Someone said it had changed for the worse. A man from Riga. He admitted that he took a poorer view of the U.S. propaganda and the U.S. Administration, but not of the U.S. people.... However, even without resolutions, with ballots, you can sense the mood of an audience even if it numbers 2,000 people. Their view was unanimous: It is necessary to reach agreement. Everyone said this, the rank-and-file, and the leading members of both delegations including representatives of the Reagan administration. The only question is: Who meant it sincerely and seriously and who did not?

Incidentally, the sincerity of statements is surprisingly easily proven. By means of action. And if Washington, after its delegation has returned home, declares that it is ready for compromise, that it is ready by means of constructive proposals to accelerate the achievement of accords in the sphere of ending the nuclear arms race, then we, the authors of this article, will admit that we were mistaken when we expressed misgivings about the sincerity of a Matlock, for instance, or a Palmer, when they spoke about the need for disarmament.

The meeting has ended and it is difficult to sum up all its results at once. After all, it was a unique forum, both as regards its frankness, emotive charge, and mass character. But the main result is clear: It was a useful meeeting. In the words of Academician N. N. Blokhin, the leader of the Soviet delegation, "We were able to get a better idea about each other and that is a great step forward in our relations." This step was taken despite the fact that there are substantial differences between us -- as point one of the code of contacts proposed by F. Starr reads....

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER ON PEACE PROPOSALS

LD242247 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union has made a comprehensive and constructive statement at the United Nations to embrace all problems of the contemporary world and gave a realistic picture of the current international situation, said Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union's programme reflects its principal stance on key problems of achieving disarmament and ensuring international security, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan told TASS. The stress is made on the currently all-important element of ensuring international security -- ending nuclear tests and imposing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The moratorium is the beginning of a real process of nuclear disarmament which is mankind's fondest dream.

Afghanistan is an Asian country and, hence, we followed with particular attention the USSR's proposals for creating a system ofsecurity on the Asian continent. In this respect the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation at the session has become a logical continuation of the concrete programme of action laid down by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, Shah Mohammad Dost.

REPORT ON IMPORTANCE OF OIL PIPELINE TO DRA

PM251435 [Editorial] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 September 1986 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "The Highway of Courage" a 2,000-word "Afghan Notebook" reportage by its correspondent Major V. Svetikov.

The item begins:

"As yet Afghanistan does not have its own petrolelum refineries. Equipment without fuel is, understandably, like a man without blood -- no aircraft can take off, no tractor or motor vehicle can move... All fuel is supplied here from the Soviet Union, mainly using tankers and a pipeline.

"I have seen how the dushmans hunt for tankers. An Afghan gasoline tanker, directly hit by a grenade, exploded like a torch before my very eyes. The vehicle shattered with a groan, as if alive. It was immediately dragged off into the ditch to clear the way for the convoy. These traces of barbarism -- dozens, hundreds of shells of burned-out tankers -- can be seen all over Afghanistan.

"The enemies of the revolution are also making incessant efforts to disable the pipeline. Its two pipes, crossing the desert, mountain passes, fast streams, and steep valleys, are like blood-bearing arteries. Fuel runs along them continuously. Servicemen from the independent pipeline battalion (here they are known as 'soldiers of the highway of courage' or simply 'trumpeters' [a play on the double meaning of'truba': pipe or trumpet] are unsparing of their lives in repulsing the bandits' raids..."

Svetikov writes about a visit he paid to the pipeline battalion accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Fedorovich Kuznetsov, deputy commander for political affairs, and describes at some length the exploits and daily life of servicemen, singling out Private Aleksandr Koval and "garrison chief" Sergeant Vladimir Sokolov. He says that "the bandits, having done their sabotage, frequently set up ambushes. Vadimir has studied every dip in the terrain, every boulder which can provide cover, and can accurately determine where an ambush can be expected."

The author continues his reportage with an account of further visits made on the same day to "a few more pipeline garrisons." Writing about the call at the Salang Pass, he says: "The counterrevolutionary rabble cannot rest while the pipeline functions reliably. People in Peshawar and across the ocean are breaking their heads to find ways to disrupt fuel supplies to Afghanistan."

The article concludes with more descriptions of Soviet servicemen's exploits and their friendship with the local population.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. ARMS SALES TO PAKISTAN

BK241244 Moscow in Hinda to India 1400 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev Commentary]

[Text] Press reports say that the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will visit India and Pakistan next month. The route chosen for the visit and some statements of the Washington spokesmen indicate that the U.S. Administration wants to allay, to some extent, India's apprehensions about U.S.-Pakistan military relations which are taking the form of a strategic partnership on which many things are staked. This is borne out by the new military-political deal worth over $4 billion under which Pakistan will receive the latest offensive weapons and military and technical assistance from the United States. The volume of U.S. miliary supplies to Pakistan is increasing, compared to the 1981 aid package, and this kind of partnership is, naturally, causing concern and apprehension in the Indian subcontinent, especially because the militarization of Pakistan is adversely affecting the situation in South and Southwest Asia.

As a result of the establishment of a special relationship between Pakistan and the United States, Pakistan has turned into the main base for waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan and is now becoming the main staging post for exerting imperialistic pressure on India as well. Subversive activities against India's territorial integrity and national unity are regularly conducted from Pakistani territory. Nor does the Pakistani military regime desist from armed provocations which is proved by occasional clashes along Indian-Pakistani border and on the control line in Kashmir, especially in the Siachen Glacier region, in which Pakistani troopers use artillery, machine guns, etc. acquired from the United States.

It is due to this that Indian political and public figures express grave concern at the large-scale increase in U.S. military supplies to Pakistan. Their apprehensions have increased further because the agreement, which is likely to be signed during Weinberger's visit to Islamabad, will remain effective until the end of the current decade and the beginning of the next. This imples that the Pentagon intends to further escalate the rivalry in this region during next few years.

Constantly referring to Pakistan's frontline position, the Washington authorities say that Pakistan's defense forces need to be strengtened in view of the danger posed by Afghanistan. But this is an utter lie, as the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sincerely desires a political settlement and the Soviet Union, on its part, also tries to help resolve this priblem. That is why it has decided to withdraw six regiments of its troops from Afghanistan by the end of this year with the consent of the Kabul government. This decision has been welcomed by India which has declared time and again that it considers a political settlement of the situation in this region imperative and desirable. Therefore, those powers which orchestrate the armed interference in Afghanistan should display their goodwill. But after a little thought, can Washington's intention to increase the arms supply to Pakistan be considered an appropriate response to the Kabul-Moscow political initiatives? Especially when most of the offensive weapons acquired from the United States go into the hands of those Pakistani troopers who are stationed near India's land and maritime boundaries. The war equipment, such as tanks, fighter aircraft, and Harpoon missiles, clearly indicates that they are not intended to be used against Afghanistan which is a mountainous and landlocked country.

In an effort to allay India's increasing concern in this regard, Washington began to hint lately that such U.S. weapons can also be sold to India, but on a number of conditions, which include not divulging secrets of U.S. military technology and adoption of U.S. military concepts by the Indian military officers. According to Indian and U.S. press reports, the Pentagon chief is likely to try to draw India's attention mainly to these issues during his visit to New Delhi.

Last year too, such efforts were made during Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States, but they received a clear-cut reply. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appraised U.S. leaders, including Defense Secretary Weinberger, of the viewpoints of his country, which opposes the arms race in the Indian subcontinent and U.S. arms sales to Pakistan which is escalating arms race in the region.

The Indian prime minister has warned the United States against giving encouragement to Pakistan's nuclear ambitions which are more dangerous in view of the acquisition by Pakistan of 40 U.S. F-16 type aircraft which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons to distant targets. Pakistan now also expects to acquire more such aircraft, including AWACS planes which are iused in detecting enemy plans and in guiding the bomber fighters of ther own country. India also strongly opposes the Pentagon's efforts to secure bases and military posts in Pakistan for increasing U.S. military strength in the Indian Ocean region.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR 24 SEP

LD241413 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov today received India's Ambassador in the USSR Triloki Nath Kaul. A friendly talk was held. Questions linked with further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation and also some international problems were discussed.

PZPR OFFICIAL VISITS 22-25 SEP, MEETS YAKOVLEV

LD260138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Wasilewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in Moscow from 22 to 25 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He had meetings with the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Goskomizdat [State Publishing Committee] and the USSR Writers' Union. He became acquainted with the experience of party work in the ideological sphere. Cordial, comradely talks were held between Wasilewski and CPSU Central committee Secretary Yakovlev, in which Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED GROUP VISITS BUDAPEST TRADE FAIR

LD260338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the party control committee of the CPSU Central Committee led by Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committeee Control Committee, today familiarized itself with the work of the Budapest party organization and the life of the Hungarian capital. At the Budapest Committee of the MSZMP the delegation met with the leaders of the city's party organization.

On the same day, the delegation visited Budapest international consumer goods fair and inspected the Soviet exhibition, which reflects vividly the results of economic cooperation between the USSR And the socialist countries. The Soviet guests were welcomed warmly by the workers of one of the city's biggest enterprises, the Hungarian Optical Combine, whose main customer is the Soviet Union.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SLYUNKOV CSSR VISIT

Talks With Legislators

PM261031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegaton's Visit"]

[Text] Prague, 22 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today visited the CSSR Federal Assembly and had a meeting with A. Indra and with committee chairmen and parliamentary deputies. A conversation was held in which J. Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took part. A. Indra briefed the Soviet parliamentarians on the Federal Assembly's work to implement the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions and the Czechoslovak people's struggle for peace and international security. He emphasized that the Czechoslovak public fully supports the USSR's large-scale foreign policy initiatives and the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. M.S. Gorbachev's replies to questions by RUDE PRAVO's chief editor encountered broad support in the CSSR and throughout the world.

Soviet delegation head N.N. Slyunkov spoke about the progress in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the extensive organizational and political work done by party organs and soviets of people's deputies at all levels to mobilize the masses for the acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic development.

Both sides expressed confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, including relations along parliamentary lines, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Zizkov Hill and at the grave of K. Gottwald, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and Czechoslovakia's first workers president. Wreaths were also laid at the Soviet Army Memorial Hall.

Speaks at Friendship Meeting

LD242121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A mass Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting took place at the Klement Gottwald Metallurgical and Machine Building Combine in Vitkovice today.

The USSSR Supreme Soviet delegation with Comrade Slyunkov at it head, which is on an offical friendly visit to the CSSR, took part in it. In his speech at the meeting Comrade Slyunkov said in part:

[Begin Slyunkov recording] Dear friends, we wholeheartedly agree wih you that it is necessary to extensively develop direct links between enterprises and organizations of socialist countries, to create joint enterprises and scientific-production associations. This will help us within the next few years to move forward more rapidly and to make more efficient use of our economic potential and to strengthen the socialist community as a whole. In his recent replies to questions from the editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that on this plane high quality labor by Soviet people and by the working people of the countries of the socialist community is at the same time a contribution to the cause of peace. [applause] [end recording]

Visits Bratislava,

LD260346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Slyunkov, which is in Czechoslovakia, arrived in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava, today. A meeting took place with the leadership of the Slovak National Council. It was noted that the workers of Slovakia warmly support the USSR's peace initiatives and share fully the appraisals and the conclusions, which are contained in the answers of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the questions of RUDE PRAVO.

The members of the Soviet delegation talked about the restructuring of the economic, political,and intellectual spheres which is being carried out in the Soviet Union, and about the style and methods of work of party organizations and state organs.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet laid wreaths at the memorial of the heroes of the Slovak National uprising and at the memorial of the Soviet soldiers-liberators at the Slavin Hill today.

The same day, the delegation returned to Prague. A reception in honor of the delegation of the Soviet parliamentatians was held in the Soviet Embassy in CSSR. The party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia, the deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and representatives of the public participated.

BULGARIA DENIES SHIPPING ARMS TO TERRORISTS

PM251859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Zakharko article: "Who Needs the 'Bulgarian Connection' Again?"]

[Text] Sofia -- Bulgaria is indignant over the fabrication by the French television company Channel 3 that the Bulgarian association for international automobile transport SOMAT is involved in the recent terrorist acts in Paris.

The Sofia press reports that the Channel 3 program, which was shown twice -- on 19 and 22 September, tried to persuade viewers that Bulgarian trucks are allegedly used to transport arms and various explosive devices to many countries, including France, these weapons then falling into the hands of terrorists, and also to transport terrorist detachments and spies. All this is supposedly backed up by the film and stills that flashed across the screen, showing trucks, drivers' faces, and a reporter on the telephone being told by his invisible interlocutor that a new consignment of arms would be delivered to such-and-such an address.... But whereas the reporter appeared in the flesh, the viewer had only the writing on the screen to go on to persuade him that a conversation was really being held with a senior SOMAT employee.

This obvious falsity was convincingly refuted at a press conference held in Sofia on Tuesday. leaders of the association who addressed the conference cited facts attesting that throughout the 26 years of its existence not one case has been recorded either in France or in any other country of Bulgarian trucks transporting prohibited freight, and weapons in particular.

Such incidents could not occur because Bulgaria strictly observes the letter and the spirit of international laws. It transpires, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, that the broadcast involving imaginary SOMAT drivers and employees was prepared back in spring but had not previously been shown on a television program. But shown after the explosion in Paris, it was presented as "Evidence" of the "Bulgarian connection" in these tragedies. So a planned political provocation is evident here. A provocation concocted using the old technique of disinformation and slander. Everyone remembers that trucks from Sofia figured in the case of the attempt on the life of the Roman pope. it is well known how that case ended. The current search in Paris for a new "Bulgarian connection" ia an equally vile fabrication.

But as French television's Channel 3 may nevertheless cause some damage to the prestige of the automobile association with its absurd accusations, it cannot be ruled out that this story will be dealt with by lawyers. In a telegram sent to the head of the French program by SOMAT General Director Aleksandr Popov, the latter states that his firm will be seeking ways to protect its interests.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS ITALIAN SDI 'INVOLVEMENT'

PM251407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov article: "Trap"]

[Text] Protests are continuing in Italy in connection with the signing of the "memorandum of mutual understanding" on the conditions of participation by Italian firms and companies in the American "star wars" program. Observers draw attention to the fact that, by signing the memorandum, the Italian Government has essentially violated its earlier pledge to first give parliament an opportunity to familiarize itself with the text of this document, discuss it, and then take a vote. What is noteworthy is the fact that even Amintore Fanfani, Senate president, has condemned the government as virtually eliminating the legislative organ from deciding the issue of the country's involvement in the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The exclusion of Parliament and, consequently, the Italian public from deciding an issue connected with attempts to transfer the arms race into space and fraught with destabilization of the international situation can be explained by a number of reasons. What we are talking about here is a document of a secret nature, which is acknowledged in an official Pentagon statement on the signing of the American-Italian agreement. The "mutually understanding" American and Italian circles which regard SDI as an opportunity to satisfy their mercenary interests have absolutely no interest in breaking this secrecy. All the more so, as the newspaper LA STAMPA stresses, in view of the fact that no one can guarantee that this agreement would be approved by the Italian Parliament.

The assurances given by the heralds of SDI that the agreement is supposedly "to the mutual benefit" of both countries also fail to stand up to criticism. The benefits to the senior partner across the ocean are obvious. They are: gaining access to the technological achievements and innovations of the junior partner in electronics and other scientific and technical fields, an influx of considerable financial sources from the Apennines across the ocean, increased Italian dependence on the United States, and so forth.

But what can Italy gain in exchange? How realistic are the hopes of its weapons manufacturers that they will be made privy to top-secret advanced American technology? It would not be out of place to recall in this connection the cynical admission blurted out to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Pentagon officials after Washington signed a similar agreement with Tokyo. "Certain members of the Pentagon," the newspaper observed, "have communicated that they are very reluctant to inform Japanese industry of the key secret elements of developments in 'star wars'," One wonders why the Pentagon should suddenly by overcome with more benevolent sentiments regarding its Italian ally?

Ruling circles in Italy, as in other Western countries that have become America's accomplices in its realization of this extremely dangerous space adventure, also regard SDI as a means of gaining contracts worth billions. [paragraph continues]

However, the precedents that have already appeared in this respect cannot fail to disappoint those in Rome who are counting on huge dividends. According to figures in the FINANCIAL TIMES, London had also hoped that the value of orders placed with British firms within the framework of the SDI program would be 1 billion pounds sterling. In actual fact, however, it has not gone higher than 15 million pounds sterling. Bonn has also found itself in a similar situation.

Italian public circles regard the "memorandum of mutual understanding" as a space trap. Italy has been given a place in this trap not only contrary to its national interests but also the interests of all mankind. And this cannot help but deepen the alarm of sober-minded Italians concerned for the fate of peace throughout the world. As M. Giacomantonio, national secretary of the Christian Association of Italian Workers, has said, Italy's involvement in SDI will greatly damage the resumption of dialogue between East and West. For mankind to avoid a tragedy, E. Amaldi, one of Italy's most prominent physicians, said, we must give up the "star wars" project, put an end to the arms race, and immediately begin a nuclear arms reduction.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that attempts to put the "star wars" program into practice are fraught with extremely dangerous, possible irrevocable consequences.

USSR, ITALY DISCUSS ASIAN-PACIFIC PROBLEMS

LD260216 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Soviet-Italian consultations on problems of the Asian-Pacific region were held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry from September 24 to 25.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRANCE'S GISCARD D'ESTAING

LD231508 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing, prominent politician, former president of France, who is staying in Moscow as a guest.

During a conversation held in an open and cordial atmosphere the sides discussed some topical problems of the international situation, as well as a number of questions connected with bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and France.

The Soviet side emphasized the importance of the recent visit to this country of Francois Mitterrand, president of France, and the profound exchange of views between him and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the conversation the sides devoted serious attention to the most burning problem of today -- that of arms reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons, on which the Soviet Union put forward a broad program of actions.

Andrey Gromyko and Valeriy Giscard D'Estaing were unanimous in their opinion that in the prsent crucial moment of international development the significance of Soviet-French cooperation in the interests of peoples of both countries, of security in Europe and the world in general was growing.

SOVIET-GREEK ECONOMIC COOPERATION REPORTED

LD240221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by station correspondent G. Voytsekhovskiy, identified by screen caption]

[Text] This is what the Edhessa Valley in northern Greece looks like. It is a region where land is under intensive agricultural use. It would be superfluous to explain here how great the need for electrict power is in this region. A solution to the problem of electric power supplies is beling linked here with the handing over for use of the Amindaion heat and power station. It is under construction with our country's assistance. Our metallurgical plants have fulfilled the orders for its main equipment and highly qualified Soviet workers and engineers are engaged in assembling this equipment. The construction work has now entered the final phase and the assembly of rotors for the generating sets' turbines is nearing completion.

The construction of the electric power station in Amindaion one of the important elements of Greek-Soviet economic cooperation Work has been completed on two further electric power stations. An alumina plant -- essential for building the country's aluminium industry -- will be constructed. It is planned to build a gas pipeline and contracts are being concluded to overhaul and build vessels at Greek shipyards.

[Begin Tsovolas, Greek finance minister identified by screen caption; in Greek wiht superimposed Russian translation] All this makes it possible to gauge the scale and nature of economic cooperation between the USSR and Greece. Our government regards its continued development as very important. We are confident that our mutual desire to strengthen economic ties will make for stronger relations between our countries [end recording]

TURKISH MILITARY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM250955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A Turkish military delegation headed by Corps General (F. Bilgiler), chief of the Ground Forces Training Command, was on a visit to the Soviet Union 1-6 September.

The Turkish guests visited Moscow and Tbilisi. In the course of the visit they were received by Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces, and Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the Transcaucasian Military District. They visited the N-TH Formation, where they saw for themselves the organization of the personnel's combat training, life, and daily routine, attended a tactical exercise, and called at the Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command School. The Turkish military delegation departed for home 6 September.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA VISIT

Talks With Gromyko

LD241846 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidum of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Didier Ratsiraka, general Secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) Party, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

In an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding the sides exchange information on key aspects of the domestic life of their countries. There was a detailed exchange of views on the basic problems of international life.

Didier Ratsiraka, having emphasized the adherence of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the policy of peace and disarmament, stated his country's support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and for the programme for complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the current century.

The president of Madagascar has described the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, as a bold and responsible step in the interests of strengthening international security, the step which the United States and other nuclear powers should join.

The participants in the talks, having noted the inter-connection between disarmament and development, pointed out an urgent necessity to use for development needs and funds which are now being spent for military purposes.

Didier Ratsiraka informed the Soviet side of Madagascar's proposal to set up special funds of nonaligned countries, the funds by means of which the developing countries could more effectively resist the imperialist powers' neocolonialist economic pressure and blackmail.

Both sides emphasized that a successful solution to topical international problems depended to a large extent on further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all progressive anti-imperialist states and on their ability effectively to oppose the forces of aggression and militarism. The Non-aligned Movement's activities in the striving to improve the international situation were highly appreciated.

Much attention at the talks was given to considering the situation in the south of the African continent. The participants in the talks expressed solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia and stated their determination to continue to render political, moral, and other support to it.

The state of and prospects for Soviet-Malagasy relations were considered as well.

Visits Cosmonaut Center

LD260152 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has visited the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts' training center today. The president of Madagascar is currently in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

The first cosmonauts from nine countries of the socialist community as well as from France and India had undergone training at the centre together with Soviet cosmonauts and then made space flights aboard Soviet spacecraft and stations. Representatives of Syria are studying and undergoing training there now.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD261122 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar in the Kremlin today.

The Soviet and Malagasy leaders were unanimous that in the present-day world there is no task more pressing than to eliminate all nuclear weapons, fend off the threat of a global catastrophe, and put an end to the arms race which has a pernicious effect on all mankind.

Signs Agreement With Gromyko

LD261004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party [AREMA], president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, signed a declaration in the Kremlin today on the foundations of friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

A plan for party links between the CPSU and the AREMA party was signed by Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Georges Solofson, member of the AREMA party Central Committee, minister of commerce of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, put their signatures to a long-term program for trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for 1986-2000.

The Malagasy leader arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for an official friendly visit on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

KORIONOV HITS U.S. SUPPORT FOR CHILE JUNTA

PM251359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "M-16 and the Thirst for Freedom"]

[Text] There are fewer and fewer places in the modern world where the fascist and military regimes with which imperialist reaction -- primarily U.S. reaction -- linked its hopes of stifling national liberation movements still hold out. Peoples straining for freedom and democracy are ousting the hated dictatorships.

New and more sophisticated means of saving surviving vestiges are being hurriedly invented in Washington government offices. And the occupiers of those offices have considerable experience of how to save themselves from bankrupt and unnecessary placemen and at the same time to retain what can still be salvaged.

The U.S. Administration is now making a particularly great deal of effort along these lines in Chile. Washington clearly is increasingly thinking that the Pinochet fascist junta is doomed. But the question is what "paint" to use to touch up the outward aspect of the regime in order to save its pro-U.S. essence. A graphic impression of these attempts is provided by an item recently published in the Chilean opposition magazine (APSI).

The magazine said that U.S. General J. Galvin, head of the U.S. Southern Command, had been hurriedly sent to Santiago. Galvin held a top secret conference at the U.S. Embassy with the Chilean Armed Forces supreme command. In his "own circle" the Pentagon envoy spoke without any inhibitions.

"U.S. interests in this region coincide with the interests of the Chilean Armed Forces," the general claimed. "Our two armies have a special brotherhood." Galvin made no secret of the fact that by this "brotherhood" the Pentagon understands a joint struggle between the clique of generals and the U.S. military against the Chilean people. In the 13 years in which the military have been in power in Chile, the U.S. general announced, the strategic aim of "putting a stop to communism" has not been achieved. "Opposition to President Pinochet has increased sharply over the last few years, and the Communist Party's influence is obviously mounting," the Pentagon emissary sadly stated. Moreover, the "appearance of a group of dissidents in military units and subunits themselves" has become a fact, at the same time the "level of support provided by soldiers and draftees to the regime" has fallen substantially, and "the number of cases of desertion or cooperation with the opposition is fairly high." The U.S. Government and its various departments, the general stated, have come to the conclusion that "the signs of national exhaustion are becoming more and more obvious." In actual fact it is not the Chilean people that are being "exhausted" of course, but the fascist clique weighing down upon it.

The U.S. capital, however, has no intention of relaxing the grip keeping Chile in captivity. Thus, as the administration envoy informed his subordinates, "two working options" have already been worked out. First: an "honorable departure by the president, who will be received as a guest of our government." The U.S. general spoke more vaguely about the second option. He only hinted that the United States, "has rapid deployment combat units in Central America, Paraguay, and Bolivia." Clearly it is a question of plans being hatched in the Pentagon for the possible use of U.S. Armed Forces to "crush a revolt," as Galvin put it.

The magazine (APSI), which published this expose, was closed down, along with a number of other opposition publications.

At the same time the right-wing U.S. press has launched a vocal campaign clearly aimed at gradually preparing public opinion for an intensification of Washington interference in Chile's internal affairs. As if on command these newspapers set about assuring their readers that the Chilean opposition was allegedly preparing for an armed uprising inspired, needless to say, by... "international communism."

At first the gutter press was full of reports that "Soviet fishing vessels" were allegedly supplying weapons to the patriots. But when these fabrications evaporated the record had to be changed. The other day THE WALL STREET JOURNAL assured its readers quite seriously that the "political leadership of the underground Chilean Communist Party and its armed formations" was being exercised from outside the country. A certain B. Graham sent a Santiago dispatch to THE WASHINGTON POST stating that a "major weapons dump secretly set up by extremists in the Latin American countries" had been discovered in Chile and that U.S. representatives in Chile were allegedly "astonished" to learn of these finds. True, the newspaper did say that it was a question of American-made M-16 rifles and bazookas produced in the United States. Furthermore, the newspaper states sadly: "Many Chileans are skeptical about the reports of the discovery of the dumps, believing them to be yet another of Pinochet's anticommunist propaganda attacks and suspecting that the government either created the dumps itself or exaggerated their size."

The Chilean Communist Party assesses the ruckus raised by the dictator over the "secret weapons dumps" allegedly discovered in the north of the country as a "show staged to justify reprisals." Indeed, there is a direct link between the slanderous ruckus in the press and the U.S. military's plans set forth by Gen Galvin. The junta and its Washington patrons are striving to create an atmosphere in which it would be easier to "justify" the real war which the weakening regime has declared on the Chilean people. Only nobody will save the favored few from the sentence of history.

CORREA COMMENTARY ON PROTEST DAY CALLED IN CHILE

PY251828 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Political commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Text] The attack perpetrated against Pinochet last night, as he was returning from his summer retreat at El Melocoton, is a new example of the magnitude of the anger that the Chilean people are experiencing.

Chilean and foreign public opinion had evidence that there are Chilean patriots who are willing to die in the struggle against the fascist tyranny which is responsible for thousands of deaths; hundreds missing after being arrested; concentration camps; torture; massive and indiscriminate repression; daily insecurity; hunger; misery; unemployment; exile, and persecution among Chileans.

In keeping with its policy, during a meeting held at the La Moneda Government House in the absence of Pinochet -- who escaped from the attack against his life and sought refuge at the El Melocoton residence -- the dictatorship enforced a state of siege throughout the country. This has heightened the dictationship's repressive terrorism against Chilean democrats, its brutal press censorship, arrests of political leaders, and indiscriminate raids.

Moreover, the national political scene is being characterized by the new, massive antidictatorial manifestations that popular sectors deliberately and patriotically carried out on 4 and 5 September. Workers, students, shantytown dwellers, women, professional sectors, small business groups, and transportation sectors promoted street demonstration, the paralyzation of activities; industrial work to rule; soup kitchens held in churches, mines, and labor centers; the occupation of schools; sabotage actions against installations of the dictatorship and other actions throughout the country in favor of the self-defense of the masses.

People took to the streets and parks of Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Antofagasta, La Cerena, Linares, Talca, Concepcion, Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno, Punta Arenas, and other parts of the country to demand bread, work, justice, freedom, and democracy.

We must particularly note the strikes carried out in (?Hewel), Chuquicamata, and the San Miguel industrial sector.

The magnitude of the Day for Democracy called by the National Civic Assembly [ANC] and the national stoppage called by the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], the Chilean Student Confederation [CONFECH], and national labor unions and women's organizations show that Chileans have taken up a decisive struggle and that they are convinced that the main obstacle for the recovery of democracy is the dictator Pinochet.

In summarizing the antidictatorial protests held on 4 and 5 September, the MDP noted that the Chilean grassroots are united, without any exceptions [alluding to the exclusion of communist sectors from the political dialogue], and decisively in favor of a democratic consensus platform included in the Chile demands statement that was issued by the ANC; the workers statement that was issued by the National Workers Command [CNT]; the immediate measures issued by the National Accord [AN]; and the important five points of consensus achieved by opposition sectors regarding the common proposal to achieve an immediate solution to the Chilean crisis.

In its declaration the MDP deeply regrets the attitude adopted by the Christian Democratic party [PDC] which, following an incomprehensible decision, withdrew its support from the social mobilization, thus playing up to the dictatorship's plans. it notes that opposition citizen groups have not been able to overlook the fact that the declaration issued by the PDC leadership sought to demobilize citizens and tried to limit the participation of PDC militants to a day of reflection. This obviously caused confusion among PDC militants and other opposition sectors. It is also unjust and slanderous to compare on equal terms the repressive terrorism unleashed by the dictatorship and the dictatorship's internal war, with the mass struggles and the legitimate right of the people to rebel against the fascist dictatorship.

As was noted in a press conference given by oil workers union leader Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio, who is a member of the CNT and PDC vice president, what occurred on 4 September must make those who lack a true willingness to head the popular mobilization powder on the demands made by the Chilean people. Di Giorgio noted that there are some who are less willing to struggle against the regime and who are more inclined to listen to its propaganda, as happened with the arms caches.

Interior Minister Richardo Garcia has been in charge of disclosing the regime's reaction. He said that he quote valued the moderate attitude, endquote, of some opposition leaders.

Moreover, the development of a move to exclude [the Communist Party from the political dialogue] which has come from certain bourgeoisie opposition sectors, whose negative effects favor the dictatorship, also coincides with the interventionist plan designed by the U.S. State Department to ensure its political, economic, and military interests after the fall of the Pinochet dictatorship, which it now believes to be inevitable.

This is the political picture when the antidictatorial struggle is intensified with a new social mobilization and day of protest called for by the DMP for Thursday, 11 September. The invitation made by the MDP National Board to the PDC is patriotically relevant. This invitation urges the PDC to reaffirm its democratic will and to realize that only social mobilization and unity of the opposition forces will make it possible to restore democracy without further delay.

The MDP stresses that such a decision by the PDC will be expressed in a united repudiation to the dictatorship on 11 September. This decision should also be expressed by supporting the initiative for a mobilization by the ANC and, particularly, by cooperating to jointly prepare the 25 September demonstration on Alameda Avenue, the MDP says in its statement made public this past weekend.

We call on all the people and all democratic political forces, as well as on all social forces, to redouble our concerted efforts toward a social mobilization that will give momentum to the struggle against the dictatorship until the country becomes ungovernable. We must reach the necessary understanding on the common proposal to find an immediate way out to the country's crisis and to reinforce the decision to march together toward the objective of attaining democracy now. The call we are issuing today is intended to bring into reality the fighting slogan that can be seen painted on the walls of Santiago: Together until the tyrant is overthrown.

TASS NOTES U.S. CHILEAN NAVAL EXERCISES

LD231101 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires September 23 TASS -- Major naval exercises "Unidas" have begun in the Pacific, not far from Chile. Combatant ships, aviation and Marines of the United States and Chile are involved in the exercises held by the Pentagon every year off Latin American shores.

According to the Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO, the exercises are to last till October 16 and then two destroyers, a frigate, a nuclear-powered submarines and an amphibious ship of the U.S. Navy, participating in the exercises, will sail to the Atlantic Ocean.

As was cynically stated recently by Jose Merino, one of the leaders of the dictatorship, who holds the post of commander of Chile's Navy, the joint American-Chilean exercises are being held within the framework of the so-called coordination of Santiago's and Washington's military effort to have the situation in Chile normalised.

In the course of the exercises it is planned to test landing of American and Chilean Marines supported by combatant planes and helicopters of the U.S. Navy, and carry out operations to detect and destroy "enemy" submarines.

In commentaries of mass media of Latin American countries it is noted that Washington uses its military truncheon exactly where a crisis of its placemen is impending. It is not accidental that the beginning of the Unidas exercises coincided with a sharp heightening of the situation in Chile where Pinochet launched new mass repressions against the people. He is trying to suppress the anti-dictatorial movement which is now on the rise. The army remains practically the only support of the Pinochet regime. In a bid to keep the military leaders in power,1 commentaries note, Washington is demonstrating American military might in a bid to intimidate the opposition and bring down the head of actions against the odious regime.

SHEVARDNADZE PLANS OCT 'WORKING VISIT' TO CUBA

LD251419 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, will pay a brief working visit to the Cuban Republic at the beginning of October. He was invited by the leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS BRAZIL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD260302 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to Jose Sarney Costa, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, on the occasion of the national holiday of Brazil -- the 164th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

The telegram expresses confidence that Soviet-Brazilian relations will continue to be deepened and upgraded on a constructive basis in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

In his reply telegram the president of Brazil expressed gratitude for the congratulations and confirmed his intention to continue promoting stronger bonds of friendship and cooperation which unite the two peoples.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE'S AKTIVS

AU240721 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 15 September meeting of the Ukraine's party and economic aktivs -- passages between slantlines published in boldface].

[Text] Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee have highly assessed our republic's contribution toward increasing the production and purchases of stockbreeding produce in the last winter season.

Allow me to express /cordial thanks to stockbreeding farm toilers, farm leaders, and specialists who have been awarded an honorary certificate for the merit of their efforts./

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee, whose accomplishment is being discussed at this aktivs meeting, are of great mobilizing importance. As noted in the report, the CPSU Central Committee also submitted to well-founded criticism a number of our republc's oblasts. Now it is essential to operatively do everything that is needed to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to improve the situation in all sectors.

/The CPSU Central Committee Politburo emphasized that the well-timed and good completion of the entire complex of fall field operations and preparation for the winter season were now a highly important national economic and political task./

What matters most now is to leave the fields on time. The harvest of early grain crops has already been completed. The gathering of corn, sugar beets, and sunflower seeds is in full swing. What has to be done and when has been set forth in detail in the report and the speeches.

While summing up the results as a whole, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, one can say that /in the current year, the results of work performed in agricultire are somewhat better than last year and than the average in the last 5-year period, but they still differ greatly in zones and oblasts./

And what is /the main conclusion that can be drawn for the future?/

The application of intensive technologies in grain production, advocated by the CPSU Central Committee, has significantly strengthened technological discipline and has convinced many production workers that grain yields of 50 or more quintals per hectare are feasible in practically all regions. In the current year, the per-hectare yields of winter wheat grown by intensive technologies on an area of 3.5 million hectares averaged 38.4 quintals, or 13.3 quintals more than in the fields with customary technologies.

Owing to the application and the strict observation of technological requirements, the farms of Gorodenkovskiy Rayon in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast of Podvolochisskiy Rayon in Ternopol Oblast, of Chermerovetskiy Rayon in Khemlnitskiy Oblast, of Kakhovskiy Rayon in Kherson Oblast, and of Zakarpatskaya Oblast as a whole exceeded the 40-quintal mark in grain yields on the entire area sown.

But new technologies have not been treated everywhere with high responsibility. In Vinnitsa Oblast, one-fifth of wheat grown in accordance with intensive technology had to be resown. Because of the breaches of technological requirements, a number of farms in Voroshilovgrad, Kirovograd Chernigov, and Nikolayev Oblasts obtained practically no increase in grain yields.

This cannot be termed anything other than discrediting a good and useful novelty. All this is a result of an irresponsible and careless attitude on the part of individual functionaries. In the aforesaid oblasts, party committees do not bring leaders and specialists of kilkhozes, sovkhozes, and organs of the agro-industrial complex to due account for the breaches of technological discipline. The republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee under Comrade A.N. Tkachenko and A.G. Denisenko has to examine each concrete case, to punish the culprits, and to see to it that intensive technologies are intensive in deeds, and not merely in words.

Moreover, the procurements of sunflower seeds, fruit, and grapes are expected this year to be somewhat higher than last year. There are rather favorable conditions for overfulfilling the procurement plans for potatoes and vegetables. The work has to be organized in such a way as to bring the losses of fruits and vegetables during their gathering and storing to a minimum, to maximally meet the needs of the population, and to store a sufficient amount of them for the winter season.

More pains are also to be taken to apply industrial technologies in vegetable growing. The influence of the organs of the agro-industrial complex has not made itself properly felt in this respect, too. For example, in Zaporozhye Oblast industrial technology has only been applied on 6,500 hectares of fields, or 50-66 percent less than in the adjacent oblasts. Moreover, a number of farms do not observe technological requirements and fall short of the targets for yields. The question arises: how do specialists and, last but not least, oblispolkom leaders tolerate this situation? Comrade P.I. Moskalakov, oblispolkom chairman, was submitted to criticism in this connection. His attention has repeatedly been called to serious problems in the control of agricultural production, but there is every evidence that he failed to draw proper conclusions from this.

V.V. Scherbitskiy then touched upon the issues of grain sales to the state. By 15 September, the plan has been fulfilled by seven oblasts: Volyn, Zhitomir, Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, Rovno, and Ternopol Oblasts, while six more oblasts were close to plan fulfillment.

However, as a whole the work performed in selling grain to the state cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Unfortunately, some obkoms and oblispolkoms did not draw appropriate conclusions from the requirement set by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee at the early stage of the harvest: Each farm must sell as much grain to the state as possible. Leaders of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes possessing sufficient grain resources played a waiting game and actually reduced grain sales to the state. The CPSU Central Committee criticized Zaporozhye, Poltava, Kirovograd, Vinnitsa, Crimea and Odessa Oblasts for this. In Ternopol and Rovno Oblasts, there are possibilities to significantly exceed the plan for grain purchases, but appropriate efforts in this direction have not been made. Similar shortcomings have taken place in Ivano-Frankovsk, Volyn, and some other oblasts.

Above-plan grain sales, V.V. Shcherbitskyiy pointed out, are not only necessary for the state, but also beneficial for farms. After all, by way of contingent counterdeliveries they obtain, in addition to the increased prices, machines and materials which are in short supply.

Republic-level and local organs have discussed the CPSU Central Committee decision and adopted measures to eliminate the shortcomings incurred. The situation is improving, but still too slowly. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee requests obkoms and oblispolkoms to establish the strictest control over the sales of food grain, and above all of wheat, and over its delivery on the basis of barter. It is essential for the republic as a whole to fulfill pledges for the sale of groats crops. This is to be done in the following way: As much as necessary has to be sold to the state.

Corn must be gathered in a well-organized way and with the least losses possible, a maximum amount of grain must be sold to state resources, pains must be taken to store well grain fodder left at farms, and to store the entire mass of stalks and leaves for feed. It is not out of place to call to mind the inadmissibility of writing off a part of corn seedings and other crops for fodder. This practice was recorded at the farms of Poltava, Chernigov, Zhitomir, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Rovno Oblasts.

/The work has to be organized in such a way as to induce every farm to sell to the state a maximum amount of grain and to store sufficient amounts of concentrated and other feed to productively run stockbreeding in line with the 1987 plan./

The progress made in sugar beet gathering was discussed in detail in the report. It is to be emphasized once again, V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that the 1986 plan envisages cutting losses in production, and in this way increasing the output of sugar by 300,000 metric tons. For this purpose it is essential to make wide use of Yampolskiy Rayon's experience which has been approved and then forgotten by some people. After all, in the last 5-year period Yampolski Rayon produced 45 quintals of sugar per hectare, or 1.6 time more than the oblast average and 1.7 more than the republic's average. You must admit that the differences was appreciable. More initiative and persistence is to be shown by Comrade G. D. Zagorodniy, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, who is personally responsible for this sector of work.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy then tackled questions concerning the development of /stockbreeding./ The results of the work performed by our stockbreeders in the last winter season were crowned with the honorary certificate presented to the republic. /But in doing justice to what has been accomplished, it is essential to exert more self-criticism in evaluating the results achieved./ In line with the new order, as of the beginning of 1987 party obkoms, oblispolkoms, and the organs of the agro-industrial complex will bear full responsibility for the supplies of stockbreeding produce to the oblast population. Of course, those who prove to be able to ensure the wintering of a normal stock will be better off. The number of our cattle is sufficient. The crux lies in its productivity. Feed is a determinant in this respect. Examples of good work performed in Crimean and Donetsk Oblasts to procure feed were quoted in the report.

At the same time, the Ukrainian Communist Party Secretariat called the attention of Kharkov and Zhitomir Oblast leaders to serious shortcomings in the organization of feed procurements. The situation of feed in Odessa, Sumy, Kirovograd, and Cherkassy Oblasts is not much better. Because of the relaxed organizational work and control, the productivity of the milking stock, as well as the rates of producing and purchasing stockbreeding produce have recently sunk in Vinnitsa, Kiev, Lvov, and some other oblasts.

This is very disturbing. There is still sufficient time to remedy the feed situation practically everywhere. It is also important to take exhausting measures to use feed in a thrifty way, and to cut short feed -- and particularly grain -- outlay per unit of produce. [paragraph continues]

For this purpose it is essential to prepare well and on time feed shops and feed kitchens for their work, as well as to repair and to insulate stockbreeding premises. It is also necessary to provide stockbreeding farms with cadres, to man them with Communists, and to set up party and Komsomol groups everywhere. The State Agro-Industrial Committee along with oblispolkoms should concretely check into the readiness of stockbreeding farms for work under winter conditions. The press and the people's control are to be more widely engaged in this undertaking.

The CPSU Central Committee also calls for more attention to social and service construction in the countryside. It is essential to see how production plans in all rayons of the republic are coordinated with the plans for social development.

To put it more briefly, /the utmost has to be done to ensure the increases planned for stockbreeding production, the normal supplies to the population, and an improvement in cultural and service conditions for the rural working people./

Apparently, the time has already come for the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, for all oblasts and rayons to thoroughly scrutinize the work performed by the organs of the agro-industrial complex, as well as to take steps toward its improvement in line with the tasks set by the country's Food Program.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on by tackling the situation in other national economic branches and pressing tasks stemming from this situation.

The 8-month rates of /industrial/ development were on the whole rather good (4.9 percent) and significantly higher than the targeted ones for the year (3.4 percent). The entire increase in production was obtained by raising labor productivity. The qualitative indexes of economic activity, such as prime costs, incomes, profitability, and inter-relation between the growing labor productivity and wages, are improving.

But this picture is general. But when one takes another look, one will see that the situation is a long way from the requirements of the 27th Congress and of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum. The causes of this situation lie not only in the slow restructuring of management in a number of national economic branches and at many enterprises, but also in the lack of criticism in evaluating the achievements, and in complacency which still occurs here and there.

In July and August, the number of enterprises which fell short of the targets for the basic indexes increased. The peace of increasing production volumes and labor productivity slowed down. And although the value of goods sold in excess of the plan in the 8 months exceeded R1.8 billion, the arrears of deliveries to customers' orders totaled R673 million.

The situation significantly deteriorated in the Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, in which the number of enterprises falling short of contracted obligations reached 69 percent in August, and in the republic's Ministries of Local Industry and of Light Industry, in which such enterprises amounted to almost one-third of the total. Speaking frankly, Comrades I. I. Gruyanskiy, Yu. A. Bondar, O. Ya. Kasyanenko, and leaders of some other ministries are slow in restructuring themselves and insufficiently exacting in this respect with regard to their subordinates. What matters most is the fact that there are many omissions and defects in the organization of production, as well as of implementing adopted decisions and planned measures. [paragraph continues]

There is no proper control over the elimination of shortcomings on the part of the appropriate Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and also on the part of Central Committee secretaries.

Unfortunately, we still have quite a few leaders -- including at the republic level -- who do not bother to systematically, thoroughly, and critically analyze the state of affairs, and for this reason frequently prove to be unable to adopt a decision or to make a necessary proposal on time.

This is precisely why the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, as well as the appropriate secretaries and sections of Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozhye Obkoms overlooked the shortcomings and defects which began to accumulate again at such big enterprises as the Azov steel plant, the Dneprovsk special steel plant, and the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combine. As a result of this, notwithstanding the fact that, compared with 1985, the production of pig iron and steel rose respectively by 5.1 and 5.2 percent, that of ready rolled stock 6.7 percent, and that of coke 6.2 percent, the republic's metallurgy fell short of the August plan for the production of individual metal items.

Compared with 1985, the republic's miners have increased the volume of coal extraction. The plans for labor productivity and for reducing production costs have been fulfilled. This is good. But this must by no means set at rest the board of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, and Comrade N. S. Surgay, minister, because the possibilities existing in the branch have not been fully utilized. A number of associations and many mines are late in preparing new horizons and longwalls, the rate of accidents and losses in working time are high, and the experience of advanced collectives is not being properly spread. Technological equipment at the briquetting factories of the Aleksandriya coal association, as the newspaper IZVESTIYA reported recently, is out of order. It was not mere chance that the ministry as a whole hardly fulfilled the August plan, and four associations fell short of it.

Also, a number of chemical enterprises have been working in an unsatisfactory way. Since the beginning of the year, each fifth enterprise of the Ministry of Fertilizers and each tenth enterprise of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have been falling short of the production plans. The arrears have amounted to 40,000 tons of mineral fertilizer, 60,000 tons of sulfur, and many other goods. We consider that the Chemical Industry Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the appropriate party obkoms must pay more purposeful attention to the performance of these enterprises.

The situation which has emerged in /capital construction/ is difficult, too. Compared with the corresponding period of 1985, capital investments made in the 8 months increased 12 percent, and fixed assets put into service, 22 percent. However, the plan for capital investments was only fulfilled 93 percent, and the plan for construction and assembly works, 97 percent. In the 3 and 1/2 months left, we have to put into service more than a half of the annual volume of fixed assets, and more than 80 percent of large production facilkities. Much attention must be paid to the work carried out to put into operation power generating facilities, including at the Zaporozhye and the Rovno AESes, and at the Zuyevka GRES. The situation at the Khmelnitskiy AES must be radically improved. Comrades B. V. Kuchera, N.F. Nikolayev, and Khmelnitskiy Obkom along with the Ministry of Power and Electrification have to give effective assistance to this project.

It is to be admitted that the main work in eliminating the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl AES has been proceeding in line with the schedules: Measures are being taken to entomb Block No. 4 and to put into operation Power Blocks Nos. 1 and 2. [paragraph continues]

The decontamination of the equipment, of the station territory, and of the area around it is in progress; the construction of water filtering, water conserving facilities is nearing completion.

Some 7,000 houses with outbuildings have been built ahead of schedule in Kiev Oblast for the evacuated families. Builders from Ternopol, Chernovtsy, Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts and from Kiev city particularly excelled in this work. A good job was alone done by students' construction detachments from the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute, the Kiev and the Dnepropetrovsk Construction Engineering Institutes, and the Glugkhov Teachers Training Institute.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy thanked the collectives of RSFSR plants who made and delivered prefabricated houses ahead of schedule, as well as the member of students' detachments from fraternal republics who actively participated in their assembling.

Particular pains must now be taken to settle in a timely manner questions concerning the accommodation and employment of the evacuees, and the commissioning of service facilities at places where the evacuees live.

At the July plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, leaders of a number of oblasts were criticized for having upset the work performed to put into service houses, kindergartens, hospitals, and polyclinics. Disturbing is the fact that proper conclusions have not been drawn everywhere. In the republic as a whole, we still must put into the current year, and 66 percent of hospitals and polyclinics.

Big shortcomings exist also in the organization of /trade./ The rates of growth in commodity turnover are almost 50 percent lower than those provided under the plan. In Kiev, Crimea, and Nikolayev Oblasts, and in Kiev city, the volume of retail commodity turnover has been even smaller than last year. All oblispolkoms must take steps to improve the situation, and to find local resources and additional reserves to raise the production of consumer goods in particular demand.

Let me touch upon one point more. The analysis of the situation in the field shows that, despite all our appeals and requests, not all administrative and economic organs keep solicitude for people in the center of their attention. Evidence of this is constituted by, in particular, the letters and statements addressed by the working people to the Central Committee, particularly from Vinnitsa, Volyn, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kirovograd, Rovno, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

Very disturbing are the cases of book corrupting and doctoring revealed in the first half of the current year in the republic's Ministries of Road Construction and Maintenance, of Ferrous Metallurgy, of Local Industry, and of Consumer Services, in Lvov, Odessa, Sumy, Ternopol, Kharkov, and some other oblasts. The point is that the criminal attempts to cheat the state are also being made in those main indexes on which the main emphasis has been put in the process of restructuring.

Party obkoms, ministries, and departments still do not always give such cases a proper political evaluation, and do not create an atmosphere of intolerance to them. It is essential everywhere to strictly comply with the CPSU Central Committee directives to the effect that those who practice book doctoring and deceive the state must not remain in leading posts.

Of course, all of you are perfectly aware, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that /the most responsible and, one can say, decisive stage in completing the first year of the 5-year period has now set in./ A great deal depends on the September results. An operative plan has been worked out and is being fulfilled in the republic for immediate organizational and economic measures in September.

Certainly, the preparation of all national economic branches for work in the fall and winter season is among the most important pressing tasks. The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee in this sphere were discussed everywhere, but unfortunately, practical conclusions from them have not been drawn everywhere. Two weeks of September have already passed, but serious shortcomings and omissions continue to occur in a number of branches and at many enterprises.

Let us take, for example, the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification. Our of the 65 power blocks which should have been repaired by 10 September, only 59 have been repaired. Also the attitude taken by the board of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to preparations for the winter season cannot be called anything amount to 60 percent of the norm, and including those of ore concentrate, to less than 50 percent.

In September and October of the current year, all kinds of transport have to work intensely. In particular, they must convey large amounts of freight to create the winter stocks of fuel, metallurgical raw materials, and construction materials. More than 1 million metric tons of potatoes, about 8 million tons of sugar beets, and large amounts of fruit and vegetables must be transported quickly and without losses by railroads alone. In a word, the performance of transport arteries must be constantly kept under strict control.

The Ukraninian Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, some other ministries, and oblispolkoms seem to be unconcerned about preparing cities and workers settlements for the winter season. A serious lag has been incurred in the construction of a number of heating boilers which are about to be commissioned in Crimea and Cherkassy Oblasts, as well as in the repair of boilder and heating networks in Dnepropetrovsk and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts.

There are many omissions in preparing medical establishments, particularly in the countryside, for the fall and winter season Control over this matter has been poorly exerted by the Ukrainian Ministry of Health which has thus far failed to look into the situation in the field.

There is no need to prove that the national economy cannot perform normally under winter conditions when the tasks set for saving fuel and energy are not acomplished in each oblast and branch. Nonetheless, too much electric energy has been spent since the beginning of the year in Nikolayev, Volyn, and Donetsk Oblast, in the republic's Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy and of the Coal Industry. In this context, I would like once again to call attention to the need to increase the responsibility of economic leaders for the economy of all kinds of resources.

/Production and labor discipline/ has now become particularly important. There must be no leniency with regard to those who imperil the health and lives of people and who cause to the state material and moral losses by their slovenliness, irresponsibility, or simple inactivity.

An accountability and election campaign has begun in basic party organizations, in trade unions, and in the Komsomol, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. In this connection, it is essential to keep under control the accomplishement of the tasks set to promote to leading posts functionaries who are politically competent, professionally well prepared, and able to accomplish the new tasks under the new conditions.

It is known that /the entire work work performed in the republic in the process of restructuring and accelerating has to be strictly coordinated with the growing rates of increasing production volumes and labor productivity, with improving the quality of production and reducing its prime costs, and with the economical and rational utilization of all kinds of resources./ But we frequently come across cases of elementary incompetence, carelessness, bureaucratism, formalism, lack of initiative and, consequently, lack of a true feeling of responsibility. This applies to a great extent to the administrative apparatus, including at the republic level, in which people are absolutely unable to get out of the bureaucratic swamp. For this reason it is essential to radically /strengthen a critical approach both to the existing problems and to the final results of work./

While persistently working to hasten the country's socioeconomic development, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, our party is also redoubling efforts to accomplish the foreign political tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

/The statement made on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and his interview given to the chief editor of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO met with a very wide response all over the world./ Fraternal parties, the progressive public, and all soberly thinking politicians received the complex of constructive initiatives which we have brought forward recently with regard to the matters of restricting and reducing weapons and of strengthening general security, as a comprehensive program for a new stage of the struggle for improving the international situation.

/Like all soviet people, the Ukraine's people support these new peaceful initiatives in word and in deed, and unanimously approve the Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy./ The meetings, gatherings, and emotional crowded manifestations held recently everywhere have impressively shown the williongness of our people to use their toil to strengthen peace and the economic and defense potential of their own country.

The entire world can see: Our party and the Soviet state are undeviatingly pursuing the line traced by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is our common obligation and sacred duty to do the utmost to accomplish the tasks set by the congress.

MEDICAL EXPERTS DISCUSS LESSONS OF CHERNOBYL

PM251844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent G. Alimov "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Chernobyl: The Medical Prognosis. International Experts' Conclusions"]

[Text] As is known, an IAEA experts conference has ended in Vienna. [paragraph continues]

It was attended by more than 500 major specialists: well-known physicists, radiologists, biologists, and doctors. The meetingwas all about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and its consequences. Our correspondent met with L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and director of the USSR Ministry of Health Institute of Biophysics, and Professor A.K., Guskova, who attended the forum along with other Soviet scientists.

Alimov: It was intense, hard work in Vienna. What was it: A debate, a report, or something else?

Ilin: We did not go to Vienna to report to the experts, but to share the experience of eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident, with the intention of contributing to the safe development of nuclear energy all over the world. What happened in our country was a lesson for everyone, not just for us.

Guskova: On the other hand, it was useful to subject our positions on many aspects to such authoritative international scrutiny. The international experts noted that our decisions on the Chernobyl problem were correct and the scintific data obtained as a result of the analysis of the Chernobyl accident will be used by nuclear energy scientists, planners, and workers everywhere.

Ilin: Furthermore -- this was mentioned by the experts in official speeches and informally -- they were amazed at the frankness with which our country supplied most detailed information on key problems. Also highly appreciated was the fact that we were able to gather and generalize such unique data so quickly and make them available.

Alimov: Were there critical remarks about your speeches?

Guskova: We did not hear a single remark. It was an objective, committed analysis of the event. The experts asked a multitude of questions. More than 500. The answers to some of them ended up being reports in themselves. For example, there were 45 questions on my material and more than 100 on Leonid Andreyevich's report.

Alimov: The conference has ended. Will the scientific programs be adjusted now and will any of the regulations be revised?

Ilin: No, our basic positions will not have to be revised -- we did not hear any substantial proposals which would make us radically depart from past decisions.

Alimov: Which of the problems discussed in Vienna, in your view, aroused the greatest interest?

Ilin: Virtually all of them. Particularly matters relating to evacuation, aid for victims, protection of the population against radioactivity, and the medical and biological consequences. I had to provide a detailed, literally minute-by-minute and hour-by-hour rundown of the work we doctors carried out immediately after the accident.

Alimov: Let us return to those dramatic days... How many people were affected in all and how many were hospitalized? In short, what I am interested in is the latest figures.

Guskova: In all 300 people have been hospitalized. Of them 203 have acute radiation diseases of varying degrees of gravity; 129 of the 300 were taken by air in three trips to a special Moscow hospital on 27 April. They were the most seriously affected cases, who needed particularly complex types of medical treatment. The fact that it was possible to pick out these 129 people in the hours immediately after the accident, accurately assess the doses they had received, and take appropriate steps met with the professional approval of the experts: Apparently, they did not possess such accurate procedures for clinical laboratory prognosis.

Most regrettably, it was not possible to save all the victims. There were 31 deaths, including 6 firemen, and 2 station workers as well. One was killed immediately, at the time of the accident, everything collapsing on top of him; another died at 0600 hours on 26 April from severe burns. The remaining 23 are also AES workers.

Alimov: As is known, patients have been having treatment in two hospitals -- in Moscow and Kiev. How many people are undergoing treatment at the moment?

Guskova: Two in Moscow -- they are having plastic surgery to remove skin blemishes. The rest have been discharged and have had a rehabilitation and rest course. Even the two most serious cases -- group four in terms of the degree of gravity -- have recovered and are feeling OK. Some of our patients are already back at work, others are about to go back.

We will be keeping a watch on their health, of course. Incidentally, they are now starting to come back to us: to see a consultant, for further treatment, to choose the kind of work which will be suitable for them to do. At the moment there are 15-20 people in hospital: Someone leaves, someone comes in for investigation.

Alimov: Are there any victims among the population of the areas adjoining the station?

Guskova: There is no one with radiation disease among the population -- a careful investigation of hundreds of thousands of people has confirmed this.

Alimov: After the accident people abroad repeatedly reproached us for allegedly evacuating the population of Pripyat too late...

Ilin: At the Vienna conference we talked in detail about the radiation situation at the time, particularly in Pripyat. On 26 April it was steady enough throughout the day. But at 0800 hours doctors had already organized a tour of all the homes to provide the population with preparations of stable iodine as a prophylactic against the possibility of radioactive isotopes of iodine, characteristic of an accidental discharge from a nuclear reactor, entering the organism. It was our specialists who originally developed the iodine prophylaxis system. It is to the credit of the local organs of power and doctors that they managed to adopt all the protective steps promptly. This impressed the IAEA experts too. When, for example, the accident occurred at the Three Mile Island station (United States) it was nearly 4 days before the population received stable iodine preparations.

But on 27 April the situation in Pripyat began to deteriorate dramatically and the evacuation was already under way at 1400 hours. Some 1,100 buses arrived in the city and they were distributed along the streets and approach roads. The whole evacuation operation took only 2.5-3 hours. [paragraph continues]

The Vienna conference expressed a high opinion of this work as well.

Alimov: You are back at work now. What work remains to be done in connection with Chernobyl in particular?

Ilin: Science cannot stand still. We have only gone part of the way so far. There is a vast amount of work to do. All Angelina Konstantinovna's patients and those treated in Kiev have been placed on a special register. They will be watched for a long time. We have a precise program of future activity. The prognosis for these patients is reasonably positive. A register has also been devised for all the others who were in the zone of potential danger at the time of the accident or in the days immediately after it. Information on where the person was at the time of the accident and so forth will be deposited in this data bank. In short, all the requisite information will be placed in the computer memory.

As you will have realized, the present stage is associated with scientific research and with organizing the observation of possible side effects and long-term effects resulting from doses of radiation. A USSR Academy of Medical Sciences radiation medicine center is being set up for the purpose in Kiev. It comprises three institutes. One will deal with matters of clinical epidemiology; another will deal with the purely clinical aspects of radiation medicine; the third will deal with experimental questions of radiology. They have the big task of constant, log-term observation of all evacuees, the people who were working at the station that day, and all those who need long-term medical monitoring.

Alimov: The question arises: What specifically are the potential medical and biological consequences of Chernobyl?

Ilin: This question was very actively discussed at the IAEA experts' conference. In principle there are consequences of two types -- oncological diseases and so-called genetic consequences. Our assessments of the actual levels of radiation impact permit one to state that no significant increase in the number of cancer sufferers is foreseen, since it will be well within the fluctuation range of the natural frequency of oncological diseases. I am saying this as a scientist and as a doctor.

Alimov: And the genetic consequeneces?

Ilin: Theoretical calculations show that the level of the possible genetic effects of the radiation will be a faction of the potential level of development of malignant tumors, that is, the likelihood of their occurrence is very small indeed. I want to stress that all our assessments of the theoretically possible long-term consequences coincided with the views of the experts. What is more, we reached the common conclusion that further research in this sphere, taking into account the additional information, can only adjust these assessment in a downward direction.

Alimov: What are the results of the work done in Vienna?

Ilin: It was not in vain. The experts displayed enormous respect for what our country has done to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. They were expressing not just their own opinions, but the opinions of the scientific circles they represent.

This is also indicated by the numerous proposals on cooperation. We recommended to the IAEA several programs of interest to everyone. This will largely dictate the way in which the public views nuclear energy. It is necessary to restore its former prestige. The Chernobyl experience has been thoroughly analyzed and we hope this will help to restore confidence in the peaceful atom: Mankind cannot get by without the development of nuclear energy.

Sarcophagus, Restart World Continues

LD252251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by A. Krutov with Chernobyl works manager K. E. Barinov and Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Akimov, deputy chief engineer of the fourth set at Chernobyl]

[Text] [Krutov] The lads who were the first to absorb the blow are often remembered at the Chernobyl AES. It is partly thanks to them that only a few days are now left before the first set is switched into the power grid, and that preparation of the second set is proceeding at full speed. [Video shows white-coated staff at control panels, viewing display screens, speaking on telephones; other workers in large interior halls]

Nearby, on the fourth set, the sarcophagus which will finally entomb the damaged reactor is being erected. [Video shows close shot of severely damaged building, mobile cranes and tower cranes at work; Krutov and workers shown wearing masks]

[Barinov, speaking through mask] We have begun the final stage of work to close the ruined reactor, assembly of the last tier of the so-called cascade wall, the protective wall. The mood is businesslike. The people are taking no account of time and working, as it were, round the clock. [video shows men at work on high, buttressed wall, with rows of regularly-spaced projections between the buttresses.]

[Barinov, removing mask] The cascade wall will be about 53 meters high, between 53 and 55 meters, as required. Its height will vary at various points. Then, once it has been built, girders like these will be placed on it to close it off. In addition, cement will be poured on the top. [video shows large girders lying on the ground.]

[Krutov] What is the most difficult thing about this work?

[Akimov] The most difficult thing about this work is that all the operations are so complex, and they are carried out by remote control. That is, we have no direct observer at the assembly point. We have nobody on top to adjust this enormous metal structure. Everything depends on the precision and skill of the person operating the crane in question. A decision taken is a decision carried out. The work here is structured on this principle, and this principle makes it possible to carry out an enormous amount of construction and assembly work in a very short time.

[Krutov] While I was talking to Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Akimov, a helicopter was circling over the station, carrying out decontamination work. On board as I later discovered, on board the helicopter directing the aim was Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich's son, Igor Akimov. It was the boy's birthday. He was 24.

[Video shows helicopter flying overhead, emitting white spray from lower fuselage] Work at the power station is still not easy, but those working here consider that they are doing an ordinary job, though in unusual conditions. [video shows workers standing in rows, all wearing white caps and masks]

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO SPEECH TO COSMONAUTS

PM251828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Awards to Cosmonauts -- For Courage and Heroism"]

[Text] Between March and July 1986 USSR pilot-cosmonauts L.D. Kizim and V.A. Solovyev completed a 125-day flight to the "Mir" and "Salyut-7" space stations. This was L.D. Kizim's third space flight. The hero of space has spent a total of 375 days in orbit. It was V.A. Solovyev's second flight and in total he has spent 362 days in orbit. During the two joint flights they went out into open space eight times.

On 19 September in the Kremlin A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high state awards to the valiant conquerors of space.

He congratulated Leonid Denisovich Kizim, USSR pilot-cosmonaut and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the award of the Order of Lenin and Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev, USSR pilot - cosmonaut and Hero of the Soviet Union, on the award of the Order of Lenin a second "Gold Star" medal.

Above all, what you have done is a major scientific achievement, A. A. Gromyko continued. That is beyond dispute. The work you have done shows that the space complex with the deeply symbolic name "Mir" [peace] makes it possible to considerably expand space research in the interests of the national economy. Our science has been enriched with new information obtained by the heroic cosmonauts.

For the first time in the history of cosmonautics our crew carried out a complex orbital flight from one station to another and back. You are record-breakers both for the duration of your orbital flight and for the time spent working in open space.

Your achievements are a success not only for Soviet but also world science. Man went into space long ago and apparatus made by man went into the expanses of the universe even earlier. The bold dreams of the foremost minds of the past are now becoming reality.

However, the question now is this: Will the great scientific achievements in the sphere of cosmonautics be used to master the forces of nature for people's good or will they become an awesome force hostile to mankind, he continued. Human reason refuses to accept that achievements in understanding the laws of space will serve the inhuman plans for its military use.

On 13 June 1986 the Soviet Union submitted to the United Nations a large-scale program of joint actions by various countries for the peaceful exploration of space. We are firmly convinced that civilization on our planet should enter the 21st century with the "star peace" program, not with the reckless "star wars" plans.

Our plans for extensive cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of space are well known. They are part of the overall system of international security whose creation was proposed to the whole world by M.S. Gorbachev.

Scientists working for the interests of all mankind and together with them all who advocate that mankind be spared the threat of nuclear catastrophe are raising their voice in support of peace on earth and peace in space. This is also supported both in word and deed by our cosmonauts, who today are being awarded the motherland's high awards.

A.A. Gromyko wished the heroes of space new successes, good health to them and those near to them, happiness and further achievements in the exploration of space in the interests of our motherland and peace and progress on earth.

In their reply speeches, L.D. Kizim and V.A. Solovyev expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high appreciation of their work.

They expressed that all the work done on the "Mir" and "Salyut-7" stations was exclusively peaceful in nature.

On behalf of Soviet cosmonauts. the recipients gave assurances that they would devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to raising the level of technical progress in our country still higher, to increasing the Soviet Union's might and prestige in the world, and to fulfilling all the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O.S. Belyakov, chief of a section of the CPSU Central Committee; and USSR pilot-cosmonauts V.V. Ryumin and V.A. Shatalov were present during the award presentation.

LIGACHEV MEETS WITH VUZ SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS

PM241628 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Talks With VUZ Social Scientists at the CPSU Central Committe"]

[Text] Meetings with heads of social science departments, rectors, and party committee secretaries of a number of the country's VUZes, and leading officials of local party committees have been held at the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the talks were heads of departments of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute G.S. Arefyeva, the Gorkiy State University V.Ya. Dobrokhotov, the Kursk Polytechnical Institute V.N. Korolev, the Moscow State University V.V. Radayev, and the Ural State University V.G. Chufarov; rectors of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute O.V. Alekseyev and the Tyumen State University G.F. Kutsev; Yu.S. Karabasov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.K. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; F.M. Rudich, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section; V.N. Gorokhov, secretary of the Moscow State University party committee, and other comrades.

Questions of enhancing the role of social science departments, professors, and lecturers in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, restructuring higher education, improving the Marxist-Leninist training of students, and reinforcing the ideological, political, patriotic, and moral education of Soviet people were discussed.

The achievements of the departments' staff in pedagogical and scientific work were noted.

At the same time full agreement was expressed with the conclusion of the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress that our philosophical, economic, and entire social science sphere remains aloof in certain respects from the demands of life. It was emphasized that many VUZ graduates are unable to apply the aquired knowledge in social sciences in their professional and sociopolitical activities to analyze the complex phenomena occurring in social development. The need to drastically enhance the effectiveness of social science research conducted at the country's VUZes was noted.

Attention was drawn to the need to improve substantially the standard of party leadership of social science departments, steadily improve the qualitative composition of teaching staff and enhance their theoretical training and pedagogical skills, and firmly establish at every department an atmosphere of creativity, party principledness, and Leninist honesty.

The higher education workers emphasized that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress opened up great potential for their work in teaching, education, and research.

The meetings were held and addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting were also attended by V.A. Grigoryev and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Education Establishments Section.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS KUBYSHEV OBLAST 18-20 SEP

LD201639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, visited Kuybyshev Oblast from 18 to 20 September. He took part in the festivities on the occasion of awarding Kuybyshev with the order of the October Revolution. Comrade Vorotnikov visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, acquainted himself with the construction of new residential areas in Kuybyshev and Tolyatti, and with the work for providing transportation consumer, and medical services to the town and rural population. Conversations with workers, engineering and technical staff, specialists and leaders took place. Topical issues of the life of labor collectives were discussed. Attention was drawn to the need for restructuring work at every section and at every work place.

In the aviation institute, in conversations with lecturers, scientists, and students, problems of strengthening the link between the research carried out within the walls of the institute and actual production and of improving the quality of the training of specialists were touched upon.

At Povolzhskiy livestock complex in the Zavety Ilicha collective farm, Stavropol rayon, a detailed conversation was held about increasing the contribution by rural workers to the implementation of the food program and about the acceleration of social development of the rural area.

In the CPSU Oblast committee, a meeting took place with the party and management aktiv of the oblast where the work by party organizations and soviets of people's deputies for the fulfillment of the decisions by the 27th CPSU Congress and plans and pledges for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole were analyzed in detail.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS REPORTED

PM241841 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 25, 1986, carries on pages 447-448 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect: Ye.M. Sergeyev is relieved of his duties as dean of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy "at his request on health grounds" (22 May 1986); A.N. Komin is appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices and relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices (24 May 1986); R.I. Vyakhirev is appointed first deputy minister of the gas industry and relieved of his duties as deputy minister of the gas industry (27 May 1986); and Ye.K. Smirnitskiy is appointed dean of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy (13 June 1986).

PROGRAM REPORTS ON SOVIET BOOKS ON TERRORISM

LD212136 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 21 September in its "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin carries a 4-minute report on terrorist attacks and books on terrorism. Bovin speaks about terrorist acts committed over the past week and concludes by mentioning some books by Soviet authors on this problem, which he suggests viewers wanting to find out more about this subject might want to read. The first book he shows to the camera came out in 1984, he notes. It is by S.A. Efirov entitled "Attempt on the Life of the Future." Another work came out in 1985 by V.V. Vityuk, entitled "Under Other People's Banners: The Hypocrisy and Self-Deception of 'Leftist' Terrorism", which Bovin also shows to the camera.

Finally, he shows a book that has come out recently by A.S. Grachev entitled "Political Extremism." These books look into the unsavory world of terrorism and try to give social reasons for how such groups, both right and left wing, came about, explains Bovin.

FEDOROV VIEWS MID-SEPTEMBER HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM251053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[S. Fedorov "Agricultural Review": "Fall Is Pressing Us"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of Monday 15 September, 99.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut and 92.6 million hectares (93 percent of that cut) threshed. Some 16.4 million hectares of corn, 475,000 hectares (14 percent) of sugar beets, and 1.5 million hectares (38 percent) of sunflowers had been harvested. Some 88 percent of flax had been pulled and 1.4 million hectares (47 percent) of potatoes lifted.

Winter crops had been sown on 25.3 million hectares and 44.5 million hectares plowed for spring sowing.

The second week of September was marked in the east of the country -- beyond the Urals and in West Siberia and the virgin-land oblasts of Kazakhstan -- by particularly strenuous work in the grain fields. Ther are many late crops this year on farms beyond the Urals and in Siberia as a result of the cold late spring. The cool, rainy summer held back the ripening of grain and shifted the peak of the harvesting season into September. It is now necessary to make haste if losses are to be prevented.

And farmers are making use of every opportunity to speed up harvesting. After receiving a disturbing weather forecast the N.G. Kozlov Sovkhoz, the country's largest sovkhoz, with 100,000 hectares under grain, switched over to harvesting around the clock. And it no accident that the collective there was one of the first in Kustanay Oblast to meet its stepped up pledges, shipping 58,000 metric tons of grain -- 6 percent above target -- to the state's granaries. And, moreover, it is high-quality grain, for which the farm received a 50-percent price markup. And it intends to sell at least another 7,000 metric tons of grain before harvesting is over.

Other farms in Kustanay Oblast have also gone over to two-shift or around-the-clock harvesting.

Farmers in many grain-growing regions have been carrying out [senikatsiya] of crops in September with the help of airmen -- spraying the crops from the air with an ammonium nitrate solution, which has made it possible to speed up the crop vegetation cycle by 6-8 days, to dry off the leaves, and to go over to direct use of combines more quickly. Moreover, as laboratory analyses have shown, grain in the areas treated has a higher protein content, which is not unimportant.

It should be noted that many farms are adapting themselves to prevailing conditions, are approaching the choice of harvesting method creatively, and are not hurrying to lay the grain into windrows, since after rain it dries out more quickly if left standing.

Last week 11.5 million hectares of grain crops were harvested (threshed). That is more than in the preceding week. This work is being carried out particularly quickly by farms in the Altay Kray and Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Pavlodar, and Turgay Oblast. They have threshed 25-27 percent of the crop area. Farms in Tyumen, North Kazakhstan, Omsk, and Kurgan Oblasts, where to date 31-49 percent of the grain-crop area has been threshed, are behindhand with harvesting. And, after all, the soil in those oblasts has already seen its first frosts.

Grain is presently being rapidly shipped to procurement centers and elevators. By mid-September targets for grain sales to the state had been met by 6 union republics, 23 RSFSR oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics, 7 Ukrainian oblasts, all 6 Belorussian oblasts, and 1 oblast in Kazakhstan. Some 31 percent more durum, strong, and other valuable strains of wheat has been purchased than last year. This is all gratifying.

However, the pace of harvesting and procurement of grain crops by no means everywhere matches up to the potential created today.

In the Novoaltaysk, for example, they are receiving around 1,200 metric tons of grain a day. Four mechanized unloading points have been set up there. There are no grain trucks waiting in line there. But at the Biyskiy elevator, in the same Altay Kray, up to 30 or more trucks are always waiting near the laboratory. They can take up to half a day to be unloaded. The grain delivery timetable there exists on paper only.

Large-scale selective harvesting of late strains of potatoes is under way everywhere. In Bryansk Oblast, which is the largest supplier of potatoes in the RSFSR, almost 4,000 teams of potato-harvesting combines are involved in competition to make highly productive use of equipment, and Ye. Skobaro, link-leader at the Pochepskiy Rayon's "Baklan" Sovkhoz has increased the daily harvest of tubers to 150 metric tons. However, even in that oblast not all combines proved ready for operation, some of them are still in the repair shops.

The harvesting of late crops -- grain corn and sunflowers and, in the south, rice -- is at its height in the European part of the country. Large-scale lifting of sugar beets has begun on the farms of the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem oblasts of the RSFSR, and Belorussia.

The flow of vegetables and fruit to procurement and industrial centers is increasing daily. But it does not always take place without losses. Our editorial office is receiving quite a few letters and telegrams about delays in reception and late arrival of freight cars and refrigerated trucks for the transportation of perishable goods. It is important that everything obstructing the shipment of such goods be promptly removed. Only then will it be possible to count on the whole crop grown being delivered to the consumer in the best condition.

Farms in most union republics were actively laying down silage last week. More than 155 million metric of ready-to-use silage (officially receipted) has been obtained. Almost 39 million metric tons were added during the week. Some 12.6 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock were laid in store by that time. That is somewhat more than last year.

I would like to conclude the survey with a TASS report: "The first freight cars carrying cotton fiber from the new harvest have been dispatched from Uzbekistan to the textile workers of Russia, the Ukraine, and Transcaucasia." Other cotton-growing republics are also engaged in picking the crop.

Yes, in September the farmers are drawing up the preliminary results of their labors and are laying the foundations of the next harvest.

PAVLOV REVIEWS EASTERN HARVEST PROGRESS

PM251902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": Eastern Grain On the Move"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by Monday 22 September 103.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut and 100 million hectares threshed. A total of 6.1 million hectares of pulse crops and 1.9 million hectares of grain corn had been harvested. A total of 971,000 hectares (29 percent) of sugar beet and 1.96 million hectares (68 percent) of potatoes had been dug. A total of 2.3 million hectares (59 percent) of sunflower had been harvested.

A total of 28.9 million hectares had been sown with winter crops and 55.2 million hectares of fall plowing had been completed.

It is hard to convey in words the intensity of these last September days in the Siberian and North Kazakhstan grain regions. The last hectares are being harvested. But in any rayon these "last" hectares run into thousands and, for a region as a whole, hundreds of thousands. In West Siberia, for example, 1.7 million hectares of grain have still to be threshed and in East Siberia — 560,000 hectares. Perhaps it does not seem so very much (in West Siberia, for example, the total harvest area of grain and pulse crops is 10.4 million and in East Siberia — 4.4 million hectares). But is this not quite a lot — 13-16 percent of all grain in the fields? Unfortunately, it is a lot.... [passage omitted]

Altay farms have delivered a great deal of durum and high-value grain to the state. In all, they account for more than 2.5 million metric tons of all grain sold.

More and more grain is flowing into the state granaries these days. The plan for grain sales has already been met by farms in 6 union republics, 26 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics in Russia, 6 oblasts in the Ukraine, and one in Kazakhstan. Throughout the country as a whole the plan for durum wheat procurements has been overfulfilled and far more durum and high-value grain has come in than planned. And this is due in no small way to the grain growers in the east.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN POKROVSKIY OBITUARY

PM251530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Colonel General of Aviation R.P. Pokrovskiy]

[Excerpts] Colonel General of Aviation Roman Petrovich Pokrovskiy, USSR Defense Ministry deputy chief of armaments, has died suddenly.

He departed this life a loyal son of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1946, who gave all his strength and knowledge to the cause of strengthening our motherland's defense might.

R.P. Pokrovskiy was born 23 February 1917 in the city of Tarusa, Kaluga Oblast, to an employee's family. He devoted his entire life to serving the socialist motherland, traveling a long and glorious path in the USSR Armed Forces from academy student to colonel general of aviation. [passage omitted]

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, O.S. Belyakov, N.I. Savinkin, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, I.M. Tretyak, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, V.L. Govorov, I.N. Shkadov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, V.I. Smyslov, O.D. Baklanov, V.G. Kolesnikov, G.D. Kolmogorov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, A.S. Systsov, P.V. Finogenov, V.A. Shamshin, N.S. Stroyev, V.L. Koblev, A.N. Agafonov, N.I. Smirnov, A.I. Belov, A.A. Maksimov, S.F. Kolosov, V.N. Babyev, V.N. Dutov, Ye.S. Yurasov, A.A. Ryazhskikh, P.I. Bazhenov, L.M. Leonov, N.G. Shishkov, F.I. Novoselov, N.K. Bobkov, K.N. Irofimov, Ye A. Shalovskiy, V.P. Balashov, V.A. Kuznetsov.

SOKOLOV ORDER OF DAY FOR GUARDS JUBILEE

PM241339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No. 200" dated 18 September]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, admirals, and generals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Guards!

Exactly 45 years ago the Soviet Guards were born in fierce and dogged battles near Yelnya at the initial period of the Great Patriotic War. They fostered the best traditions of Russian guardsmen from the times of A.V. Suvorov and M.I. Kutuzov, inherited the legendary glory of the Red Guards of the October Revolution and the civil war, and became a symbol of fearlessness, heroism, military valor, courage, and the unbreakable spirit of Soviet servicemen -- the defenders of the socialist motherland. The guards fought to the last ditch for each inch of native land, were the first to break through the enemy defenses, attacked swiftly, and mercilessly routed the enemy. They were the first to enter Berlin -- the lair of the fascist beast -- in the victorious May of 1945. Their feats are an inexhaustible source for fostering new generations of patriotic Soviet servicemen and an example of selfless service to the motherland.

5

The personnel of guard units, ships, and formations are still augmenting their combat guards traditions through their military labor and worthily carrying the baton passed on by their grandfathers and fathers.

Through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces the arms race is quickening its pace and a danger has emerged that it will be transferred to space. An expedited militarization of the United States and the entire NATO bloc is under way.

Under these conditions the present generation of guardsmen, like all Soviet servicemen, infinitely devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, are improving their combat skills every day and vigilantly guarding socialist gains in readiness to carry out their patriotic and international duty.

I greet and congratulate you on the 54th anniversary of the Soviet guards!

Army and Navy servicemen! Strive to achieve new successes in combat and political training, to improve your military skills, and to strengthen military discipline!
Guards servicemen! Keep sacred and augment the combat guards traditions! Persistently master the art of victory! Serve as models of the fulfillment of military duty!
Veterans of the Soviet guards! Actively participate in the military, patriotic, and international education of Soviet young people!

Glory to the Soviet guards!

Long live the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU — the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

LUSHEV, LIZICHEV, IVANOVSKIY MARK TANK DAY

PM251545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent report: "In Honor of Tank Troops Day"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of Moscow's public and servicemen at the capital's garrison devoted to Tank Troops' Day was held 12 September at the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

The meeting presidium comprised Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister; marshals, general, admirals, tank troop veterans, tank builders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives. The meeting was opened by O.A. Korolev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Warm words of greeting to the tank servicemen were delivered by Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Sokolov, presser at the S.P. Solovyev Hard Alloy Combine; N.I. Paltsev, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and G.S. Brevnov, deputy minister of the defense industry.

The meeting was addressed by Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol III No 188 29 September 1986

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U.S. TO CONDUCT NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA 30 SEP

LD290751 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev:

Another nuclear test is to be conducted at the Nevada test site on September 30, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy.

The explosive device will be within the 20-150 kiloton range.

The spokesman said that this would be the tenth announced nuclear test this year.

UPI news agency quoted the anti-war organization, American Peace Test, as indicating that the U.S. detonated more nuclear devices than reported to the American public.

REAGAN ARGUES FOR ARMS FUNDS, BUILDUP

'Attack' on Congress for Cuts

LD272153 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 27 TASS — In his latest Saturday radio address to the American people President Reagan launched harsh attacks on the U.S. Congress for its attempts to limit military spending.

The intention by the House of Representatives to slash the "star wars" programme, ban tests of anti-satellite weapons and the development of new types of chemical munitions, refusal to release funds for the production of strategic armaments in excess of the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty and the call to ban for a year nuclear tests with a yield of over one kiloton evoked particular rage of the President. According to Reagan, there is no place in Congress for the supporters of these measures.

White House Speech to Conservatives

PM261745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Topsy-Turvy Logic"]

[Text] No longer just broad strata of the public but more and more governments are now expressing active support for the course of the Soviet Union which, by means of practical actions, is setting an example of the new way of thinking and acting at this crucial stage in world development.

This is causing concern in the White House. People there are feverishly trying to invent some kind of new "arguments" to add luster to the administration's policy, which is rejected even by a substantial number of congressmen. A group of conservatives who zealously support the militarist policy was hastily summoned to the President's residence, where the President wasted no time in addressing them. What was the outcome?

The President was lavish with words in his attempt to portray Washington as a "little cherub" threatened by the "Russians" whom he described loudly enough for everyone to hear as "ruthless adversaries." Meanwhile, it appears, the United States, "sat around idly for years." Clearly hoping to draw tears from his audience, the President assured them: The United States had been so idle that when he came to the White House "U.S. warships were not fit to leave port, and U.S. warplanes were not fit to take off." So there you are!

All sober-minded people believe that there is only one way toward reliably ensuring the security of states and peoples, namely scrapping existing weapons and not replacing them with new ones. The U.S. President categorically disagrees with this. He tries to convince us that the way "toward a safer world" leads through the implementation of the "star wars" program. And what is more, he is inviting our country to "join him" in implementing this selfsame militarist program. "The only question for the Soviet Union," the President claims, "lies in whether we will proceed toward strategic defense together or alone." Has Washington still not grasped that the USSR has no intentions of helping it in its attempt to transform space into an arena of the arms race?

The Soviet Union's efforts to end nuclear weapon tests are a cause of special annoyance for the President. The "arguments" of the opponents of the moratorium which have long been refuted by life itself are again being dragged out of the mothballs. Naturally, the logic here, too, is topsy-turvy. On the one hand, Reagan states that the United States "is still trying to catch up" with the Russians, and on the other hand he declares: "The tests help us to keep ahead of Soviet programs." The President claims that he favors "the reduction of nuclear arsenals" but the trouble is that this is alledgedly hampered...by the Soviet moratorium! The USSR declares that it is open to any forms or methods of monitoring [kontrol] disarmament and the president, without batting an eye, invites us "to put forward our own proposal" on monitoring [kontrol]....

The latest speech of the head of the U.S. Administration merely serves to confirm yet again that Washington has no intention of reaching agreements which would lead to an end in the arms race.

EX-U.S. ARMS CONTROL HEAD FAULTS CURRENT POLICY

LD270605 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Under the Reagan Administration, the activities of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency correspond to its name less and less. Such is the meaning of pronouncements by Paul Warnke, a prominent expert on military problems, former director of that government institution which is making its 25th jubilee.

In an interview with the CNN TV Network, Mr. Warnke said that the Administration was trying to pursue an arms control policy on its own terms without taking into consideration whether they are acceptable to the other side.

Mr Warnke emphasized that without arms control it was impossible to achieve stronger security for both the United States and its allies.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM

Pentagon Briefing

LD262205 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 26 Sep 86

["Captives to Old Illusions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash Writes:

The Pentagon is going to all lengths to continue its sinister nuclear test programme, which poses a threat to all life on earth. The latest proof of these designs is the remarks of Frank Gaffney, deputy assistant secretary of defense, nuclear force and arms control policy, who "brainwashed" at a briefing at the Pentagon the journalists who had called into question the purposes of continued nuclear testing. Whether we like it or not, the Pentagon's spokesman said, we have no alternative to nuclear weapons as a means of deterring the Soviet Union, either today or in the near future. He cited the need to "modernise" nuclear weapons as justification for nuclear testing.

Seeking to prove the necessity to test the "survivability" of weapons systems, Gaffney showed to journalists a photograph of the warhead of an unidentified missile which had presumably failed to withstand the impact to which it could be exposed and which had had to be upgraded. According to Gaffney, the modernisation of nuclear weapons includes efforts to make them safer.

All these facts show that the concept of deterrence, which is being expounded by the Pentagon so persistently, presupposes the continuous buildup of the nuclear arms arsenal. To make it easier to pursue this course in practice, it was necessary to create and maintain in public opinion a certain view of the "potential enemy", that is, the Soviet Union. Small wonder that the strategy of "deterrence", which is the basis of U.S. nuclear policy, portrays the Soviet Union as the "focus of evil". Its authors are inspiring enmity and hatred for the USSR.

Clearly, the American strategists are captives to old illusions. The continuous nuclear arms buildup prompted by the concept of "deterrence" has now made our earth a powder keg. One chance spark or technological malfunction can plunge the world into the flames of nuclear war. "Deterrence" can be called in this context a delayed-action bomb under mankind. Moreover, even its inventors cannot say when it will go off. This is the real threat posed by the American concept of "security."

To avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union suggests that all nuclear arms on earth are eliminated by the year 2000 and all nuclear explosions ended.

They said in the pre-nuclear age that a sword can only be countered with a sword. The sword in our age is nuclear and that is why people are so worried. What will we come to if we wield this sword as recklessly as the militarists on the other side of the ocean are doing?

Nevada Tests, U.S. Explanations

LD262021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 86

["Latest News" commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The American news agencies report that preparations are being completed at the Nevada test site for the next nuclear weapon test, set for today.

The Pentagon is continuing its course and pressing on with the arms race. And this despite the fact that, unlike Nevada, the Soviet nuclear test site remains perfectly quiet. It is being done in spite of the fact that, at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, emissaries of the world community, including even some of the representatives of the NATO countries, are pointing out how dangerous and ruinous the arms race is, and demanding that it should end on earth and be kept out of space.

And now, in order to influence public opinions somehow, Washington has lately made several simultaneous attempts to justify the explosions in Nevada. First, one of the assistants of the head of the Pentagon held a special briefing on the question; then Weinberger made a personal television appearance; and finally the President himself broke out into a lengthy speech at the White House. However, none of their arguments -- if they can be called such -- in favor of continuing nuclear tests were either original or convincing. Washington says nuclear are explosions are needed to check the reliablity of stockpiled ammunition. It is even reported that a third of American nuclear ammunition -- including the Pershing warheads -- have been found to be defective. Of course, all this indicates a pretty dangerous state of affairs, and one doesn't envy the West Europeans who are forced to live in vicinity of the faulty Pershings. But are we being asked to believe that the only way to remove all these dangers is to carry out more and more nuclear explosions? The reliability of nuclear arsenals can be monitored just as effectively -- and more cheaply and safely, as well -- by other methods, without nuclear explosions. And if the Americans are not familiar with these methods, the Soviet experts are willing to share their secrets.

But of course what is far more important is not that we keep our nuclear arsenals intact and in good condition, but that we reduce them and eventually, before the end of the present century, do away with them altogether. That, as you know, is just what our country proposes. The point, however, is precisely that Washington stubbornly refuses to move in that direction. On the contrary, the explosions in Nevada are designed to create more and more new types of nuclear weapons, including weapons for use in space. Incidentally, neither the President himself nor his collaborators, have made any secret of this in their speeches. But in that case, they are flying in the face of the entire world community, which demands that the threat of a nuclear disaster be averted.

COMMENTS ON SOVIET MORATORIUM PROPOSAL CITED

Bogdanov Appeal to U.S.

LD252211 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1045 GMT on 25 September broadcasts a 14-minute program entitled "Appeal to Reason." Presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, the program is devoted to the unilateral Soviet test moratorium Patsyuk invites his guest Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute, to comment.

Explaining that the moratorium has two aspects, "the practical aspect connected with the liquidation of nuclear weapons and the halting of the arms race" and the fact that it creates an "atmosphere of confidence," Bogdanov says: "In brief, the problem boils down to the fact that he who continues to conduct nuclear tests continues the arms race, creates new types of nuclear weapons, new types of warheads."

Appealing to the United States to join the moratorium, Bogdanov says: "A bilateral moratorium, followed by a multilateral one, is a major link in the chain leading to the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security."

In response to Patsyuk's question on U.S. arguments against the moratorium, Bogdanov says that there is a "barrage" to cast doubt on the Soviet moratorium but that noting world support for the Soviet initiative, the United States has somewhat altered its arguments. He notes, for example, that the argument regarding the difficulty of verification has been "repeatedly demolished" by the testimony of U.S. scientists.

Bogdanov says: "The United States has been forced to come closer and closer to speaking the truth, and finally now, just recently no one in the United States hides his intentions when explaining why it continues the nuclear explosions and why it cannot join the moratorium. They say outright, the top U.S. political leaders moreover, that they will continue their policy of relying on nuclear weapons. They say it is not in the interests of the U.S. security to halt nuclear tests. So it is quite clear: All responsibility for continuing the arms race lies with the United States.

"Furthermore, it should be said here that there is another very important aspect: In addition to modernization of warheads, in addition to the creation of new types of nuclear weapons, it is a question of also creating the possibilities for the so-called nuclear trigger for space-strike systems. This nuclear trigger is being developed [otrabatyvayetsya] in the course of the tests at the Nevada test site."

Bogdanov says that although the USSR is ready to have six neutral states monitor test activity, the United States evades this proposal and continues to insist on verification. He asserts that the United States is continuing its testing in order to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Summing up, Patsyuk says: "No, U.S. policy has not yet undergone cardinal change; nevertheless, as Comrade Shevardnadze noted in his speech at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, there is reason to speak of light on the horizon of the world."

U.S. Scientist on Monitoring, U.S. Stance

LD272129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A third nuclear test monitoring station has begun operating in Kazakhstan. Our correspondent Vladimir Lyashko reports:

The first was set up several months ago in Karkaralinsk, in the framework of the joint Soviet-American experiment on the monitoring of nuclear tests. It became the main base for seismologists of both countries, and it is there that the data obtained at the other two stations are processed and studied.

The apparatus installed at the stations makes it possible to record with a high degree of precision the underground nuclear explosions that the United States is still carrying out. The results of the experiment strikingly confirm that nuclear tests can be reliably monitored by means of technical devices. I am holding in my hands some seismograms recording several of the latest American explosions. Their echo was carried here from Nevada by underground waves. Meanwhile, at the Soviet nuclear testing site adjacent to the station, silence has reigned for more than year; and the American instruments record that silence, too.

In answer to my question as to how Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's announcement of another extension of the Soviet moratorium has been received, David Chavez, a seismologist from Nevada State University, said that he learned of it with deep satisfaction. This shows again the USSR's sincere desire to put an end to nuclear tests. It is a good example to the United States. Am sure, David Chaves continutes, that the work of our mixed group can make a big contribution to achieving a test ban.

On his attitude to policy of the present U.S. Administration, David Chavez said he was disappointed in it. He would have liked to see a positive reaction to the Soviet peace proposals.

JOURNALISTS VISIT SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST SITE

First Day

LD261707 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Semipalatinsk September 26 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from a Soviet nuclear test site:

The first Americans to see a Soviet nuclear test site at close quarters are journalists Ilene O'Connor and Robert Tanner, who represent TV companies of the USA, Western Europe, Canada and Japan.

They arrived at the test site together with a group of foreign correspondents. The visit, the first ever, was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

A special Aeroflot flight today took the journalists from Moscow to Semipalatinsk and they were eventually brought to the site. Some foreign correspondents, fond of saying that a good deal in this country is shrouded in secrecy, could never have imagined that they would find themselves at that site. Keen-eyed American satellites are most certainly constantly watching the sport from up there but they have not recorded anything of interest in more than a year now. The site has become a staging area for a peace offensive.

The Soviet test site has been quiet since August last year in accordance with the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium. This quiet is being listened to by sensitive American instruments set up near the site at Karkaralinsk in a Soviet-American experiment to monitor a nuclear test ban. The instruments say everything is as it should be -- but it is better to see once than hear a thousand times, to see with the unaided eye, not through satellites, to take pictures with conventional cameras, so that the world should have another proof of our honesty and trust, our being true to our word and readiness to take the first step. This first-hand proof is no less important than scientific data and seismograms recorded by the American scientists near the site.

Soviet seismologists who are to have an opportunity to make observations in Nevada under the terms of the joint experiment have not yet been given U.S. visas. American TV journalists, meanwhile, are going to send a live report from the nuclear test site.

Major General Yuriy Viktorovich Lebedev of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR [Moscow TASS in English at 1716 GMT on 27 September transmits a service message correcting Lebedev's title to read: ...general staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR....(changing "Ministry of Defence" to "Armed Forces")], who accompanies the journalists, said:

"Some dishonest politicians and journalists in the West say that the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear tests is Soviet propaganda. So it is, we are carrying out propaganda for detente, we do not want the world to be jolted by nuclear blasts, and now we are taking another step in this propaganda, giving a group of foreign journalists from major news agencies, TV and radio broadcasting companies and newspapers an opportunity to visit and inspect a nuclear test site near Semipalatinsk, which has been quiet for more than a year. I want to stress that the media are being admitted to such a facility for the first time ever. Is it not a manifestation of goodwill and the desire to use every opportunity to draw attention to the Soviet Union's vigorous and offensive policy of peace and to our appeal to the other side to follow this example and stop the tests of nuclear weapons of every type."

General Lebedev stressed that while foreign journalists, including Americans, had arrived at the Soviet test site, the USA had not yet issued entrance visas to the Soviet scientists who under the bilateral agreement are to mount seismographic equipment near the Nevada test site. He said that the journalists would also visit Karkaralinsk, a city in the Karaganda region, where American seismologists are now working.

"I appreciate very much the trip organised by the Soviet Foreign Ministry," a correspondent of the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN, K. Azawa, said. "Up to now not a single one of my colleagues has ever seen such a facility as a nuclear test site, which are kept secret in any country. I want to inspect most closely and to think over everything we will be shown and told. It is of great interest to me personally and to millions of readers and listeners all over the world who are waiting for our reports. The USSR is unilaterally continuing to ovserve its moratorium, which is admired by all those who want peace. I am all for the moratorium and that is why I flew to Semipalatinsk so willingly and why I have such an interest in everything I see around."

The visit, billed as sensational by all the journalists, and with good reason, has begun.

Second Day

LD271948 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Semipalatinsk September 27 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernonko report from the nuclear test site:

Massive iron doors at the foot of the rock flung open. The silo was opened. A chain of lamps illuminated the rocky vaults. Rails were running into the distance, cables and pipes stretched out. Those gates were opened to outsiders for the first time. American journalists Ilene O'Connor and Robert Turner focused their television cameras in the hope to record the historical moment: The Soviet nuclear test range revealed its secrets before them. The foot of the reporter has never stepped there. And now a whole group of journalists: representatives of the press of socialist countries, of such large world news agencies as REUTERS, FRANCE PRESSE, and KYODO were afforded the opportunity to visit the test range in the area of the city of Semipalatinsk where in compliance with the moratorium silence has been reigning for over a year now.

The military facility became accessible to outsiders. American seismic instruments, which are installed nearby under the terms of the experiment to verify the ban on nuclear tests conducted jointly by Soviet and U.S. scientists, monitor the test range silence. As the saying goes, it is better to see once than hear one hundred times. It is no less important when one sees it with one's own eyes than studies, scientific data and seismograms. So, the journalists could see for themselves that the silos at the Soviet test site, which are ready for trials, are mothballed.

We ask foreign colleagues to share their impressions of the visit to the test site.

K. Ezawa, KYODO, Japan, says that he greatly appreciates the trip as the USSR Government decided to show foreign journalists what has so far been a military secret. He said that when he looked at places where nuclear explosions were conducted it seemed that those were archaelogical exhibits before him, so unnecessary it all seemed now. He expressed the hope that the United states would join the Soviet moratorium.

Kate Clark, the newspaper "MORNING STAR", Britain, told us that the trip to the place where explosions were carried out was unusually interesting. When one thinks how much money could be spent for peaceful purposes, one sees what cumulative work had to be done because the United States conducts tests, Clark said. This confirms the idea that there is no sense whatsoever in all this from the point of view of preserving peace, from the financial point of view and all other points of view. Clark spoke of the impression made by the words of the head of the test site who said that although he was a military man, he hoped that there would be no more explosions.

The journalist spoke about the indignation by the fact that nuclear blasts were continued to be carried out in Nevada when the USSR had imposed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. [sentence as received] An end to nuclear testing will become a giant step towards peace. The journalist said that the moratorium deeply impressed those people in Britain who knew about it. The peace movement support it, it helps the peace campaigners in their struggle. The longer the Soviet moratorium will be in effect, the clearer it will be in Britain and in the West generally that the U.S. stand was and remains to be war-like.

Before returning to Moscow, we asked Major-General Yuriy Lebedev, representative of the General staff of the USSR Armed Forces who accompanied the journalists, to assess the results of the trip.

The trip by Soviet and foreign journalists to the nuclear test site, he said, is a graphic example of the USSR's genuine striving to exert every effort to bring about the United States' joining the Soviet moratorium.

In the West they are known simply to cover up sometimes the USSR's steps designed to stabilize the international situation and strengthen peace. The visit of foreign journalists at the Soviet nuclear test site will allow wider circles of the international public to learn about the Soviet Union's peace actions. On the other hand, the trip will help give the lie to the fabrications that the USSR is preparing for conducting new nuclear explosions.

The journalists returned to Moscow late in the evening.

COMMENTATORS ASSAIL WEINBERGER SUPPORT FOR SDI

Chernyshev on Talks Obstacle

LD261457 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, delivering an address to the Executives Club of Chicago, again tried to present the U.S. SDI programme as a sure remedy against the continued nuclear arms race. According to him, "SDI is at the centre of any realistic attempt to rid the world of offensive ballistic missiles". What can be said on this score?

The Pentagon chief himself hardly believes this propagandistic nonsense. If only by virtue of his post, Weinberger should understand that as long as the threat of the deployment of a space-based ABM system by the USA exists, the Soviet Union will not agree to reduce or limit its offensive strategic weapons. It is very important to have freedom of decision-making in offensive strategic weapons in order to take countermeasures and restore the strategic balance if space weapons are deployed. That is why SDI constitutes a major obstacle to accord at the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

Moreover, the road of "star wars" onto which Washington has embarked is subverting earlier arms control agreements, primarily the ABM Treaty, which, under the White House's latest proposals, would be phased out over the next 5-7 years and be dead after 1993. Washington is actually inviting the Soviet Union to join an unprecedented arms race, moreover, extended into outer space.

The deeds of the U.S. Administration forcefully belie its propagandistic claim that it is committed to the elimination of nuclear weapons. Many programmes to build up and improve the U.S. arms arsenals are being carried on in parallel with "star wars" work. The Pentagon chief seems to have forgotten his statement that the weapons that are being currently purchased will constitute the backbone of the U.S. armed forces well into the 21st century.

The arguments that new sophisticated war technology, the SDI weapons, can guarantee security obviously are intended for the ignorant. The realities of the nuclear space age are such that there is only one road leading to security, namely, the elimination of the existing nuclear weapons, and not their replacement or the addition of what is called defensive technology to them. It is more than time for the Pentagon men to realise the danger of a situation in which the technology of destruction determines the policy of a nuclear power to mankind as a whole and to the United States in the first place.

Kharkov on Arms Race 'Acceleraton'

LD261931 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- By TASS analyst Vasiliy Kharkov

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in a bid to push through the "star wars" programme, invents ever new pretexts for that.

This time, addressing the Executives Club of Chicago on Thursday, the Pentagon chief asserted that the White House's "Strategic Defence Initiative" was aimed "to rid the world of offensive ballistic missiles."

He added, however, that NATO should continue relying on offensive nuclear weapons until the Washington administration had fully deployed the SDI system. In other words, the nuclear arms race ought to continue.

A sufficient number of authoritative declarations have been made by military experts, political and public figures worldwide, including in the U.S., to the effect that the American "star wars" programme will become another unpredictable accelerator of the arms race.

The fact that the Pentagon chief and other zealous supporters of the "star wars" programme do not want to heed these sober warnings shows that they are captives of militarist thinking which is fraught with tragic consequences in our nuclear age.

At present, when the signs of a new mode of thinking are emerging in world politices, which is evidenced, in particular, by the success of the Stockholm Conference, failing to reckon with the realities of the nuclear and space age is tantamount to acting contrary to common sense.

Weinbgerger is seeking to portray the nuclear sword, which is SDI, as a shield, and to conceal the fact that it is being made for delivering a first strike. It would be far easier to agree on the total elimination of nuclear missiles -- of any kind: ballastic, medium-range or any other. The Soviet proposals to this effect give a chance for such an accord to materialize.

PYADYSHEV BRIEFS PRESS ON ARMS PROPOSALS, SUMMIT

LD261346 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Recently, foreign press has been speculating on "new American proposals" on medium-range missiles. Addressing a briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, described it as a fresh deliberate leakage of information aimed at influencing world public opinion and winning its support for the U.S. stand. This is done in violations of the confidential character of the Geneva talks. We are for a strict observance of the understanding on the strictly working character of the Geneva discussions, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said. As far as the state of things with the problem of medium-range missiles is concerned, the Soviet proposals on that score constitute a good basis for a mutually acceptable compromise.

The USSR insists on a total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. Yet, considering the unpreparedness of the USA to make such a step now, the USSR proposed that the possibility of an intermediate solution be examined. This is a highly promising trend. There is a possibility to draw the postions closer. The Soviet side will do everything in its power, the rest is up to the U.S.; side.

As regards the Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that they had no relation whasoever to Europe but were a counter to the American forward-based systems in Asia. The Soviet Union is prepared not to increase the number of its medium-range missiles deployed in the east of the country on the understanding that no American nuclear systems reaching Soviet territory will be additionally deployed in Asia.

The question of the work of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly was raised at the briefing. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Soviet Union was gratified by very favourable responses to the address of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the session. He noted that the Soviet Union did not at all believe its relations with the USA to have no promise. Encouraging outlines of serious agreements have been taking shape in the recent period. The question of another summit is quite realistic. Good progress can be made in bilateral relations if the American side wishes it, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. It is clear from reactions and responses that this stand of the USSR was welcomed by the international community.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said in connection with the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe which had reopened in Vienna on Thursday that the Soviet Delegation had arrived to those talks with the Soviet leadership's mandate to conduct them constructively with a view to achieving real progress. Amazement was voiced at the briefing over the statement of the American President, who on Thursday had misrepresented the Soviet position. Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry continued, there are on the table at the Vienna talks the poposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries, which are seeking substantial cuts in the armed forces and conventional armaments. These proposals indeed are offering meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw said on this score either by Washington or by the other NATO capitals.

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent about the statement made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his address at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly that his administration was resolved to fight state terrorism, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the statement was a sample of a hypocritical approach, all the more so since it was made in the immediate context of the U.S. air raids on Libya. The world public has no doubts as to who really practices state terrorism.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman was asked a question about the "Daniloff affair". He answered that contacts on the problem were taking place in New York. As far as is known, no constructive steps have so far been taken by the U.S. side. The Soviet Side, however, does not think that such questions cannot be resolved.

As for Washington,s demand for the reduction of the staff of the Soviet mission at the United States by 25 people, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it was an unlawful, irresponsible and provocative decision. This is not only the Soviet Union's view. This action is bound to have consequences and Washington should have no delusions on this score.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS HELD

LD251406 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 25 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear weapons had a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

MBFR PLENARY MEETING OPENS IN VIENNA 25 SEP

LD251342 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 25 TASS -- A regular round of talks on a mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe started with a plenary meeting in the Hofburg Palace here today. Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, and Josef Holik -- on behalf of the NATO member countries.

ISRAELYAN: CBW BAN TALKS RESULTS 'POSITIVE'

LD281107 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS — "The vast majority of the delegations have demonstrated their interest in strengthening the convention," Viktor Israelyan, leader of the Soviet delegation to the second review conference on the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction, said in an interview with the Geneva correspondent of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

"The Soviet delegation," he said in the interview which was published today," has done everything in its power towards achieving the prime goal of the conference, which we have seen as enhancing the germ warfare ban convention in every way."

"We have suggested drafting and adopting an extra protocol to the convention to provide for stronger verification measures," he added. "With that aim it has also been proposed holding, after appropriate preparations, a special conference of the states that are parties to the convention and readiness has been expressed to do this without delay, for instance next year," Israelyan said.

"In our conviction," he said, "broad state-to-state cooperation in the peaceful development of biological science and uses of its achievements in the interests of social, economic, scientific and technological progress is among the effective ways of strengthening the convention's regime."

"Many proposals have been made at the conference on this score. We are convinced that this approach will provide an added fillip to the further expansion of international cooperation in the interests of advancing biological science and for the benefit of peace and progress," Israelyn added. "We consider the results of the conference to be positive also because the convention is part of the existing machinery for limiting the arms race and promoting disarmament. The Soviet Union is prepared for constructive cooperation with all countries which are interested in it in fact rather than in words."

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD282120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Sep 86

["International Observers Round Table" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Aleksandr Vladimorovich Zholkver, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. The past week has been marked by many important events in international life. The conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended in Stockholm and the World Congress of Trade Unions has ended in Berlin. General political discussion has begun at the UN General Assembly session. In addition negotiations have resumed in Vienna for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and a general conference of the IAEA, was held. Given all the difference in character and agenda, these major international forums have one thing in common in my view: in Vienna and in New York, and particularly in Berlin and Stockholm, the shoots of a new political thinking can be seen, so necessary to our stormy and so dangerous nuclear space age.

Rudolf Georgiyevich, you have just come back from Berlin, where you attended the World Congrees of Trade Unions. What are your impressions?

[Kolchanov] The 11th World Congress of Trade Unions took place from 16 to 22 September. This is the fourth time I have participate;d in the work of such congresses as a journalist, so I have accumulated comparative material and can speak of this congress' features in comparison with past ones. First, it must be said that this congress participants worked very intensively; for example, the Saturday and Sunday sessions ended, well, nearly at midnight.

[Zholkver] This is probably connected with the fact that the circle of participants was so broad.

[Kolchanov] Yes, yes, partly this and partly the agenda, which was discussed at the congress. As for the congress participants, you are perfectly correct. There were 1,000 to be exact, 1,014 people, this time and the main thing was that they represented all three world trade union centers; that is the WFTU, the WCL [World Confederation of Labor] and the ICFTU, as well as various organizations included therein. That is, without deciphering the abbreviations of the many trade union organizaions, you could confidently say that envoys from trade unions from all continents and all major regions, trade unions which differ from each other in both political orientation and ideological tendency, participated. So, it truly was a worldwide congress of trade unions. According to various calculations it represented approximately 300 million trade union members. The agenda came down to an examination of all contemporary basic problems. Participants grouped them into three supplementary reports and three commissions: There was peace and disarmament, which included all the issues on the moratorium, nuclear disarmament, the elimination of nuclear missile weapons, and conventional weapons -- in a word, all the problems of disarmament. The second commission or the second section of problems which were discussed at the conference were socioeconomic problems, which naturally included problems of both capitalist countries and developing countries, including the developing countries' enormous debts; all aspects of the multinational corporations' private activities; and third...

[Zholkver interrupting] The multinational corporations...

[Kolchanov interrupting] Multinational corporations, yes. And third, the struggle for trade union rights, which also concerned very many countries, and naturally, in the first place, capitalist countries, but developing ones, to a certain extent, as well.

In all ground 350 people spoke at the commissions and the plenary sessions, but naturally it is not possible to talk in detail about even the most interesting speeches in our conversation today. Therefore, I will say that when representatives of capitalist states spoke the issue was basically about capitalism's social and economic problems, about the onslaught of monopolies, about the working people's struggle for their rights. Very many striking facts were given. I spoke with Roosevelt (Duval), an American steelworker from Gary, Michigan. He flew over to the congress literally from a picket, which is taking place around their firm; the employers threw out 5,200 people and so they have been struggling against the lockout. He organized the strike, he organized these pickets. Representatives of the socialist countries spoke of that social and economic acceleration which is absolutely clear today in practically every socialist country. A great deal also was said about mutual relations, about the cooperation of socialist countries, of new forms of cooperation.

[Zholkver] As well as direct ties between enterprises.

[Kolchanov] Yes, yes, this was stressed, particularly the direct ties between enterprises, between labor collectives. Prospects of creating joint enterprises also was discussed. This theme was widely presented in speeches by trade union envoys from socialist countries.

[Lebedev] Incidentally, two very important CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decisions were adopted recently, precisely in light of what you are saying, Rudolf Georgiyevich; specifically, the decision on measures to further improve the administration of foreign economic ties and a separate one on measures to improve the administration of economic and scientific technological cooperation with socialist countries, where all these positions are elaborated in great detail.

[Kolchanov] Returning to the general appraisal of the discussion which developed at the World Congress of Trade Unions, to those documents which were adopted there, I should stress that the themes of war and peace were inevitably raised in literally every delegates' speech no matter what the subject was. I do not know one delegate, perhaps there weren't any, who did not directly support the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. It was noted unanimously, literally unamimously as an event of historic importance, as a specific sign of the Soviet Union's goodwill. This went through literally every speech, like a red thread.

We here in Moscow also very closely followed the work of the congress in Berlin. Our mass media, and not only your workers paper TRUD, Rudolf Georgiyevich, widely reported the work of this congress and I was left with the impression that if we speak of those new things which are remarkable precisely for this 11th World Congress of Trade Unions, then perhaps, the new shoot here is the width of the participation as trade union organizations with the most varied tendencies were truly represented this time; and also the sense of community in their approach to solving that very important problem: namely defending the basic right, the right to life, of the working man and of man in general.

[Kolchanov] Yes, I fully agree with you on this and will only add one thing; a clear political accent was generally very characteristic of the congress. Participants in the congress did not come apart on any, as it were, regional or national (?issues), but an enormous variety of problems were very clearly selected, and most importantly they were very accurately appraised. This also is the shoots or the signs of the new thinking of our times.,

[Zholkver] I believe that this also was very graphically manifested during the concluding phase of the Stockholm conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe. Why do I stress the concluding phase in this way? Because generally, frankly speaking, the conference did not always work as effectively during the more than 2 years in which sessions were held in the Swedish capital and it must be said here directly that the catalyst accelerating that conference's work and ensuring its successful conclusion was Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's 15 January statement which set out the wide program of measures on disarmament, on the creation of an all-embracing system for security and concretely, as well, on European problems.

[Lebedev] Yes, the Stockholm conference's success certainly does call for a very serious analysis, I would say, and this from various points of view, including that of the political effect against the background of this new political thinking's gradual assertion in world politics and in international relations and the military aspect of the agreement that has been reached is extremely important and interestingly as well.

[Zholvker] Perhaps it would be worth dwelling on this in greater detail.

[Lebedev] Yes, it would not be possible to list all the points of this agreement here, but even, say, what was mentioned by Ambassador Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, at the news conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center a few days ago. Even that shows just how precisely the balance of this agreement, this compromise, has been adjusted. An understanding has been reached, for example, that there will be notification of one's military activities each year, meaning that all participants in the agreement — 33 European countries plus the United States and Canada -- will do this.

[Zholkver] And this notification will be given in good time.

[Lebedev] This will be done in good time, by 15 November, if I am not mistaken, each year. Naturally this is a colossal advance. And then the intention is that states will undertake to notify all exercises by land troops and associated contingents of air and naval forces 42 days in advance when more than 13,000 men are participating in them. By the way, this is not such a large figure, these are not such large contingents, with 13,000 men.

[Kolchanov] These figures are not large, but the thing that I believe is a very great inspiration for all those who read the Stockholm conference documents is the way things are regulated in a precise and detailed way. This really is expressed in specific terms, and specific terms are all the more important in the military sphere. The figure of 13,000 is not a large one, and that applies to cases where maneuvers are being held or where troop movements are being carried out.

[Zhoalkver] Rudolf Georgiyevich, you have mentioned issues relating not just to maneuvers but to troop movements as well.

Well let us call a spade a spade: What we are talking about in the first place is the movement of U.S. troops for endless military exercises in Western Europe. In fact, NATO's major autumn military maneuvers ended in Western Europe last week: More than 100,000 officers and men participated in them, together with large quantities of military equipment, and involving a large number of U.S. troops. The United States will provide notification of all of its troops movement to Europe that are in excess of this figure from now on, which effectively means those which are in excess of one division.

[Lebedev] Yes, and naturally there is another very important aspect, the issue of inspections, the problem of monitoring, which the Soviet Union and its allies are supposed to be avoiding, and which people are getting sick and tired of. Now it is perfectly obvious and it is down in black and white that this problem does not exist, that we agree to on-site inspection, including inspection from the air. So the inspection issue has disappeared. But I am now going to return to a very important political aspect of the results of the conference. The accord that we have been proposing from the very beginning should be set down dealing with the nonuse of force in any of its forms, so to speak, but primarily in its most dangerous form of armed force. This accord is an accord of principle, and the importance of the Stockholm accord also is enormous in this respect in my view.

Essentially these things are all elements in the all-embracing system of international security which we are seeking and which is winning over more and more supporters. Many of the elements in the agreements that have been achieved are capable of being transferred over, not automatically, of course but they are capable of being made into the foundation for the creation of collective security in other regions. I would say that there are grounds for rejoicing in general, but in so doing, so to speak, one should not forget that this struggle continues, it is not dying down, and undoubtedly there are still some very serious battles ahead because the ink was hardly dry on this agreement, as they say -- this agreement for which the clock had to be stopped at the conference and so on and so forth in order to make it possible for work to continue through the week end -- the ink was scarcely dry on the document when U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger came out with the statement that he was opposed to it, that he did not like it all, and so on and so forth. In fact we are coming up to another very important event, a major political meeting in Vienna, which has the responsibility of giving further new impetus to detente within the European process and evidently of becoming -- as we hope it will become -- a step toward radical disarmament measures in Europe and accordingly toward setting up this all-embracing system of international security.

[Zholkver] But as I already have mentioned, some very important talks resumed in Vienna last week, talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This was the 40th round: these talks have been going on for 13 years. I have had the opportunity to visit the Hofburg Palace in Vienna on many occasions where these talks take place. Unfortunately, it must be noted that the talks have not yet got off the ground thus far. As happened during the previous round and the one before that, the delegations from the Warsaw Pact countries put forward specific proposals, and our own Soviet proposal is known for conventional armament reduction in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. But let us hope that the lessons of Stockholm will nevertheless be applied to these talks, too. I would particularly like to refer to the fact that during the meeting between Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher last week, both sides noted that serious accords had been reached in Stockholm and that these convincingly show how realistic the strengthening of security of states through political means is. They agreed that the success of Stockholm must give an additional impetus to the arms limitation talks.

But, true, I do have to say that even before this, on the eve of this meeting, I did see a statement by Genscher who welcomed the Stockholm results as a triumph for commonsense and responsibility.

[Kolchanov] Though it is true that there was a certain amount of self-glorification in Genscher's statement, it nevertheless did contain the conclusion which you mentioned, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. That really is the case.

[Zholkver] I must say that during this meeting with Comrade Shevardnadze it was stressed on the Soviet side that statements alone about a desire for an improvement in the situation, about a desire to reach agreement, are not enough. What is needed are practical deeds. An example of an extremely important practical step of this type is the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests, and it appears to me that it is not fortuitous that this question, this practical measure, an action step, has occupied such an important place in the general political discussion which began at the General Assembly session last week.

[Lebedev] Yes, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, and indeed I would say that on the matter of the general political discussion and our moratorium proposal, which has been receiving overwhelming support, in the speeches of the delegates to the session, that nevertheless, U.S. officials in Washington and in New York are again raising against this background the question which everyone already has grown tired of; namely, the question of monitoring, and second the fact that they supposedly cannot agree to a moratorium because they have to maintain and check the state of their existing nuclear arsenals' combat-readiness, and that it is virtually in the interests of the whole of mankind that the United States should test its warheads and the safety devices for them and so on. In this connection I will give my own magazine a bit of a plug, because next week's issue of NOVOYE VREMYA includes an interesting article by Academician Velikhov which devotes considerable space to these questions about why the United States need explosions and nuclear tests. He quotes the opinion of a well-informed U.S. specialist, Seaborg, who was well-known at one time as U.S. Atomic Energy Commission chairman. He stated quite officially, so to speak, that even at the time when they were signing the Moscow treaty banning nuclear tests in three areas during the 1960's, the United States was officially stating that they had all the means necessary for checking the combat-readiness of nuclear weapons even then without having recourse to carrying out nuclear explosions. So, of course, the object is not to check combat-efficiency but to develop new systems.

[Kolchanov] I once again would like to refer to the World Trade Union Congress and the discussion in the commissions and at the plenary sessions. Views were expressed there on nuclear explosions as well. They said that we perfectly understand, even though we are not specialists, that nuclear explosions are needed to develop qualititively new nuclear weapons that are even more dangerous and even more terrible; and no explosions are needed to convince oneself of the serviceability or nonserviceability of existing weapons. Nuclear tests are needed to intensify and accelerate and build up the arms race. This is something that is understood even by the man in the street, by the ordinary person, if it is possible to use that term in this context, the person who is not well-versed in the finer points of nuclear physics.

[Zholkver] Well, this is confirmed by the specialists, including U.S. specialists. You, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, mentioned Academician Velikhov: For my own part I would like to mention something that was said by one of the Americans who is closely cooperating with our scientists, whose apparatus has been installed at Karkaralinsk not far from the Soviet nuclear proving ground.

He is Cochran, Thomas Cochran, chief geophysicist of the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council. He draws attention to the fact that all talk about monitoring being impossible is refuted by the evidence of the U.S. apparatus. It is interesting that the Americans already have been at work in Kazakhstan for several weeks. On the other hand, the Soviet scientists were not given visas to enable them to take our apparatus to the United States, although they were due to go there on 14 September.

[Lebedev] There was a struggle going on between the old and new ways of thinking, as far as we can judge.

[Zholkver] Yes. Well, the Americans gave permission in the end for our Academy of Sciences delegation to arrive, but they were strictly to arrive only in Nevada and to verify the explosions being carried out by the United States. This is a fundamentally different arrangement.

[Lebedev] It is a form of complicity.

[Zholkver] Yes, yes. We invite U.S. scientists to check that tests are not being carried out here. They invite us to go to the United States to be present at the tests in Nevada and legalize and legitimize them. And as a matter of fact, it was virtually on this type of pseudoargument that President Reagan's latest speech was constructed. You see, it too was, strictly speaking, an attempt to sidetrack the issue of demands for a moratorium by talking about explosions being necessary to check the safe-keeping of nuclear arsenals, even though, as you said, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, and as U.S. scientists are confirming, this is by no means necessary. And you see, the most important thing is that the issue here is not to preserve nuclear arsenals intact but to reduce and in the long run, by the beginning of the next century, to completely eliminate nuclear weapons. This is precisely the basis of the USSR's nuclear disarmament proposals.

[Kolchanov] Naturally. We do not need to monitor tests but to liquidate the tests themselves, the subsequently to liquidate the amassed weapons.

[Zholkver] And, of course, measures are necessary to ensure the security of peaceful nuclear power production. The IAEA conference in Vienna was devoted to this.

[Kolchanov] Such nuclear problems place at least two tasks before mankind: arranging international cooperation in driving out nuclear weapons; and, on the other hand, achieving broad international cooperation in the peaceful and safe utilization of nuclear power. This nuclear power is necessary. There is no equivalent source of energy thus far which has the same potential. There already are 370 reactors at the present time. Nuclear energy is to provide more than 20 percent of the total output of electrical power by the year 2000...

[Zholkver, interrupting] Well, it is now more than half in a number of countries...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] [Words indistinct] percent and even more.

[Zholkver] The question being raised by scientists now is not whether nuclear power is necessary or not; rather, the overwhelming majority underline that there is still no alternative to nuclear power.

[Kolchanov] Not yet, at any rate.

[Zholkver] There is thermonuclear fusion, which, by the way, provides more potential for producing energy and more safety.

[Kolchanov] An almost unlimited source.

[Zholkver] Yes. Well, the thing is to increase and ensure the safety of nuclear power. The Soviet program of international cooperation on this question is aimed precisely at this...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] And by the way, it testifies yet again to the realistic and constructive position and new way of thinking on the party of the Soviet Union. You see, if you analyze this program and these proposals by the Soviet Union -- there are 10 points here to so you would probably need more than one Round Table -- the main thing in this program is the creation of a system of immediate notification of danger when there are radioactive emissions. Logically following from this is the agreement of some type of immediate aid to one another in such a case.

[Lebedev] The Head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Shcherbina, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, in his speech raised the question of practically reducing to zero the possibility of accidents like those which have already occurred.

[Kolchanov] And there have been more than 150 of them.

[Lebedev] Yes, in different countries of the world.

[Kolchanov] In the United States, FRG, Britain, and major accidents, too.

[Lebedev] Yes, and so returning to those questions mentioned by you, agreements already have been signed in Vienna on this. As a matter of fact, they are based on those ideas expressed by the Soviet delegation. In general, judging by what I personally have read in agency reports and the foreign press over the last few days it is the atmosphere of this special IAEA conference in Vienna which has been striking. The Soviet report was accorded enormous attention. The exceptionally open nature of the information which was presented in connection with the Chernobyl accident was underlined. Our delegation submitted a report at a conference of experts as far back as August. And now Comrade Shcherbina arrived in Vienna immediately after visiting Chernobyl, when the work in eliminating the consequences already has entered its final phase. In political and journalistic circles in Vienna note is being made of this Soviet approach -- the openness of the honest information which has been presented, and at the same time, as you said, Rudolf Georgiyevich, a constructive and all-embracing program for ensuring the reliability of nuclear energy and very effective and far-reaching international cooperation in this sphere...

[Zholkver interrupting] Including the joint development of new and even safe types of nuclear reactors.

[Kolchanov] Yes, that is very important. And if all the leading nuclear energy specialists from many countries unite, then the optimum developments in this sphere can indeed be achieved.

[Zholkver] You mentioned many countries, Rudolf Georgiyevich. I must say that it is by means just those countries which already have nuclear reactors that are showing interest in these problems but also those which intend to build them, including many developing countries, which also do not imagine their effective future development without nuclear power, just as, by the way, they do not see the prospect of the possibility of their future effective accelerated development without the preservation of universal peace. It is a close tie between the problems of peace and development. It was confirmed last week at a very important international conference in the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville, especially on this question. This indeed is a problem for the whole of mankind, very seriously affecting the so-called third world and nonaligned countries who declared the close link between the problems of development and the problems of consolidating universal peace at the tops of their voices at the recent meeting in Harari and, by the way, they supported the Soviet position on very many questions, and above all on the moratorium.

To sum up the results of our conversation, I believe it should be noted that those very sprouts of new political thinking about which we have spoken today and illustrated with numerous examples, have shown that it is indeed possible to rise above disagreements and reach accords and arrive at agreements in complex contemporary circumstances. It is possible to negotiate on security questions if there is the political will and desire for this. This will and desire have repeatedly and very clearly been confirmed by both our country and other socialist countries. I believe all of this shows in what direction it is possible and necessary to take the new building site of detente.

GORBACHEV GREETS PARTICIPANTS IN CULTURAL MEETING

PM290956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] I warmly welcome you on the occasion of the official opening ceremony of the exhibition "Masters of Culture for Peace" and the meeting in the capital of our homeland of representatives of the international "peace run".

The participants in the exhibition are workers in culture and the arts from many countries, followers of different creative trends. The peace torch lit at the walls of the UN Headquarters is an exciting symbol of the lofty ideals of friendship and cooperation among nations. It is carried in their hands by representatives of different nations, supporters of different political views. But all of them are united by goodwill, the noble wish to make their contribution to the cause of mankind's peaceful future.

"Give the world a chance -- children need peace" -- this watchword of the "peace run" being held under the aegis of the UN Children's Fund is close and understandable to the Soviet people in common with all people of our world. Since it is precisely in the name of the future, in the name of preserving life on earth that an active struggle is being waged today against the threat of a death-dealing war, for the eradication of hunger, poverty, diseases and economic backwardness.

The children of today will live in the coming 21st century. It depends not only on politicians and diplomats what it is going to be -- an age of peace and progress, or that of mankind's self-destruction. Millions of people on all continents including masters of culture and in the arts, scientists and athletes, public and religious figures are raising voice in defense of life, against the insane race of arms fraught with a nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union is profoundly aware of its share of responsibility for the destiny of the present and future generations. We have proposed that the new age be entered without the mass destruction weapons, and the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions is best proof of the sincerity of our statements. [paragraph continues]

The world community knows many other peace initiatives of the Soviet state. We believe that these proposals will be supported by all sensible people on earth.

The Soviet people cordially welcome those who fight for peace all over the world with courage and self-sacrifice. may the torchlight they are carrying across the world stir enthusiasm in the hearts of new fighters for a happy future, for our children, strengthen the spirit of trust and mutual understanding among nations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE UN MEETINGS

Meets With Yugoslav Counterpart

PM290952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] New York, September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia.

During the conversation they held a thorough exchange of opinions on prospects for the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in all fields and on a number of pressing international problems. The interlocutors noted that there is no task more urgent now than to preserve peace, put an end to nuclear testing, curb the arms race, first of all the nuclear race, and prevent it from spreading to new areas.

In the present-day international situation responsible actions and constructive efforts are needed on the part of all states. In this connection the results of the 8th Nonaligned Summit, directed at improving the international situation, warding off the nuclear threat, protecting the nations' right to determine their destiny themselves and establishing a just international economic order, were spoken highly of.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the two countries.

Receives Greek Counterpart

PM290950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] New York September 26 (TASS) -- During the talk between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, the sides expressed satisfaction with the progressive development of Soviet-Greek relations which have acquired stable and fruitful character. Of special importance in this respect is the practice of exchanging messages between Mikhail Gorbachev and Andreas Papandreou.

The ministers highly appriased the successful end of the Stockholm conference, which has created favorable prerequisites for strengthening further security and cooperation in Europe both in military-political as well as in economic and humanitarian spheres.

The establishment of a zone, free from nuclear and chemical weapons on the Balkans, would also conform to these goals.

Meets Other Ministers

LD280910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (TASS) — E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting here with I. Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Confirmation was given to the determination of both countries to further develop all-round cooperation and to take all steps to assist the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the allied states, the further activization of their joint course aimed at ending the arms race and fundamental restructuring of the whole system of interstate relations on the basis of all-embracing security, equal for all.

The ministers exchanged views on issues of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly with regard to the joint initiative of the UN General Assembly with regard to the joint initiative of the socialist countries on creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

E.A. Shevardnadze's conversation with J.B. Raimond, France's minister of external relations, took place in the spirit of the accords reached during the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and F. Mitterrand in Moscow relating to an intensification of the interaction between the Soviet Union and France in the interests of strengthenig European security and improving the international situation as a whole. The ministers stressed that the successful completion of the Stockholm conference provides a fine basis for the work in Vienna of the latest meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which in their view should pass in a dynamic way and facilitate further progress of the All-European process in all spheres. Other questions concerning the present international situation and Soviet- French bilateral links were also touched upon. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of frankness and cooperation.

The sides stressed that the establishment of a just and enduring peace in the Near East may be achieved only through collective efforts and condemned attempts by the United States and Israel to impose upon the Arabs separate settlements. They spoke in favor of forming a prepartory committee to convene an international conference on the Near East. It was pointed out that the vital interests of the Arab peoples demand the consolidation of all forces which resist aggression and imperialism.

E.A. Shevardnadze received S. Yaqub Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan. During a discussion of topical international problems it was stated to the Pakistan side that the decision to return units of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan testifies in deeds to the sincere desire of the USSR and the DRA to hasten a political settlement of the situation around this country. The reply should be the ending and the nonresumption of intervention in the internal affairs of the DRA. The Pakistan side expressed sympathy in connection with the murder in Islamabad of a Soviet military diplomat and gave the assurance that it will conduct the most careful investigation into this crime and will severly punish those involved. It also gave the assurance that it will take effective steps to ensure the security of Soviet citizens in Pakistan.

During the meeting of E.A. Shevardnadze with F. Qaddumi, leader of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, the main attention was paid to the tasks of achieving an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories which have been occupied since 1967 and implementing the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its rights to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state. F. Qaddumi gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's vigorous actions aimed at the speediest possible convening of an international conference on the Near East.

Talks With Syrian Minister

LD281046 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here Saturday with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Their conversation bore out the identity or proximity of the two countries' positions on key international issues and their desire to strengthen Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation. The sides stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could only be achieved by collective effort, and condemned U.S. and Israeli attempts to foist separate settlements on the Arabs.

They also spoke out for setting up a committee to prepare an international conference on the Middle East. It was pointed out that the vital interests of the Arab nations call for the unity of all forces resisting aggression and imperialism.

Meets With Italian Minister

PM291139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze met with Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti. During the talks, which were held in a businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of urgent international issues. The interlocutor's attention was called to M.S. Gorbachev's statement concerning the results of the Stockholm conference. Both sides noted the great significance of that forum's successful conclusion and confirmed their adherence to continuing and deepening the all-European process. The Soviet side emphasized that mankind's highest interests demand specific action in favor of removing the nuclear threats and ending nuclear tests. These interests are incompatible with involvment in any form in implementing programs aimed at tranferring the arms race into space.

The sides confirmed their mutual interest in further developing Soviet-Italian cooperation in various spheres, including a political dialogue.

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SHISHKIN VIEWS FIRST DAYS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PM291055 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Reason Against Madness"]

[Text] The political debate has begun at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly which opened in New York 16 September. The great international forum in which 159 states are taking part has always been and remains an important event in international life. Both, the diversity and the complexity of the contemporary world's problems and the long path traveled by this most representative international organization which started out with just 51 member states are reflected in the 143 points on the agenda and in delegates' speeches. However, now as then, the main aim of the United Nations remains the same: "Delivering future generations from the tribulations of war which twice within our lifetime have brought inexpressible suffering to mankind."

Nothing expresses this central clause of the UN Charter better than the Vuchetich sculpture "Swords Into Plowshares" which stands opposite the UN General Assembly building. The bronze figure of a muscular blacksmith beating a sword into a plowshare which is a gift from the Soviet Government to the United Nations has long been the symbol of our country's leading role in the struggle for disarmament. I recall how on more than one occasion during the work of the UN General Assembly the "blacksmith" gathered around himself fighters for peace who had arrived from all corners of the world to make their contribution to the solution of the United Nations' main task, namely delivering mankind from the threat of war.

Under the UN Charter, all member states of this organization have pledged "to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." However, by no means all of them follow this principle laid down in the charter. This is why the need has arisen to speak out at the top of our voices about the most important problem of the present time, about finding a way to deliver the world from the nuclear threat which is hanging over it.

This is precisely the aim of the impressive foreign policy initiatives with which the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have come to the session. The question "On creating an all-embracing system of international security" whose basic principles were first set forth and substantiated by Mikhail Sekrgeyevich Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress and which has been submitted jointly by the socialist countries occupies a central place on the session's agenda.

As even the first few days of the UN General Assembly 41st session have shown, most of its participants are greatly impressed by the Soviet union's extension until 1 January next year of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. This important decision is being interpreted as a concrete expression of the new political thinking, as a tangible contribution to the struggle to ensure that 1986 which has been proclaimed a Year of Peace by the United Nations goes down in history as a year worthy of its name. Many countries' representatives have declared from the General Assembly rostrum that the Soviet Union is, by its actions and initiatives, seeking to strengthen peoples' hope that it is possible to change the situation, that a feasible alternative to confrontation does exist. [paragraph continues]

This was also emphasized by Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, when opening the session, he sounded the "bell of peace" at the entrance to the UN headquarters and declared that the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban treaty leading to the destruction of nuclear arms is the first priority in efforts to save mankind from possible self-destruction.

The subversive actions of the United States and of some of its allies are hampering the successful implementation of the complex and crucial tasks facing the United Nations. These forces not only do their utmost to deny the great potential of the United Nations for resolving such fundamental questions of the present time as the strengthening of international security, curbing the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, and eliminating the seats of international tension, but they also go to considerable lengths to thwart the adoption by the United Nations of decisions on most important or topical issues or at least to reduce them to vague declarations. At the United Nations, just like in world affairs in general, the Reagan administration is overtly steering a course toward confrontation, toward securing dominant positions for the united States, a course which runs counter the interests and the will of other states and peoples. The United States "marked" the beginning of the work of the UN General Assembly 41st session with a new act of crude arbitrary behavior, demanding unceremoniously that 25 staffers of the USSR's permanent mission at the United Nations leave the United States by 1 October. This unlawful act clearly pursues several aims. It is an attempt to divert attention from the constructive Soviet initiatives which have won broad support throughout the world. It is also a claim to total license in an effort to pander to those circles in the United States to whom an improvement of the international situation is anathema, circles which are trying to exacerbate the relations between our countries, prevent a summit from taking place, and put the blame on the Soviet Union. It is also blatant blackmail in respect of all countries whose policy Washington does not find acceptable and of states which despite U.S. pressure are implementing an independent, sovereign policy.

This act is also aimed against the United Nations Organization as a whole. By arbitrarily reducing its financial contribution to the UN budget, the United States has brought on an acute financial crisis. According to the report submitted to the session by the UN secretary general, the United States has brought on an acute financial crisis. According to the report submitted to the session by the UN secretary general, the United States owes to day 247 million dollars in dues. Washington makes no secret of the fact that by placing the United Nations on starvation rations, it is seeking first, to impose its will on the international community and second, to force it to curtail its efforts in the main sphere of its activity, especially as regards the implementation of the stipulation of the UN Charter of waging a struggle to eliminate the threat of war.

Resolutely rebuffing U.S. attempts to belittle the UN role in the struggle for a lasting and just peace. the Soviet Union proposed at the UN General Assembly 41st session that the effectiveness of the organization's decisions be enhanced in every way. It countered poltical license with political responsibility. The head of the Soviet delegation, E.A. Shevardnadze, has called on all UN member states from the Generl Assembly rostrum "to approve a set of values in which practical actions would come first."

The USSR Foreign Minister countered U.S. attempts to foist "star wars" on people with the concept of "star peace." He emphasized that "there is only one way toward security, namely destroying existing arms and not replacing them with new ones. The technology of destruction must not be allowed to determine policy."

The statement that "the Soviet Union is ready at any time and anywhere to sign a total nuclear test ban treaty" met with widespread support both in the General Assembly hall and outside it. "We are prepared to do it here, within the walls of the United Nations organization, so that the whole world community can be part of this great act, so that a turning point in history can be achieved as a sign of respect for its will."

Many delegates also expressed support in their speeches for other Soviet initiatives put forward on the rostrum of the General Assembly such as, for instance, the proposal to adopt effective measures to eliminate regional conflicts, end the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia and overcome the economic consequences of the imperialist exploitation of developing countries.

In his speech, the head of the Soviet delegation resolutely rejected the vicious U.S. practice of lecturing, meting out punishment, and behaving arbitrarily in respect of the United Nations Organization as a whole and those of its memebers who, for some reason or other, do not meet with U.S. approval. No matter what sphere of international affairs one takes, E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized, the role of the United Nations is irreplaceable, and its responsibility is great.

Now, more than ever before, when a new consolidation of the forces of progress and peace is becoming visible, the enhancement of the authority and presitige of the United Nations and of the effectiveness of its decisions has become a common task of all the organization's members.

Supporting the constructive line of the Soviet delegation, the representatives of many countries are expressing regret at the fact that the professions in U.S. President Reagan's speech at the session of a desire to eliminate nuclear arms were not backed up by specific actions. The United States still refuses to join the Soviet moratorium. It persists in its efforts to extend the arms race to space, presenting evil plans as good intentions, presenting the sword as a shield. However, this kind of talk cannot deceive anybody. It acts as a cover for the assault on the main buttress of stability -- the ABM Treaty. The treaty is to be gotten out of the way and the time frame for this has been set -- 7 years. Everything has been worked out. It is reckoned that it will take precisely 7 years to get space arms ready for deployment.

Assessing soberly the present real lethal danger threatening civilization, the Soviet Union, with the support of the overwhelming majority of UN members, is doing everything in its power to eliminate this danger. Our constructive initiatives, the rebuff dealt to the intrigues of imperialists and militarists, and the appeal for responsible coordinated action to avert the threatening catastrophe, all serve the same purpose. as M.S. Gorbachev has emphasized, the Soviet Union will continue to "make use of every opportunity for productive dialogue, for progress towards arms limitation and reduction, an also for settling regional conflicts and developing international cooperation in all spheres of interest."

The United Nations Organization can and must become an important factor in influencing the development of international relations. It can and must play an important role in improving the international situation and eliminating the nuclear threat.

REACTION TO SHEVARDNADZE, REAGAN SPEECHES NOTED

LD272345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev, with New York correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin]

[Text] [Fadeyev] Greetings, comrades. A general political discussion continued throughout this week at the world community headquarters in New York at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. At the session, heads of states and governments and foreign affairs ministers put forward their views from the platform on the situation in the world, on problems of disarmament and international security. You, comrades, know well that from the platform at the General Assembly the speech by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, was heard, in which he set forth the position of our country, our government, and the millions of Soviet people on the state of affairs in the world at present. U.S. President Reagan also spoke to participants at the General Assembly session. Of course, delegates at the session as well as the world public as a whole had waited with interest for these two speeches. Today, the world continues to react to them and I would like to ask our correspondent in New York, Vladimir Zvyagin to tell us what the delegates at the session and the political observers are taking note of in connection with both these speeches. Let us start with the U.S. President's speech.

[Zvyagin] This speech had everything in it, except the main thing. There were no specific proposals, not even an apparent desire really to ensure peace and security for the people of the world on the basis of equality and respect for legal rights, sovereignty, and the independence of all nations. Moreover, on one of the most important matters on the agenda, the problem of halting nuclear tests, the U.S. leader said, and I quote: I urge the Soviet Union to join us, that is to say the United States, in practical, realizable steps to limit nuclear tests. And this in conditions when our country has already for 14 months unilaterally observed a nuclear moratorium and has repeatedly urged the United States to joint it. Here, for example, is the way Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, commented on that speech:

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Czech with superimposed Russian translation] When, from the platform of the General Assembly, the President of the United States appealed to the USSR to support the idea of a nuclear moratorium and to begin to act in this direction, I could not make any sense of what he was saying. After all, the Soviet Union announced the moratorium a long time ago and observes it. It is not a worthwhile cause to prove that white is black; such an unconstructive policy is obvious to all the delegates at the session. [end recording]

[Fadeyev] Now for the attitude of the American mass media to the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation.

[Zvyagin] Official propaganda here is doing everything to hush up or distort country's peace proposals and present things in such a way that it is not the Soviet Union but precisely the United States that is conducting a desperate struggle to force the Soviet Union to sit down at the negotiating table and to adopt the American compromise proposals. True, in the past months in the context of the observance by our country of a moratorium on nuclear tests, in the face of the very specific, large-scale, compromise proposals of our country, it is more and more difficult for Washington to hush up the USSR's position.

Under these conditions, an attempt is now being made to distract the attention of the American public and perhaps the world public from the main issues -- the problem of disarmament, of the nuclear moratorium, and so on -- by minor issues. An attempt is also being made to present things in such a way that any agreements to curtail the arms race would allegedly only be advantageous to the Soviet Union, that only the Soviet Union needs funds to be released for social necessities. And this in a situation when in the United States there are millions of unemployed, hungry, homeless, and unfortunate people; when the figures for the foreign and national debt of the United States staggers the imagination, and while the economy of the country suffers cruelly beneath the burden of military expenditure.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF VIENNA IAEA MEETING

PRAVDA Report

PM261311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents B. Dubrovin and A. Pokrovskiy dispatch: "To Take the Realities of the Nuclear Age Into Account. At the Special Session of the IAEA General Conference"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 Sep -- The attention of both the participants in the speical session of the IAEA General Conference and the representatives of the mass news media who have arrived here from all corners of the earth is centered on the "Program for the Creation of an International System for the Safe Development of Nuclear Power Engineering" submitted by the Soviet Union. They appraise the program as a new and important contribution by the USSR toward the solution of the power engineering problem and the cause of the safe utilization of the peaceful atom.

More than 200 journalists accredited to this international forum gathered for a press conference by the Soviet delegation called immediately following the speech by its leader B. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The head of the Soviet delegation spoke about the situation at the Chernobyl, our country's sincere desire to help to the utmost in this session's success, and the Soviet Union's stance on such an important factor of mankind's social and economic development as the peaceful utilization of atomic power. He dwelt in detail on the content of the Soviet proposals submitted the previous day for discussion by the special session.

What is the essence of these proposals? They include conventions, drafted by experts from IAEA member countries, on effective notification of nuclear accidents and provision of assistance in the event of accidents. The creation of an international data bank on background radiation levels at various agreed geographical points, B. Shcherbina noted, could become an important element of such a system. It is necessary to agree on an international basis standards for emergency concentrations of radionuclides and levels of radioactive contamination of localities. Such international standards and norms could be used by all countries to take protective measures.

A further component of such a system could be provided by an agreement that all countries would observe IAEA recommendations during the construction and operation of nuclear power stations and other nuclear installations.

It was noted at the press conference that the accidents at the U.S. Three Mile Island nuclear power station, at Chernobyl, and at nuclear power stations in other countries have shown yet again how dangerous the consequences of a possible deliberate destruction of nuclear installations could be. Hence, it is fully justifiable that the participants in the current session are raising the question of elaborating an appropriate convention.

It was noted in speeches by participants in the session and in interviews with members of delegations from a number of countries that the problems of the military atom exist in parallel with the problems of the peaceful atom. It must not be forgotten, Indian delegation member Professor A. De emphasized in a conversation with your correspondents, that more than 50,000 nuclear charges are constantly threatening to destroy all living things on earth. Proper security on the planet is impossible without terminating material preparations for a nuclear war and without the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. It is primarily necessary for the United States to follow the USSR's example and terminate nuclear tests. This is the only way to free mankind from the fear of being destroyed in a nuclear cataclysm.

The first day of the special session's work showed that the overwhelming majority of its participants, aware of their responsibility for the fate of the world, want it to proceed efficiently and help to the maximum in pooling the efforts of all countries and all IAEA members for the sake of resolving the noble task of reducing to zero the likelihood of accidents in the operation of nuclear installations all over the world.

There are, of course, different shades of opinion. But everything boils down to one main point: Nuclear power engineering must not be excluded from on-going advance and progress. There simply is no other equal alternative in the sphere of energy sources today. Nevertheless, in mastering nuclear power forces may run out of control. The threat of nuclear war which is hanging over mankind is becoming increasingly real. To make the peaceful atom safe and to eliminate the mountains of nuclear weapons -- these are tasks without whose solution mankind can have no future. The "Program for the Creation of an International System for the Safe Development of Nuclear Power Engineering" submitted by the Soviet Union for examination by the special session and its peaceful initiatives make it possible to solve these problems successfully.

Shcherbina Signs Accord

LD261800 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- Two new international legal accords, one requiring nations to warn one another against nuclear accidents and another to provide disaster relief in case of nuclear accidents, were today formally opened for signature in a ceremony in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. The first to sign them was Boris Shcherbina, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. "Signing the conventions on warning against nuclear accidents and on disaster relief in such accidents, unanimously approved by the session of the IAEA general assembly, I would like to express the conviction that these important documents are laying a good basis for the implementation of the proposal, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the establishlment of an international regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering," Boris Shcherbina, who led the Soviet delegation to the latest session, said.

"The Soviet Union states that it will observe both conventions from the moment of signature. We hope that the agency will take further measures in the concrete areas of the comprehensive programme proposed at the session for the establishment of such a regime, the programme which has won broad support. It is to be hoped that all of us will be unanimous in fulfilling the measures outlined for the safe development of nuclear power engineering so that peaceful atomic energy should reliably serve mankind."

Shcherbina Denounces U.S. Stance

LD262132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, 26 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Levchenko and Igor Revyakin report:

A special session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of the Hofburg Palace in Vienna has ended today with the adoption of the final documents. Taking part in the forum were representatives of the overwhelming majority of the 113 member countries of this organization, including a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

"The Soviet delegation is satisfied with the results of the special session," the TASS correspondents were told by B. Ye. Shcherbina. "The delegation from the IAEA member-countries support the principles contained in the Soviet program. They highly commend the fundamental and long-term nature of this document. Of course it is impossible to put all our proposals into practice in one go, but the most important thing is that a plan of action has been proposed. To implement it, time and political will will be needed.

Unfortunately, the political will is not being demonstrated by everyone. In particular, the head of the U.S. delegation, J. Herrington, said bluntly that the USA has no intention to ending nuclear tests. I think that this attitude is profoundly erroneous, and we bluntly told the U.S. delegate this. The peoples of the entire world have fully resolved to struggle for an end to nuclear tests and the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, which represents the chief threat for mankind."

Press Briefed on Special Session

LD262236 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- A press conference on the results of the work of the special session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency was held here today.

Speaking at a press conference, chairman of the special session Adonit Manouan has said that all the delegates unanimously expressed the desire to approve the concluding document and two conventions. They reaffirmed the leading role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in questions of enhancing nuclear safety. I believe, he said that the documents of the special session underline the importance of continued development of nuclear power industry and say that every state is responsible for enhancing the safety in exploitation of nuclear reactors.

The chairman of the special session expressed the hope that the documents adopted would lay the foundation for international cooperation in ensuring safe operation of the nuclear power industry.

Many important problems pertaining to further development of nuclear power were discussed in the course of the forum, said at the press conference Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He stressed that the delegates had demonstrated the desire to continue the owrk of broadening the peaceful uses of atomic energy. At the special session delegates pointed to the pressing need of solving questions linked with ensuring safe operation of atomic reactors. It is natural that the International Atomic Energy Agency earlier also attended to these questions, but the analysis of the Chernobyl accident produced many ideas as to what is already available and what must be done in the given area.

One cannot naturally expect early tangible results, stressed Hans Blix. This is a long and many-sided process embracing various aspects of development of nuclear energy, specifically construction of new reactors, enhancing the reliability of their operation, safety in a broad sense of the word. The meaning of all work is to bring the probability of new accidents to a minimum.

At the special session delegates expressed concern over the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons that is in connection with the possibility of using civilian nuclear units in military purposes. And this is also the problem which calls for close attention on the part of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

CSCE PREPARATORY TALKS CONTINUE IN VIENNA

LD261230 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- A preparatory meeting of representatives of the states -- participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation is continuing here. Discussions are centering on questions in connection with the agenda, organization and holding of the third meeting of representatives of the states -- participants in the meeting on European security and cooperation scheduled to open in Vienna on November 4.

The meeting was addressed today by Igor Andropov, the head of the Soviet delegation. Touching upon the procedure of holding the preparatory meeting, in particular, the question of openness, i.e. the holding of a number of plenary meetings in presence of representatives of the press and public, which is being discussed now, the Soviet representative stressed that openness occupies now a central place in the Soviet Union's life. That question, he said, should be resolved in such a way as to contribute to the creation of a most businesslike and constructive atmosphere at the Vienna meeting.

BELITSKIY VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR EAST-WEST TRADE

LD270418 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Talks were resumed in Geneva this week between the world's two largest economic associatons, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, known in the West as COMECON, and the European Economic Community, or EEC. So in Vantage Point, Boris Belitskiy today speaks of what COMECON is and is not and of East-West trade prospects.

[Belitskiy] When these talks were suspended 5 years ago, one of the reasons given for this by EEC officials was that they viewed COMECON as a Soviet-dominated group. [passage omitted] In short, what the Western critics of COMECON have done is to attribute to it relations that are in fact typical of the capitalist world with its economic exploitation of some states by others.

The resumption of the talks between the two major trading groups has coincided with what Western experts see as a significant improvement in the outlook for business with the Soviet Union. The fact is that the USSR this week announced a series of far-reaching measures to facilitate its foreign trade. Individual ministries and big industrial associations will now be free to do business on their own with firms in other countries. Up to now, foreign trade in this country was centralized and conducted only by the Ministry for Foreign Trade. Now more than 20 ministries and government departments and 70 industrial associations will be able to engage in export and import operations on their own, and the number is expected to grow. This decentralization measure will greatly simplify business procedures for the Soviet Union's trading partners in the West, where small firms in particular have an instinctive reluctance to do business through government channels.

Indeed, REUTER's Moscow correspondent Ellen Bortin reports that in the view of Western economic analysts in the USSR, the measure definitely benefits Western firms. The Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov has also spoken this month of the improved outlook for trade between the USSR and Western Europe. Interviewed for a West German magazine, he said the Soviet leadership was well aware that in our day and age it was impossible for any country to live in isolation. It was essential to make full use of the advantages of the international division of labor. This being so the Soviet Government, he said, favored a further expansion of economic ties and a search for new forms of economic cooperation.

We know that in Britain, which was once a leading trade partner of the Soviet Union, there are firms very much interested in doing more business with the USSR. The same may be said of the EEC as a whole. Indeed one of its leading experts, Peter Schiller, has just said that the establishment of dependable commercial, scientific, technical, and other links between the EEC and COMECON would make it possible to make better use of the international division of labor, considerably hasten the industrial progress of both parties and, at the same time, make West European economic organizations more competitive in the face of the United States and Japan. His words seem to be highly relevant to British interests, especially at this moment when the government has just been compelled to announce a record deficit of the balance of payments.

BRIEFS

INTERVIDENYE FORUM ENDS -- The international Intervidenye forum ended in Moscow today. Programs made by Intervidenye member countries in the past year have been shown on monitor screens in Ostankino for a week. The forum passed off very successfully and demonstrated the growing interest in th socialist countries' television. The Japanese NHK television company has bought a recording of the ballet Swan Lake from USSR central television and agreement was reached on an exchange of television serials in which our Japanese colleagues will show the Ermitazh film cycle, while Soviet viewers will watch the multi-episode television film "The Yellow River." The West German Polyphon firm has secured the right to broadcast the concert to be held in November in the Bolshoy Theater to mark the 40th anniversary of UNESCO's founding. Representatives of many of the world's leading television companies expressed their desire to broaden cooperation with Intervidenye [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Sep 86 LD]

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS ISSUES AFFECTING SUMMIT

'Top Priority' on Daniloff

LD282125 Moscow World Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Sep 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner, Moscow radio correspondent, with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr (Igor Molashenko) of the United States and Canada Institute]

[Text] [Pozner] How do you do ladies and gentlemen, this is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority." We have a slight change on the panel today. Our usual participant, Dr Radomir Bogdanov, has invited a colleague of his, Dr (Igor Molashenko), also of the Institute of USA and Canada Studies, because our usual participant, Dr Plekhanov, is sick. But then, on the other hand, we may have a new man here who will be a permanent member. Why not have three instead of two?

[Bogdanov] Maybe the question to our, you know...

[Pozner interrupting] Yes, yes, absolutely. Hopefully, yes, I hope you will like (?this). I think our subject today is rather obvious, it's Soviet-American relations, in particular in view of the discussions that have occurred between our Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George Shultz. Before we get into that I would very briefly like to point to the following and have your opinions. The Daniloff affair has been brought up time and time again by American officials recently in Jurmala, where I was, and we were having the Soviet-American discussion, in the United States, and they keep pointing to the fact that it is something that is poisoning relations. And it's almost gone to a point where they've said that if this is not resolved there will not even be a summit. I'd like you to look at two aspects of this. Aspect number one: What were relations like before Mr Daniloff was apprehended in this country? Number two: Would you agree with the assessment that some people have made, and that is that if the administration, U.S. Administration, could blame the failure of a summit on Soviets they would be delighted because in reality they don't want a summit but they can't wreck it themselves, and so they would be delighted if they could blame it on the Soviets? Those are two points I'd like you to look at. Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, you know me, I tend to agree with our American colleagues when they say that that case is poisoning Soviet-American relations, but I have a feeling that there is a very big trick played around that, you know. The other side has been creating an impression that just because of the newest case the Soviet-American relations are getting bad, (?worse), and just because of that case summit meeting is jeopardized. That's the trick, let me say it once again, that's the trick. Not because of Daniloff case Soviet-American relations getting worse but because of American policy, and let me say that the Daniloff case is a part of that policy. And if you look at the stake, what is at stake in the Soviet-American relations, you get a little bit, you know, amazed how this little espionage case, we have witnessed so many in the Soviet-American relations for so many years, all (?of the) sudden becomes just a stumbling block on the road to the summit meeting. My feeling is, you know, that you have in the administration all the forces, the adverse forces to the Soviet-American relations just activized, they are using this pretext to torpedo Soviet-American relations. Now if you look at the chain of events that has taken place now -- by the way this week was a very rich one in events in the Soviet-American relations, you have already mentioned Shevardnadze-Shultz meetings, you have forgotten President-Shevardnadze meetings and some other things.

And if you look at the American mass media, if you read American statements, very important, including the President's speech in the United Nations you will see...

[Pozner interrupting] We'll get there, we'll get there.

[Bogdanov] Yes, no, I mean, I just would like to touch upon that in, in connection with the Daniloff case. You will see that this case if very prominent in the line of, of, of their, you know, speeches and things like that. Why, there is only one point, you know, in my mind which, which I would like to bring to your attention. The President, the secretary of state, some other responsible people in the administration, they are just playing into the hands of most reactioary,, most conservative forces, trying to use this case to torpedo the whole, you know, structure of the Soviet-American relations.

[Pozner] Dr, Dr (Molashenko) I'd like to ask you very briefly, would you agree with what I said earlier that indeed the U.S. Administration would be delighted if it could torpedo a summit but blame it on the Soviets? Do you think that that's -- would you agree with that?

[(Molashenko)] I agree, and I would say that now the events follow very familiar pattern, because if you look back at the history of Soviet-American relations, I would remind you in 1960 and the so-called U-2 spy plane affair, you know there was a certain improvement, or at least a hope for improvement in Soviet-American relations before the, before U-2 flight, but very important summit meeting was canceled and the progress in Soviet-American relations was blocked for quite, quite a while. And I would say that it's a usual tactic maybe of a minority of American political, political figures to block in this way the possible progress in Soviet-American relations, to use U-2 affair, or Daniloff affair, or whatever.

[Pozner] You know I think I agree with you, and yet I, I disagree also to a certain extent, and I think our listeners should be reminded of the U-2 affair, because not all of them remember it. Back in 1960 a U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union and the Soviets said as much. President Eisenhower was misinformed by his intelligence people, by the CIA, as to the fate of the pilot, Garry Powers. He was told that Mr Powers had probably, had certainly died, so he made a public official statement that there was no U-2 spy, and then of course Garry Powers was produced. Now my feeling is that in that particular case in 1960 the President was misled by his own intelligence. What I'm wondering is perhaps, perhaps President Reagan is being misled by his people. But that's a different question. Let's move on.

[Bogdanov] It's a different question, but I have a feeling, Vladimit, that you are trying to give good points to the American President.

[Pozner] I'm giving good points to Eisenhower. I have a weakness since we were allies in World War II after all. Here's what I want to ask you though. Some Americans say that we Soviets simply do not understand the importance of every individual human's life, of his rights, and that therefore we don't understand that the Daniloff case is important to Americans because he is an individual human being and that they cannot ignore what happens to the individual human being, and that's why they can put it on the same level, if you wish, as a summit meeting. What would say to that?

[(Molashenko)] Well, I can understand of course that the Americans are nervous, so to say, about Daniloff, and they want be sure about his future, and things like that.

But the important thing is the interpretation of this affair, because you know if the representatives of the administration say about Daniloff that he is a hostage, you know we cannot buy this interpretation of course, and in this sense, [words indistinct] Daniloff case is a self-inflicted wound for Reagan administration, because you know we have a rather obvious case when he was caught red-handed. Of course, it's possible to say that he just picked up these classified documents for his private collection, but we can...

[Pozner, interrupting] But you can't even have classified documents for your private collection, nowhere in the world, so...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] That's exactly the point you have mentioned, which is very important one.

[Molashenko] Let me jump in for a moment. We are talking about this affair already for 10 minutes.

[Pozner] We move on now to a certainly as important, probably much more important area, and that is the speeches made by the chief executive of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, Eduard Shevardnadze, when they addressed the General Assembly of the UN, and I would like both of you to assess briefly, but (?succinctly), these two speeches. What was offered, what are the alternatives? What is the United States proposing to the world in the crucial area of arms reduction, arms control? What is the Soviet Union proposing?

[Bogdanov] You know, my feeling is that the American President was rather talking to his own, you know, Americans, than to the world's audience, because what he was saying he was neglecting everything what was happening in the, the, I mean substantial, in the international relations.

[Pozner] What was he neglecting, for instance?

[Bogdanov] He has neglected Soviet proposals. He rather distorted them. I'm sorry to say that. Then he didn't mention very important events in the international, you know, like Soviet moratorium, like, you know, Stockholm success which is really all, all people's success. He didn't mention, you know, real Soviet arms control proposals and he was representing, you know, a very distorted picture of the Soviet foreign policy. So my feeling is, because I believe that the American is very well informed, you know, and he was talking, that's why I say rather, to his own conservative audience than to the world community. What is the difference with our speech, our foreign minister's speech? That's what's exactly meant for the international audience. That was very, very, you know, large covering speech in the sense that our foreign minister has covered all the field which are of concern to everybody on this earth. That to my mind is the basic difference.

[Pozner] All right, all right. I'd like to ask you, Dr (Molashenko). how would you briefly sum up the offer, if you wish, of the American side, when you get down, when you boil it down to the essentials. How would you evaluate that?

[Molashenko] Well, yes, I accept this offer because I think that our foreign minister, Shevardnadze, made very good example, refusing to participate in rhetorical exchange with the American side. So let's talk about essentials. First, still I want to mention the problem of moratorium. You know, the Soviet Union proposed a very simple and straightforward thing, that to stop all tests, all nuclear explosions.

And you know what we hear from the American side, very strange proposal about very complicated procedure to verify and control nuclear tests.

[Pozner] If they want to verify testing, we want to verify the absence of testing.

[Molashenko] Exactly, yes.

[Bogdanov] That's the basic difference.

[Molashenko] And the basic difference when we are talking about the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, I would say, is a -- yes, it's substantially, there are substantially two different approaches because the Soviet Union made a number of proposals in order to cut -- to have 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons.

[Pozner, interrupting] You're talking about strategic nuclear weapons.

[Molashenko] Yes, and the American proposals as a matter of fact is an attempt just to have a dramatic radical restructuring of the Soviet nuclear arsenal. As a matter of fact, it's an attempt to engage us in a new arms race because, you know, if we accept American proposals, for example, we should create completely new strategic air force.

[Pozner] You know, I think that we are getting into an area that perhaps most of our listeners are not too familiar with. It is -- it calls for a certain amount of expertise. What I would like you to do, you, and you, Dr Bogdanov, is if you would sum up what President Reagan proposed to the world, as it were. How would you do it in the briefest way possible. What did he say [words indistinct] let us do this? Can you sum that up?

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes. I [laughs], you know, my impression is very clearcut impression that the American President has suggested to the world an American solution of all the problems, technological, you know, breakthrough for political achievements, you know, and new military technology as a solution of all political problems, which is to my mind...

[Pozner interrupting] Basically, SDI.

[Bogdanov] Basically, SDI, you know, which is....

[Pozner interrupting] I think that's -- I tend to agree with you.

[Bogdanov] Yes, which is basically American solution which is to my mind is not acceptable for the world community.

[Molashenko] Let me put it in a little bit different way.

[Pozner] Please.

[Molashenko] I would say that American proposal is an attempt to solve the problems of security on American terms and the Soviet proposal is an attempt to solve the same problem, on the -- on terms acceptable for both sides.

And this problem of technology -- technological approach -- is just a part, as I see it, of a broader American unilateral approach to the problem.

[Pozner] I'd like to go back to Dr Bogdanov since you obviously are good at this. How would you sum up the Soviet proposal?

[Bogdanov] Soviet proposal -- first of all, it is very clear you know, expression of the new thinking in the Soviet Union about security and foreign policy. You think it means, what, as my friend put it just now, reciprocal solution, mutually acceptable with the participation of all the interested parties; means of all the world because there is no, nowadays, American security without Soviet security, there is no Soviet security without American, and there is no world security without each participant's security. That to my mind is a basic difference.

[Pozner] As we wind up, would you agree with this kind of general statement that I'm going to make, that whereas the American -- I see it this way anyway -- that the American proposal tends to tell people: Let us put our faith in technology. The Soviet proposal tends to say: Let us put our faith in human beings and political will. Do you think that's true?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I believe you have done it very well. You've put it in a nutshell.

[Molashenko] Yes, I think there is a consensus about this point between us.

[Pozner] Well good, let's hope that we have a consensus on a broader basis than just between us.

Ovchinnikov on Daniloff UN Cut

LD281719 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Hello comrades. The end of last week in Washington and the beginning of this week in New York were marked by events that continue to draw the world public. Last Friday and Saturday Comrade Shevardnadze held talks with Shultz and was received by Reagan. At the UN General Assembly, the U.S. President spoke on Monday, and the head of the USSR delegation on Tuesday. It is hardly surprising that reports from Washington and New York have produced a wealth of material for commentaries on key international issues.

For the Soviet side, the talks in Washington were to establish whether our partners were ready to continue the line that took shape during the Geneva meeting, where it was agreed to achieve in a short space of time a breakthrough for better bilateral relations, and to speed up achievements of specific accords, above all on security. But too many events have occurred since November that make one ask: Does the U.S. side want to act in the spirit of Geneva? The escalation of anti-Sovietism, provocative attempts to aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations so as to distract attention from Washington's unattractive position toward Moscow's peaceful initiatives, and provocative attempts to wreck the constructive dialogue on key current issues and shift the blame for this from the United States to the Soviet Union -- that is the only way to view some of the U.S. Administration's recent actions.

One irresponsible step was the demand to reduce by 1 October the staff of the Soviet UN Mission by 25 people. This act of arbitrariness was closely coordinated with the sensation caused by the Daniloff affair. The arrest of the U.S. journalist, who engaged in espionage and was caught red-handed, is represented by the White House as some kind of international crisis capable of standing in the way of the summit meeting and Soviet-U.S. accords on arms reductions. Well, what can be said on this account? It is not the first time that artificial obstacles have been created on the path of improving Soviet-U.S. relations, and not by the Soviet but by the U.S. side. Let us recall those who sent pilot Powers into the Soviet sky, those who doomed the passengers of the South Korean plane to a tragic death. The stir concerning the Daniloff affair is at the same level as these provocations.

The Soviet Union by no means considers relations with the United States to have no prospects. Contours of possible accords are taking shape; the issue of the summit meeting is also on a real level. Things could go well if the U.S. side wants it to be so.

Zorin on UN Actions, Daniloff

LD280847 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 Sep 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" program; commentary by political observer Dr. Valentin Zorin.]

[Text] For several months now the issue pondered by many people around the world has been whether another Soviet-American summit will take place this year. The issue should, it seems, be now worded in a different way. Does the Reagan Administration really want a summit or is it talking of it just to mislead the public at home and abroad? A series of concerted steps taken by Washington justifies pondering that question. In violation of accepted international legal norms and standing agreements the American Government has demanded that 25 Soviet diplomats working at the United Nations leave the United States. The demand was made a few days before the arrival in New York of the Soviet foreign minister, who came there to discuss among other things the issue of a Soviet-American summit.

At about the same time a Soviet employee of the United Nations was arrested in New York and charged with espionage, in a move that is bound to have an effect on Soviet-American relations. The American secret service, according to press reports, did not deem it necessary to inform the U.S. President or his secretary of state about their plans for arresting the Soviet citizen on the staff of the United Nations. It looks very much as though some very influential person in Washington has orchestrated all this to prevent a Soviet-American summit.

The case of the American journalist Nicholas Daniloff is another case in point. A noisy campaign was launched over that case by United States politicians and media. When incontrovertible evidence of Nicholas Danifoff's espionage activities is presented to court, the organizers of the campaign in the United States are bound to feel ill at ease. The propaganda campaign over the Daniloff case coincided with other anti-Soviet actions by the United States Administration under circumstances that seem to rule out any coincidence.

Another round of anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States leads one to question the desire of the American Administration for a reasonable and mutually acceptable resolution of complicated international problems.

A significant remark was made in this connection by Dr Henry Kissinger, who was speaking in an NBC interview. He said that each time there emerged signs of progress in Soviet-American relations there takes place what he described as an explosion. Asked by the NBC whether he believed the American Administration really wants agreement with the Russians now, Henry Kissinger said that certain elements in the adminstration had their doubts about having talks with the Russians. On the other hand there are people who sincerely want the summit to take place.

Dr Kissinger's acknowledgement that there are opponents of the easing of international tension in high places in Washington is a very significant one. In it lies the key to explaining the present unfavorable state of Soviet-American relations.

PRAVDA on Daniloff

PM261536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "Heaping Up the Barriers"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Sep -- At the moment the emotion on the American political scene is stifling. The casual observer might well form the impression that the country, or at least Washington, is going through nothing less than a global crisis.

The formal pretext for the ballyhoo was the arrest of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent N. Daniloff in Moscow for activity in no way compatible with journalism. He was caught red-handed. But the press here tries not to mention that fact. Only once in THE WASHINGTON POST did H. Mitchell, in a comment hidden away inside the newspaper, permit himself to ask: "Think about it, how do we know that Daniloff is not a spy? We don't know." "We should be extremely careful not to add to the already heavy clouds of distrust," he advised. That warning was ignored.

But the deception of the American public and of international public opinion is deliberate, and is now taking place on an unprecedented scale. The point is that the good will and readiness for reasonable compromises displayed by the Soviet Union had a marked effect on Americans. And now, as if by way of revenge, the advocates of a hard line, in the words of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, have "seized on the Daniloff affair as an example of Soviet perfidiousness." THE WASHINGTON POST adds: "Some figures in the administration and members of Congress come out against holding talks with the USSR on any questions except the release of Daniloff."

The hysteria over the "Daniloff affair" has its domestic side, too. Perhaps for the first time in the years of the Republican adminstration's rule, the U.S. Congress is resolutely challenging its foreign and military policy. Many congressmen, reflecting the mood of the majority of Americans, advocate making the adminstration comply with the SALT II Treaty, renounce plans to produce chemical weapons, cut resources for the "star wars" program, ban antisatellite weapon tests, and reduce nuclear explosions to the minimum. As recently as yesterday the House of Rerpresentatives, voting for appropriations under the next budget, incorporated all these points. Now the Senate vote and other procedures lie ahead.... The hysterics over the arrested journalist are designed to divert attention from these problems.

The great American Benjamin Franklin said: "What begins in anger ends in trouble." [paragraph continues]

It would be a good thing if this ancient truth were to be remembered now by those in Washington who are taking advantage of the "Daniloff affair" to try to heap up artificial barriers in the path to the normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States, the path to lasting peace.

ARBATOV: SUMMIT 'NOT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE'

LD251102 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0940 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in the Soviet Union, stresses that concrete results must be achieved at the big power summit. It is not worth holding any empty public relations summit meeting, Arbatov said at a press conference in Helsinki today. Antti Halinen reports:

In the preparations for the summit meeting, it is very important that the content of the summit, its success, can be ensured, says Arbatov. We do not want any public relations summit, it might even be dangerous in trying to make people believe that something important has been achieved, Arbatov stresses. He sees some movement ahead in the discussions, at least in one matter: The limitation of medium-range missiles. An agreement on them might be achieved, although perhaps not as extensive an agreement as we hope, Arbatov says.

The summit in itself is not, in his view, a matter of vital importance; it is possible to live even without it. The most important result of last year's Geneva summit was the fact that the big powers bound themselves to improve their relations and the international situation in general and to speed up arms control talks, Arbatov says. These, in his view, are goals.

Arbatov denies that the Soviet Union is playing some kind of games with the summit and with the big power relations in general. The Soviet Union seriously wants to improve its relations with the United States. In Arbatov's views, this is shown, among other things, by the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and the recent Stockholm accord, which, according to Arbatov, was possible thanks to the flexible Soviet attitude and to the determination of some European states.

Over the past year the Soviet Union has made a number of significant foreign policy openings, for instance in the direction of Asia. Is there anything new to be expected in northern Europe, in Scandinavia?

[Begin Arbatov recording -- in English] We are ready to discuss denuclearization of Baltic. We are ready to discuss, you know, bringing down, very radical down, all military activities in the Baltic. [end recording]

Arbatov says the Soviet Union is ready to discuss the nuclear-free status of the Baltic, to discuss a radical limitation of military activity in the Baltic and also to discuss the nuclear-free status of the entire area, which would also include some Soviet territories bordering on northern Europe, especially Finland. The Soviet Union has announced earlier its readiness to discuss substantial measures on its territories bordering a Nordic nuclear-free zone. According to Arbatov, the door to discussions is open, and if Finland, for instance, were to raise the matter, it would be sure to receive a very positive response from the Soviet Union, says Arbatov.

REAGAN'S NSA VISIT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ESPIONAGE

LD272108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] President Reagan has visited the headquartes of the secret U.S. intelligence department, the National Security Agency, at Fort Meade, Maryland. He arrived there to take part in a solemn ceremony to open a new building for the agency. In his words, the building is the most up-to-date of its kind in the world. The presence of the White House chief at this ceremony was designed to emphasize the importance his administration attaches to expanding espionage operations abroad and within the country. A special role is assigned to the National Security Agency in these operations, which has at its disposal practically unlimited funds, and is not accountable to the U.S. Congress. It is involved in total electronic espionage. It has at its disposal the most up-to-date computers, for processing information obtained, spy satellites for intercepting radio and telephone conversations, and other highly complex equipment. All in all, the staff of the agency totals about 100,000.

BELGIAN JOURNALIST'S ARREST SHOWS U.S. 'FREEDOMS'

LD261746 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels September 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Progressive Belgian journalist Tom Ronse, who works in the United States as a correspondent for the Flemish Socialist newspaper MORGEN and the Dutch newspaper HET VRIJE VOLK, was arrested in Newark, USA, on Thursday after "leftist publications" had been "found" in the boot of his car. The editors of the two newspapers made a joint announcement of the arrest here today. The immigration authorities detained the correspondent at the airport as he had come to resume his duties after summer vacations. The Belgian journalist was immediately told to leave the USA, although the U.S. authorities had earlier issued a residence permit and official accreditation papers to him. Tom Ronse protested with American authorities and asked legal advice. Now, waiting for his fate to be decided, he is in detention. The editors of the two newspapers notified the Foreign Ministries of Belgium and the Netherlands of the arbitrary action towards their correspondent in the USA. The journalists' associations of the two countries joined the campaign of protest and demanded from the American authorities explanations of Ronse's arrest.

This incident demonstrates anew the real worth of "freedoms" in the United States and the readiness of Washington to attack even a citizen of an allied country if he professes political views not to the administration's liking.

NEED FOR MEDIA 'NEW THINKING' CITED AT JURMALA

PM261333 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by own special correspondents A. Novikov and Yu. Sagaydak: "Considering the Main Thing"]

[Text] The conference of representatives of the USSR and U.S. public on topical questions of Soviet-American relations has concluded in Jurmala.

The 5 days of heated discussion, disputes, and exhanges of opinion are now behind us. Many important and urgent problems were discussed by the meeting participants: The arms race and ways of halting it, problems of regional conflicts, and the general state of relations between the two countries. The discussion was pointed, sometimes involving conflict. But can frank talk really be otherwise?

On the eve of it there was discussion of the role the mass media play in shaping public opinion and in the processes of political decisionmaking. Suffice it to recall that, as if on a signal from a conductor's baton, a feverish campaign to exert pressure on Americans began in the United States just before the annual hearings on the military budget in Congress. Its theme is the hachneyed thesis about the growth of the "Soviet military threat." It has now become the rule that as soon as Soviet-American relations show some kind of progress the U.S. mass media find a reason, usually of a "sensational" nature, to poison the atmosphere. That also happened just prior to the Yurmala meeting, when, at the signal from Washington, U.S. newspapers, magazines, radio, and television began trumpeting the "Daniloff case."

"We must consider together whether it is possible to have new thinking not only in politics but also in the information sphere. And whether it can be done in such a way that the mass media help establish mutual understanding and generate an atmosphere of peace and confidence," USSR special envoy V.B. Lomeyko told a plenary session. "The presence of nuclear weapons has made the arms race senseless, since there can be no victor in the nuclear age. But it continues nevertheless, and mankind is gradually approaching nuclear catastrophe. We can be committed to different views, but we can only survive or perish together. Unfortunately, not all journalists are fully appreciative of their responsibility to the peoples."

And what lies behind this was graphically demonstrated by Ben Wattenberg, editor of PUBLIC OPINION MAGAZINE and member of the borad of Radio Free Europe. Yes, it was Ben Wattenburg no less, although the aims he has pursued are in complete contrast to those of the conference. On taking the floor he immediately informed the assembly that Russians are "bad guys" in Americans' minds, but so that he should not be suspected of bias Wattenburg inflicted on the auditorium an enormous quantity of West European public-opinion poll "data." What then, are these Russians like? He reported that 81 percent of the British are certain that the perfidious Soviet people dream of using their country's nuclear potential, "for its intended purpose," so to speak. More than 70 percent of French people consider the USSR to be an "evil empire." In West Germany 75 percent of the inhabitants... Stop! Let us try to interpret these facts, leaving the actual figures to the conscience of the sociologist, who is respected in the United States. Where do they get such views from?

How, then, are such stereotypes formed? A quite considerable role is played here by the U.S. mass media, which impose the "evil Russian" image on not only Americans but other peoples, too. There are, as is well known, 40 American correspodents working in Moscow, who write more than 200 books and over 2,500 articles on the Soviet Union each year [as published]. However, the main object of these opuses is to create a primitive and hostile idea of the USSR.

Your correspondents asked Wattenburg how he could explain the fact that 44 percent of Japanese schoolchildren in a public opinion poll held in Japan said that the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima...by the Russians. Who spread that criminal lie? THe Soviet Union, or was it the bourgeois press again? The Washington sociologist did not know the answer to the question.

Did the discussions held at Jurmala help alter the American visitors' opinion about Soviet people, our country, and its foreign policy? Judging by the results of a minipoll conducted by your correspondents at the entrance to the Dzintari hall on the last day of the conference, the answer is: Yes!

Florida lawyer Dave (Foist) said: "Here in the USSR we felt that Soviet people are very friendly and kind. My attitude to those whom I met during the conference has changed for the better; it has changed 100 percent."

Mayer Bovis, owner of a store in a New York suburb: "I came here without any prejudices at all and have seen once again that Soviet people are distinguished by cordiality and kindness, and that they are all just like as Americans. We learned much about the way they live and work. Overall it has been a delightful trip."

(Patricia Panebyanko), a doctor from New York State: "You are all very good people."

And then, when we were on the point of switching on the dictaphone and recording this item, a middle-aged women came up to us. "Are you journalists?" she asked, with a smile, and then, without waiting for the answer, went on: "Give a huge thank-you to all those who organized this meeting. Russians are wonderful people, and I do ask you to send my regards to them." Her name is (Sarita Weeks).

REAGAN VETOES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD270928 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States has vetoed a bill on the application of limited economic sanctions against the Repulic of South Africa, thereby confirming that the U.S. Administration is an accomplice of the racist regime of Pretoria.

The Bill which was submitted to Ronald Reagan for signature was of quite limited nature and reflected contradictory sentiments on the Capitol Hill.

On the eve of mid-term elections to Congress the lawmakers had to manoeuvre under the influence of mounting demands by the U.S. public for effective measures to eliminate the regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

When drafting the bill the members of Congress were guided to a considerable extent by U.S. so-called strategic interests in the south of Africa, and endorsed a list of measures which even according to the opinion of Pretoria spokesmen, cannot have a practical effect on the South African economy.

Nonetheless Ronald Reagan turned down even such a purely declarative document. The CBS TV network points out that the President's decision virtually signifies that he sides with President Pieter Botha of the Republic of South Africa.

OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS 'POSITIVE SHIFTS' IN PRC TIES

LD282239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the 'International Panorama' program presented by Vsevold Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The new approach to issues of regional settlements and the emphasis on the idea of goodneighborliness made in Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok has had wide international repercussions. The USSR decision to bring home six regiments from Afghanistan, the negotiations on withdrawing a significant number of Soviet troops from Mongolia, and Moscow's readiness to discuss with Beijing the question of proportionate reductions in the two countries' land forces are specific, practical steps toward improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. Positive shifts in Soviet-Chinese relations are more and more perceptible. Our country would like to channel them into genuine goodneighborliness. And it is gratifying that at present this process is taking place not just at the intergovernmental level; border trade has reopened. Since 1983, it has been conducted between Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, and Amur and Chita Oblasts on the Soviet side and Heilongjiang province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Chinese. And starting with this year, a new direction of local trade contacts has opened between the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan and the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China. An exhibition of both countries' goods for border trade took place in August in Alma-Ata; first contracts were signed. In October, a similar exhibition will take place in Urumqi.

PRAVDA ON FAVORABLE TRADE PROSPECTS WITH PRC

PM261611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

Own correspondent B. Barakhta interview with M. Kiryanova, chief of the China Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Eastern Administration, under the rubric "At Your Request": "Extensive Prospects"; date and place unspecified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In their letters to the editorial office readers have been asking us to discuss the status and development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations and their prospects. On the basis of these letters PRAVDA correspondent B. Barakhta met with M. Kiryanova, chief of the China Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Eastern Administration, and asked her to answer the questions contained in them.

There has been substantial progress in Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations in recent years, she said. Judge for yourself: Whereas in 1983 total trade between our countries amounted to around R500 million, in 1984 it had reached almost R1 billion, and last year it exceeded R1.6 billion. In the 1981-85 period Soviet-Chinese trade grew by more than 800 percent. This year there is expected to be a further increase in trade turnover, the development of which is based on equal rights and mutual advantage.

An agreement has been signed between the Soviet and PRC Governments on trade turnover and payments in 1986-90. The document envisages trade turnover of R12 billion during the 5-year period. And in 1990 total bilateral trade will amount to more than R3 billion.

Now some details about the range of goods. China receives Soviet trucks, various types of industrial equipment, means of transport, and so forth. [paragraph continues]

In 1981 through 1985, for instance, the PRC imported 46 modern airliners, over 50,000 trucks and passenger cars, around 14,000 motorcycles, mining, textile, and power engineering equipment, agricultural machinery, and so forth. The USSR also supplies its eastern neighbor with ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, and chemical industry products.

For its part China exports to the Soviet Union tungsten concentrate, fluorspar, frozen meat, canned food, fruit, corn, soybeans, cotton cloth, knitwear, sewn goods, and other light industry products. A Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been set up and is already in operation; its cochairmen are I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and vice premier of the PRC State Council.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation in building and modernizing industrial installations in the PRC was signed last year in Moscow. It covers the installation of 7 new enterprises and modernizing of 17 enterprises built with Soviet cooperation in areas such as power engineering, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the coal industry, chemistry, transportation, and so forth. Among those slated for modernization are, for instance, such giants of the First Chinese 5-Year Plan as the metallurgical combines in Anshan, Baotou, and Wuhan and the bearing and tractor plants in Luoyang.

Particular mention should be made of such a promising form of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic cooperation as border trade. It was resumed in 1983 initially in the Far East, and its volume then amounted to only slightly more than R6 million.

Now the border trade between Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays and Amur and Chita Oblasts on the Soviet side and Heilongjiang Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Chinese side is developing rapidly. In 1984 it increased by 150 percent in comparison with 1983 and in 1985 it increased by more than 50 percent compared with the level achieved in 1984. This year trade turnover along these lines is expected to exceed R30 million.

Since 1986 border trade has started in another direction too: between the Soviet Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, and a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR on the one hand, and the PRC's Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region on the other. This August an exhibition of Soviet and Chinese goods for border trade was held in Alma-Ata, during which models were selected and initial contracts signed. The second stage of talks on the signing of contracts will be held this October in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang.

Border trade is extremely advantageous for both the Soviet and Chinese sides. It promotes the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Far East and the northeast of the PRC and improves the living standard of our states' working people.

Both countries' import revenue from border trade allows them to effectively solve a whole series of regional tasks. It has become possible, for instance, for the Soviet Far East to reduce imports of similar products from the USSR's western regions, thereby reducing unjustifiable transport costs. It is gratifying to note that more and more varied Chinese goods are appearing in the stores of Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, and other cities and settlements, which promotes improvements in supplies to the Far Eastern population.

In terms of border trade the Chinese side exports to the Soviet Union frozen pork and beef, canned food, sausages, fruit, and light industry goods.

For its part, within the framework of border trade, the Soviet Union supplies the PRC with fertilizer, soda ash, cement, glass, saw logs, passenger cars, motorcycles, mopeds, electrical consumer durables, and so forth.

The official visit to China by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which took place recently at the invitation of the PRC Government, was a new boost to the further development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations. During the visit a number of documents were signed on additional reciprocal deliveries of Soviet industrial output and Chinese agricultural goods over and above the amounts stipulated by the intergovernmental agreement on trade turnover and payments in 1986-90.

The delivery of these goods will make it possible to increase trade turnover between the USSR and the PRC in the current 5-year period by another R500 million. This is a very substantial addition, equivalent to the total trade turnover between our countries in 1983.

Documents regulating questions of the transportation of foreign trade freight were also signed, in accordance with which shipments will be carried out by river transport between Blagoveshchensk (USSR) and Heihe (PRC) on the Amur River. Additional border crossings are being opened for the shipment of border trade goods: Naushi on the Soviet side and Erlian on the Chinese side.

During the visit both sides reaffirmed their joint interest in the further development of trade and economic ties as a way both of improving forms that have already justified themselves and seeking new and more promising forms. Note was made of the expediency of utilizing in the future forms of cooperation such as industrial production sharing, guarantor [poruchitelskiy] processing of raw material, barter deals, the creation of joint enterprises, and so forth.

These accords will promote the strengthening and normalization of relations between the USSR and China, will create conditions for maintaining good-neighborliness and mutual understanding between our peoples, and will expand the area of Soviet-Chinese border trade.

China rates highly the importance and advantage of developing Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties, including border trade. In this regard the weekly LIAOWANG wrote: "The expansion and further development of border trade exchanges between the PRC and the USSR strengthens the good-neighborly relations between our countries and promotes the fuller satisfaction of working people's material needs and the region's economic development. There are extensive prospects for Sino-Soviet border trade."

One cannot fail to agree with that optimistic assessment of border trade by our Chinese partners. This field, like Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties as a whole, has very very great reserves and unutilized potential. Working in this area means making a contribution to strengthening good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, cooperation, and peace.

INITIAL WATER RESOURCES ACCORD REACHED WITH PRC

LD252107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of delegations of experts from the USSR and the PRC was held in Beijing on 18-25 September to settle the details of a draft agreement between the USSR and PRC Governments to set up a Soviet-Chinese commission to administer the elaboration of a scheme for integrated utilization of the water resources of border stretches of the Argun and Amur Rivers. A draft agreement was drawn up and initialed. In the course of the meeting, the leaders of the delegations also exchanged views on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of water resources and land improvement.

DEPUTY MINISTER, PRC ENVOY ATTEND SOIREE

OW270055 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A soiree was held at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow today to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Academician Tikhvinskiy, who is chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, delivered an opening speech at the gathering.

Soviet musicians performed at the soiree.

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Rogachev, members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and activists of the society, residents of the capital, and representatives of various circles attended the soiree.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Li Zewang, staff members of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese students at various universities in Moscow also attended the party.

U.S., PRC LAUD SOVIET NUCLEAR SAFETY PROPOSAL

OW270107 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet proposal to establish an international safety system for the nuclear power industry has received favorable response from participants in a special session of the IAEA in Vienna.

Deputy chief of the U.S. delegation Kennedy said: It is an interesting proposal, substantial in content. Chief of the Chinese delegation Jiang Xinxiong pointed out: The Soviet proposal is aimed at ensuring the safety of the nuclear power industry.

(?The Soviet proposal) includes reports on nuclear power station accidents, assistance to overcome accidents, and measures to prevent them.

DPRK TO BUILD SHIPS FOR SOVIET FAR EAST

OW261141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0515 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From interview with NLP. Kudryavtsev, first Deputy USSR fish industry minister, carried in the "Workers Meeting" program]

[Excerpt] We have come to an agreement with the DPRK and have ordered a large number of flat boats including self-propelled ones, tugboats for cargo operations, and flating moorings for the 12th Five-Year Plan. In the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall receive approximately 25 moorings for the Far East. We shall give 10 of these to Sakhalin. We shall receive some 30 100-hp tugboats and over 200 flat boats. The largest part of this equipment will be handed over to Sakhalin, first of all to the Kurile Islands enterprises during the 5-year plan period.

YANG HYONG-SOP MEETS PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS

SK290642 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A parliamentary delegation of our country led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, stopped over in Moscow on the way to Argentina to attend the 76th IPU general meeting. On 25 September Chairman Yang Hyong-sop met Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the Soviet Union; and Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities in Moscow. Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, was on hand. At the meeting, the conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SCOPE OF U.S. - JAPAN EXERCISES 'UNPRECEDENTED'

LD290817 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 29 TASS — TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The newspaper YOMIURI has described as preparations for unleashing a war in the Far East the series of U.S. -Japanese naval exercises on a vast area of the Far-Eastern waters, which have ended today. The exercises were held with the participation of more than one hundred ships, nearly one hundred and fifty aircraft, and nearly 22 thousand servicemen of the two countries. In the course of the last stage of the exercises, supersonic attack aircraft from the U.S. aircraft carrier Ranger dropped bombs and fired rockets on proving ranges in the north-eastern part of Honshu Island in an exercise for the "liberation" of the territory of the Far Eastern ally from the non-existent "enemy".

Right before that, separate provocative exercises of a U.S. naval force including the battleship New Jersey carrying cruise missiles were held in the Sea of Japan. Representatives of the U.S. Navy announced that the ships were trying to come close to the USSR's territory to a distance of an artillery salvo in order to demonstrate "U.S. power in the Far East". Washington demanded that Tokyo also join in those exercises, yet the Japanese authorities found it necessary to evade the American invitation, considering the openly provocative character of the Pentagon's venture. The series of naval "games" in the Far East, that were unprecedented in their scope and impudence, was held simultaneously with the NATO naval exercises in the Atlantic Ocean and Baltic Sea in accordance with the U.S. concept of unleashing combat operations simultaneously in two big regions. The Pentagon top brass, the newspaper YOMIURI said in that connection, have recently ever more actively stressed that they have a stake in the strategy of "two fronts", providing for launching a preventive strike in the area of the Far East in the event of an armed conflict in Europe.

MURAKHOVSKIY, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR SESSION

Talks With Najibullah

PM291121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation Received"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Sep -- Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has received the Soviet delegation headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, which has arrived in Kabul to take part in the sixth session of the Soviet-Afghan Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Najibullah spoke about the measures being taken by the PDPA Central Committee to normalize the situation in the country, consolidate various sectors of the economy, and complete the elections to people's organs of power, and also the work on the draft DRA Constitution. He expressed full support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at achieving disarmament, easing tension, and strengthening peace all over the world.

The return of six regiments from the limited contingent of Soviet internationalist servicemen from Afghanistan by mutual agreement between the DRA and USSR governments, Najibulah noted, is a substantial joint Soivet-Afghan contribution to international detente. We, he declared, are engaged in persistent work to establish national reconciliation and peace on Afghan soil.

The Soviet delegation described the extensive work being done by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A positive assessment was made in the course of the conversation of progess in the fulfillment of agreements existing between the countries in the sphere of economic cooperation and trade.

The conversation proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere.

Attend Session

LD291148 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 29 TASS -- The Seventh Session of the Permanent Inter-Governmental Soviet-Afghan Commission on Economic Cooperation was held from September 27 to 29 here. The Soviet delegation was led by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Afghan delegation -- by Mohammad Aziz, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The Soviet delegation was received by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

A protocol has been signed on the results of the session of the inter-governmental commission, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

The DRA has started work on a large scale to implement its first five-year plan since the revolution, a TASS correspondent was told by Mohammad Aziz.

An inestimable role in that effort is played by the northern neighbour's economic aid. Suffice it to recall that the USSR accounts for 85 percent of all foreign aid to Afghanistan over the five-year period. That working plan, which we have jointly outlined in Kabul, will enable the most effective use of these potentialities for strengthening Afghanistan's economy.

DRA PROTESTS 'ILLEGAL ENTRY' BY ITALIAN

LD272309 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 27 TASS -- A note of protest was handed over to the charge d'affaires of Italy in Afghanistan in the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) on Friday. The note says that a film was shown on Italian Television on September 19, which was made by Renato Altissimo, political secretary of the Italian Liberal Party and former minister of industry, crafts and trade, who has been to Afghanistan illegally.

According to reliable information by competent Afghan organs, he sneaked into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory together with armed bandits. He took part jointly with counterrevolutionaries in acts of sabotage in Kunar Province. Upon his return to Italy Altissimo circulated false information in the local press, which is aimed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The illegal penetration into the DRA and acts of subversion on Afghan territory by one of the leaders of the party which is member of Italy's ruling coalition constitutes direct interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and is a flagrant violation of the generally-recognized standards of international law, the note points out.

The DRA Foreign Ministry strongly protests against those provocative and unfriendly actions and demands that the Italian Government do not allow interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in the future, which is designed to undermine the cause of peace and security in the region and the world over, the note says.

IRANIAN 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA AFFAIRS NOTED

LD251322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New facts of Iran's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs have come to light during the course of an operation to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs in the Afghan province of Herat. In particular, (Abdul Gafur), a member of a gang belonging to the Jamiat-e Eslami grouping, seized by the security forces, testified that he had repeatedly made trips to Iran to acquire arms. There, he received weapons from persons connected with the Iranian authorities. According to the arrested bandit's testimony, orders to the bandits relating to operations yet to be carried out would also come from Iran. These facts confirm yet again the anti-Afghan thrust of Iran's policies. They again bear witness to Iran's participation in the undeclared war against this independent, neighboring state.

VIETNAMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

LD262312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1554 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Vo Dong Giang, vice minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was in Moscow 21-25 September en route to New York to participate in the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly.

KRICHEVSKIY VISITS VIETNAM'S LANG SON PROVINCE

LD282323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" Program presented by Vselevolod Ovchinnikov; Leonid Krichevskiy report the Vietnamese Province of Lang Son]

[Excerpts] Several kilometers from here runs the Vietnamese-Chinese border, a border established through history between two countries that have had so much in common in their fortunes. For many years the peoples of these countries were united by their common struggle against imperialism. And today, too, the people on both sides of the border have similar concerns. [video shows Krichevskiy in front of a gate with a barrier down and a guard]

The Vietnamese-Chinese border stretches for more than 1400 km. Along it lie six Vietnamese and three Chinese provinces. Millions of people inhabit the region. Relations between Vietnam and China have varied through the centuries. You cannot delete history. But there was also a period of very friendly relations, when the peoples of Vietnam and China, having broken the chains of oppression, went together in one line toward the new life, and the border between them became a border of peace and good neighborliness. This bridge in Lang Son Province was built with Chinese assistance in the 1950's, when Vietnamese-Chinese relations were growing in strength and developing. And even now there are quite a few facilities operating on Vietnamese soil that were built in cooperation with the PRC. New life is being built both in Vietnam and in China. Search is in progress for effective ways of overcoming backwardness in the development of the economy and culture. However, a tense situation has persevered for several years now on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. It has has a negative effect on the entire complex of relations between the two countries. [video shows mountains, river, road filmed from a moving vehicle, bridge, group of Vietnamese girls, buildings]

People's committee of Lang Song Province: A briefing for Vietnamese and foreign correspondents is in progress. They are above all excited about the question as to what is the situation on the border today. The commander of the border troops in the region, Colonel (?Ha Tan), said that during the last 2-3 months the situation on the border on the border has been calm. He also reported that the next day there was to be an exchange of Vietnamese and Chinese citizens that had been stopped by the two countries' border Vietnam had agreed to such an exchange proceeding from its humanitarian policies and respect for the friendship of the peoples of the two countries. The exchange is to take place at the Huu Nghi border point. Huu Nghi means friendship in Vietnamese. That is what they used to call the point. That's what they are still calling it here today. [video shows room with journalists, Vietnamese officer pointing to a map on the wall with a pointer] [passage omitted]

So, how does this border province live today? What are its concerns and problems? In various districts of the town of Long Son we saw new buildings being erected. [video shows bricklayers and electricians at work, hotel] [passage omitted]

Long Son has a regular rail link with Hanoi. Twice a day passenger trains come here and go back. Previously the railway from Long Son went further on -- it crossed the Chinese border. It was a very important transport route, the only one that connected Vietnam by rail not just with China but also with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Assistance for Vietnam was sent along this railway. Whereas now all freight from the Soviet Union and other countries is in the main delivered by sea. Here the rails come to a sudden stop. After the events in the winter of 1979, the rail link with China was borken off. We were told at the Long Son railway administration: The vietnamese are ready to restore their section of lthe railway up to the border but how will the other side respond? [Video shows people crowding onto trains, 2-track line ending in the middle of nowwhere] [passage omitted]

You get one impression from visiting Long Son -- the town differs little from other towns of the country, although the border, where the situation is still not settled, is right next door. It is perhaps only in conversations and talks that anxiety and fears come through: Yes, today the border is quiet, but what about tomorrow?

During our trip to the border we were received by comrade (Ha Huy), deputy chairman of Long Son Province People's Committee, who gave an interview.

[Begin recording (Ha Huy) in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation] Long Son is one of six border provinces and, as you have been able to ascertain, its population is engaged in peaceful construction. As far as our relations with China are concerned, I shall put it this way: We respect our traditional friendship with the Chinese people, and we do not feel any hostility toward them. We are for normalization of relations with China and support our government's princiled position in this issue. It declares its readiness to reopen talks with China at any time, any level, and at any place. We are in favor of settling our relations. [video shows Krichevskiy sitting on a sofa next to (Ha Huy)] [end recording]

Of course, normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations is a sovereign affair of the two countries' governments. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has already expressed its sincere interest in the border between Vietnam and China, these socialist countries, once again becoming a border of peace and goodneighborliness, in reopening of the comradely dialogue between the two countries and in removal of unnecessary suspicions and mistrust. Right now the time is favorable. [video shows people crowding onto trains, crossing tracks with bicycles, two-track line disappearing into distance]

TASS SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH VNA, KPL, SPK

LD251247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 25 Sep

[Text] Ho Chi Minh, City, 25 Sep (TASS) -- An agreement was signed here on Wednesday on the expansion of cooperation in the sphere of information, between TASS and the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY VNA.

Also signed were agreements on cooperation between TASS and the LAO News Agency, KPL; and the Cambodian News Agency, SPK. The agreements were signed by Sergey Losev, TASS general director; Dao Tung, VNA general director; (Bonteng Vongsa);, KPL general director; and (Em Sam An), SPK general director. They were taking part in a conference of heads of news and press agencies of the socialist countries in Ho Chi Minh City. Hoang Tung, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the signing.

PHILIPPINES PANEL BACKS NUCLEAR-ARMS-FREE AREA

PM261019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Compromise Agreed"]

[Text] Manila -- The Constitutional Commission elaborating the new text of the Philippines basic law has ended its discussion of a fundamental question: How should the Constitution reflect the hopes of the majority of Filipinos that their country be freed of the nuclear threat?

The commission has unanimously included the following provision in the draft constitution: "The Philippines, in accordance with national interests, adopts and implements a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons on its territory."

A considerable group of commission members insisted on more extensive formulations, mentioning specific U.S. military bases on Philippines territory. Insofar as this group found itself in the minority, it agreed to a compromise formulation. Several local observers believe that even this article in the Constitution may in the future be sufficient to provide the basis for specific government decisions and for conducting talks on the status of the Pentagon's military bases in the Philippines.

TASS NOTES PAUCITY OF U.S. AID FOR MANILA

LD251340 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Manila September 25 TASS -- Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines, returned to Manila from the U.S. today where she stayed for an official working visit. Assessing the results of the visit, local observers point out that so far as the economic assistance was concerned on which tremendous hope was pinned before the visit, the U.S. confined itself to paying its debt for the lease of the land where American military bases are situated and sending a consignment of medicines to Manila.

According to "DAILY EXPRESS", Americans are generous about praise and promises, but their generosity does not go beyond them. Meanwhile, the foreign debt of the Philippines which amounts to 26 billion dollars (the figure was mentioned by Corazon Aquino during her speech in the U.S. Congress) is a reality which constitutes (?a heavy burden for) 54 million Filipinos.

MARCHUK MEETS WITH NZ FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD251704 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow 25 Sep (TASS) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Mike Moore, New Zealand minister of overseas trade and marketing, today discussed issues for the further development of bilateral economic and scientific and technical relations.

Group Visits Leningrad

LD280020 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Leningrad September 27 TASS -- Mike Moore, New Zealand minister of foreign trade, expressed gratitude to Leningraders for the valour and staunchness displayed in the fight against fascism. He made an entry in the book of honorary visitors of the Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery that holds the remains of more than half a million citizens and soldiers who perished during the 900-day defence of the city in the years of the Second World War. He laid flowers to the memorial's common graves.

The minister heads the delegation of representatives of the New Zealand business community which is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. The minister told TASS that New Zealand supported the Soviet Union's efforts to reduce armaments and relax international tensions.

The Leningrad City Soviet (Council) gave a luncheon in honour of the New Zealand delegation.

The delegation left for Khabarovsk, the Soviet Far East, in the afternoon today.

AUSTRALIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED

LD251534 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Igor Rogachev, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Edward Pocock, ambassador of Australia to the USSR, today signed a program for cultural cooperation between the two countries in 1987 and 1988.

The agreement, signed at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, provides for reciprocal tours by performing arts troupes, soloists and other cultural personalities, exhibitions, and exchanges and cooperation in education, television, radio, the cinema, publishing, sports and other fields.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET GREETS INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

LD260307 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a telegram to Suharto, president of Indonesia, on the occasion of the national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

They conveyed to the friendly Indonesian people sincere congratulations and the best of wishes.

In his reply telegram the president of Indonesia conveyed the best wishes of prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES SLYUNKOV-LED DELEGATION

LD262330 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague September 26 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Nikolay Slyunkov.

During their conversation the sides noted the importance of the further development and improvement of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in every field of activity, including contacts between Parliaments, local bodies of government, work collectives and workers in science and culture. Much importance was attached to the expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, especially the development of direct production, scientific and technological contacts between industries and organizations.

Speaking on behalf of the communists and all the people of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak voiced unconditional support for the constructive initiatives of the USSR aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace, eliminating nuclear weapons and preventing the militarisation of space. He noted that the Soviet Union's extension of its moratorium on all nuclear explosions to January 1, 1987, met the vital interests of all the peoples of the world. All the peace forces in the world support the strong appeal for concrete peaceful efforts to curb and eventually to end the arms race, contained in the replies of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to questions from the newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

Emphasis was laid on the need further to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to promote their close cooperation on the international scene.

On the same day the delegation was received by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Slyunkov Departs

LD271200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Slyunkov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee, today left Prague for Moscow. The delegation had been in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR Federal Assembly on an official, friendly visit. At Prague airport the Soviet parliamentarians were seen off by Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and other officials. Among those seeing off the party was Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

CHEBRIKOV GREETS RETURNING SOLOMENTSEV GROUP

LD261822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control committee, led by Comrade Solomentsev, returned from Budapest to Moscow. At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Chebrikov and other officials.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY

PM261008 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel N. Andreyev article under the rubric "In the Ranks of the Defenders of Socialism": "The Yugoslav People's Army"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The Yugoslav People's Army today is a modern, technically equipped socialist army consisting of branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops and services.

The ground forces include infantry (for the most part motorized), tank, rocket and artillery, and engineering troops, and also air defense and communications troops and various services. In recent years there have been marked changes in this branch of the armed forces. They have received and continue to receive modern automatic firearms, antitank guided rocket shells, and homing missiles for attacking air targets. In order to equip the ground forces, as the Yugoslav military newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA reports, the country's industry produces all kinds of firearms, many kinds of antitank and antiaircraft weapons, several types of mortars, artillery and multibarreled rocket launchers, and ammunition.

The air forces and air defense forces form a single branch of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. They possess fighter, fighter-bomber, reconnaissance, helicopter, and transport aircraft and missile equipment, as well as forces and resources for communications, observation, control and reporting, and electronic jamming.

Naval forces are made up of the navy proper and the coast guard units. The majority of combat systems for the needs of the naval forces are produced by the Yugoslav shipbuilding industry.

By military rank, Yugoslav People's Army personnel are divided into privates, junior officers, (formerly this category was called "underofficers"), officers, generals, and admirals. A wide network of military educational establishments has been created to train military cadres in the SFRY. Yugoslav officers receive their higher military education in military academies, among which the School of National Defense and the School of Operational Arts. Each branch of the Yugoslav Armed Forces has its academy.

One important way of improving the field, air, and sea training of Yugoslav People's Army personnel is the socialist competition which takes place every year for the title of best unit. Competition winners are identified in each branch of the armed forces and in the military districts, formations, units, and subunits, and are announced ceremonially on the eve of Army Day. The best soldier is awarded the title of "Exemplary Serviceman," and receives a badge.

Direct leadership of the army is exercised by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, headed by the federal secretary. The Federal Secretariat has a military council which includes, in addition to the Federal secretary, the chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, the deputy and assistants to the federal secretary of a number of sectors, the commanders of the Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Nis, Sarajevo, and Skopje military district and the Split naval district, the chairman of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and other officials.

The following structure of political and party organs have grown up in the Yugoslav People's Army. [paragraph continues]

The top political organ is the Political Directorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. It exercises overall leadership of the ideological and political education of servicemen and cultural enlightment work in the troops, and organizes the activity of the military press. At battalion level and above, there is an assistant commander for political work. In the formations, military educational establishments and institutions, and higher formations the assistant commanders (commanding officers) for political work (or for the political-legal sector) have at their disposal an apparatus in the form of political sections and departments.

The army organizations of the LCY and the League of Socialist youth of Yugoslavia are called upon to play an active part in mobilizing personnel to fulfill the tasks set by the 13th LCY Congress in the area of further improving the combat readiness and combat capability of the Yugoslav People's Army. According to the newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA, nearly 97 percent of officers, 52 percent of employees [sluzhashchiye] of the Yugoslav People's Army, and some 10 percent of soldiers are LCY members. The vast majority of young servicemen belong to the League of Socialist Youth.

The Soviet-Yugoslav combat cooperation born in the fighting against the common enemy was further developed in the postwar years. Today Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen are united by common aims and tasks: to preserve peace and ensure favorable external conditions for creative labor by their countries' peoples. An exchange of military delegations and warship visits and reciprocal visits by various working groups take place between USSR Armed Forces and the Yugoslav People's Army. Cooperation is developing through the political organs, the military press, military educational establishments, military muesums, and so forth.

True to the glorious traditions of Soviet-Yugoslav combat friendship, Soviet servicemen receive with satisfaction the successes of their Yugoslav comrades in arms, and wish them new achievements in military labor.

YELTSIN, KGB'S CHEBRIKOV MEETS SFRY ENVOY

LD231424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, today received Milojko Durlovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, who is soon leaving the USSR.

Drulovic was also received by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee. In these meetings Yugoslav-Soviet bilateral relations were assessed positively. The Soviet leaders briefed Ambassador Drulovic on the current political situation in the USSR and of the "restructuring" policy which is in progress. There was also discussion of current foreign political questions.

GDR MILITARY OFFICIAL AWARDED RED BANNER

LD271858 Moscow Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the GDR National People's Army, has been decorated with the order of the Red Banner. Thus, his services in strengthening combat cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army have been marked.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD261848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1818 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- Questions of further developing links between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party were discussed today by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin and A. al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria. There was also an exchange of opinions on certain international questions, above all those concerning the situation in the Middle East. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, characteristic of Soviet-Syrian relations.

YAR ENVOY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD270404 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; address by Muhammad 'Abd al-'Uthman, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to the USSR, on the occasion of the YAR National Day; 'Abd al-'Uthman in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Good evening, friends. [greeting spoken in Russian] We are marking the 24th anniversary of the September revolution with new achievements in the building of democracy, achievements attained under the wise leadership of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. These successes are characteristic of the most varied spheres of the life of our towns and villages.

I remind you of the basic tenets of the Yemen Arab Republic's [YAR] foreign policy. This policy is based on the premise that the country is an inalienable part of the Arab nation. We regard the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory, recognition of the national right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, and the establishment by them of their own state on their land, under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO, as the only way to eliminate tension and ensure stability and security in the Near East.

As for the Iran-Iraq war, our country is doing its utmost to promote a halt to the bloodshed being borne by these neighboring peoples, and the attainment of a peaceful settlement. A policy of positive neutrality, nonalignment, and nonparticipation in military blocs is a firm guarantee of our balanced relations with various countries.

Our relations with the friendly Soviet Union are a good example within the framework of this policy. Our countries' positions are similar in their condemnation of colonialism and neocolonialism, and their support for liberation movements throughout the world. Our countries stand for ridding the world of nuclear conflagration. For this reason, we highly appraise the Soviet peace initiatives in this direction.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the USSR are built on a basis of mutual respect, mutual benefit, and selfless cooperation, and this corresponds to the interests of our peoples. The strengthening and development of these relations is reflected in the mutual visits of delegations of varying levels. The contacts and consultations carried out by the leadership of our friendly countries are new evidence of the profound and robust relations between the USSR and the YAR, enshrined in the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during the historic visit to Moscow by our president in October 1984. Thank you. Goodbye. [last three words spoken in Russian]

PCCH LEVELS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PY270154 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] We have received with some delay a declaration issued in Santiago in the 2d week of September by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh]. This declaration is presently circulating in Chile.

The declaration states that the PCCh believes that the attack perpetrated against Pinochet by an armed group should be objectively evaluated within the framework of the unbearable situation the Chilean people and the country are experiencing; and the permanent criminal behavior that the dictatorship has adopted.

The PCCh declaration states the present regime is the result of violence and that it has remained in power through violent means. It began by assassinating President Salvador Allende and hundreds of Chileans in a bloodbath that began on 11 September 1973. It is responsible for the assassinations of Army Commander General Carlos Prats, and his wife; of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador and foreign minister; of hundreds of thousands of missing people; of [union leader] -- Tucapel Jimenez; of Manuel Guerrero; Jose Manuel Parada, Santiago Nattino; Eduardo Jara, Andres Jarman; Rodrigo Rojas Denegri; Mario Martinez, and many others.

Lonquen and Calama represent the genocidal nature of the present regime. Torture and crime today continue to be a systematic practice of the dictatorship. The dictatorship has murdered dozens of people on each day of protest that has been held. Millions of Chileans face hunger, unemployment, and misery. They are desperate and anguished.

In view of this, it should be no surprise that several Chileans believe that it is their legitimate right to combat the tyranny by resorting to certain armed actions. The PCCh declaration adds that different sectors demand the end of violence and advocate a democratic opening. We Communists share these hopes. But we believe that they can only be achieved once the tyranny is ousted.

This is the first and most important step that must be taken to restore individual rights in Chile. The dictator has again placed the country under the state of siege. He is particularly attacking Chilean Communists because we are the main enemies of his nefarious despotic regime. But the truth is that he attacks not only Communists but also all democratic sectors. He enforces new coercive measures against freedom of the press, and against the right to hold meetings; and he arrests citizens from different political trends, including several priests. Neither the state of siege nor the war that Pinochet has unleashed against the people will impede his fall or the return of democracy to Chile.

Contrary to what the dictator states, it is not a question of choosing between dictatorship and chaos; or dictatorship and Marxism. It is rather a question of choosing between dictatorship and democracy.

The PCCh calls on Chilean workers and all democratic forces not to be intimidated and to continue with even more impetus the struggle for democracy and freedom, to continue promoting the achievement of a social consensus, and to issue a single political proposal to achieve the transition to democracy.

The people will be victorious. PCCh. Santiago, September 1986.

CHILEAN FPMR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BLACKOUT

PY270341 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Half of Chile was left in darkness last night when unidentified individuals blew up two power pylons. A spokesman of those responsible for the blackout, who called a press agency, said that the attack is the beginning of an offensive against the state of siege.

A spokesman of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front telephoned AP saying that the organization was responsible for the blackout and that this action is the beginning of an offensive against the state of siege. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA ENDORSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION CLAUSES

LD270708 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 27 TASS -- The National Assembly of Nicaragua has endorsed the first clauses of a draft new constitution -- the first truly democratic fundamental law in the Republic's history.

The deputies of parliament -- both representatives of the Sandinists front and of the opposition parties -- voted on Friday for including the principles of political pluralism and mixed economy as the basic ones in the country's Constitution.

They also endorsed a provision for the foreign policy principle of non-alignment. It is interpreted as a striving to build international relations on the basis of a search for peace, respect for the sovereignty of all nations, and the struggle against any forms of discrimination, imperialism and neocolonialism.

ALIYEV HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA'S TORRALBA

LD261307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- Questions of the state of and prospects for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Cuba were discussed today between Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Diocles Torralba, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, minister of transportation; and Julio Camacho, Cuban ambassador to the USSR. An exchange of opinions on topical international problems was also held. The conversation in the Kremlin passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

GORGACHEV CHAIRS 25 SEP POLITBURO MEETING

LD261453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo took place on 25 September. Comrade Gorbachev, who was chairman, told of his meetings with working people and with the party and economic active of Krasnodar and Stavropol krays. The Politburo noted the great political significance of the questions, raised during these meetings, concerning the strategy of acceleration, deepening and restructuring. The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations have been instructed to analyse the progress of restructuring in every labor collective, at all levels of management and leadership, to increase its scope, and to strive so that, in every section, matters change for the better, people feel confident and act energetically. Party organs should set an example for society of restructuring with all the content and style of their organizational, political and ideological activity. They should stimulate everything which is aimed at correcting shortcomings, which will bring valuable proposals and experience, which reveals the potential of labor collectives and of our socialist structure. A decision on this matter will be published in the press.

The Politburo discussed tasks connected with the completion of the harvest of grain crops and with the course of grain procurement in the country. It was noted that, for the most part, the harvest is being conducted in an organized fashion. The yield of threshed grain is higher than last year. More hard and strong wheat has been harvested. Significant increases in yields have been achieved by those farms where the collective contract and other progressive forms of labor organization have been actively applied. The Politburo has proposed to party, state, and economic organs that they adopt measures to complete the harvest of grain crops and grain procurement work as soon as possible, that they do everything necessary so that not one quintal is lost of the harvest which has been obtained and of all other crops, so that all the produce which has been grown reaches the consumer and is used to the full extent to improve the supply to the population of foodstuffs, to provide fodder for livestock and for other production purposes.

The design has been considered and in principle approved for the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Moscow for the period to the year 2000, identifying guidelines to the year 2010. The Politburo recognized it as expedient to carry out the further development of the general plan for Moscow, bearing in mind that it should to the full extent take account of the present problems of life in our capital and correspond to the tasks of organisational unity in the development of Moscow and Moscow oblast. Wide-ranging discussion of the draft of this plan will be organised in labor collectives and among the population.

Additional measures have been mapped out for giving help to low-income families in which three or more children are being brought up by a single parent. Beginning from next year, such children will be given school, pioneer and sports uniforms, breakfasts, and passes to pioneer camps and sanatoriums, all free of charge. At the same time, the responsibility of the parent living away from the family for the material security of his or her children will be enhanced. It has been recommended to party and soviet bodies, and to trade unions to step up the control of the manufacture and sales of goods for children and of the strict observance of the state price policy for these goods.

The Politburo endorsed the proposals being made in connection with the creation of the all-Union Organization of War and Labor Veterans that has been drafted by the 27th Congress. It is envisaged that this organization will unite, on a voluntary basis, both working pensioners and veterans who are enjoying a deserved rest. Its main goal will consist in the active involvement of this category of citizens in socially useful activity, in concern to better satisfy their needs, and in the introduction of veterans involvement in bringing up the rising generation in traditions of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Having discussed the report on the Eight Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries that took place in Harare, the Politburo noted that the results of this conference are regarded in the Soviet Union as a major success for the Nonaligned Movement. The forum in Harare has shown once again that the Nonaligned Movement is an influential international force which serves as an important tool for strengthening the political and economic independence of developing countries, and makes a great contribution to the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, against colonialism, imperialism, and racism. It has been emphasized that our country is prepared, in the future, for an active interaction with nonaligned states in solving topical current problems.

At the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, other issues of accelerating the country's social and economic development, of improving Soviet democracy, and of strengthening the fraternal union of the socialist countries and their close cooperation in the struggle for social progress and a peaceful future for mankind were examined and decisions adopted.

CHERNOBYL AES POWER SET TO BE STARTED UP

LD261134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The starting-up of the first power set at the Chernobyl AES is intended in several days time. In the course of the whole of the 5 months since the accident the mass information media have been acquainting us in detail with the progress of the work to eliminate its consequences. And today the paper PRAVDA, for example, publishes an article about the work at the station. Our Ukraine correspondent, Vladimir Sokolov, has also sent us a report from the AES. This is what he has to say.

[Sokolov] There are no operations of paramount importance among the numerous and large-scale ones which are now being carried out at the station. Each one is important in its own way, and all of them together are resolving the overall task -- the more rapid elimination of all the consequences of the accident, the bringing back into service of the undamaged power sets, and ensuring the reliable protection of the environment -- and that means people's health. This last task is being resolved both by those who are entombing the power set which suffered the accident under the sarcophagus and by the collective of the station's capital construction directorate, which is carrying out the rest of the work on the station's territory. In a very short time they have built and handed over an importante installation, a depository for nuclear fuel waste. At the same time the construction workers are continuing the decontamination of the station's territory, removing the contaminated soil layer and covering everything with concrete slabs. The scale of this work is impressive, as we are told by Vyacheslav Petrovich Okulov, deputy chief of the production directorate.

[Begin recording] [Okulov] The station's territory is very large -- around 300,000 sq m. We are now covering all this up. To date, all that is necessary for the starting-up of the first power set has been covered, and work is now moving on to the second set, and further on to the third set.

[Sokolov] Was it necessary to remove a soil layer from the whole of the territory, or only from parts?

[Okulov] From parts. There is no need to remove it from the whole of the territory. It was necessary to remove it from those places where there was a high background level. There are special burial areas where this is all being buried.

[Sokolov] What kind of slabs are being used to cover all this?

[Okulov] They are prefabricated, ferroconcrete slabs of the type used in road construction. Almost the whole country is working on these slabs for us. They are arriving by rail, by water, from all parts.

[Sokolov] Is the radiation situation approaching normal in those places where the slabs have been laid?

[Okulov] It isn't approaching normal, it is normal. It is virtually clean on the slabs.

[Sokolov] However, a residue of radiation is possible under the slabs and on the surrounding territory. A number of measures have been adopted so that it is not carried into the Pripyat River by underground water, the main one of which is a so-called underground wall. A trench has been dug for this wall -- an impressive trench which is on average 30 m deep -- reaching to the water table, and which has been filled with compressed clay.

[Okulov] A mighty, clay shut-off device is coming into being. There is now about 5 km of this shut-off device around the station acting as a barrier to the water. [end recording]

TRUD REVIEWS LETTERS ON RELIGION, ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM261328 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed review of letters under the rubric "Returning to an Earlier Article": "A Cross on One's Conscience"]

[Text] After the newspaper's publication of the sketch under the above title (see TRUD No 86 and No 87, for the 10 and 11 April of this year), the editorial office received dozens of responses. May we remind you that this item dealt with the attempt to create an anti-Soviet underground under cover of religion. B. Razveyev, who is serving his sentence, told of how, acting on instructions from the West, certain people tried to create an "underground church" for this purpose. [paragraph continues]

The actions, deeds, and moral makeup of the "fighters for religious freedom" Ogorodnikov, Yakunin, Bychkov, and others aroused angry indignation among readers.

"We were deeply indignant and annoyed about these peoples' actions," the collective of the Karbid Production Association in the Kazakhstan city of Temirtau writes. "How could they, people raised in the Soviet Union, in our society, stoop so low? Our country raised them and gave them an education, but they sell everything that is sacred to us for foreign finery. Such people cannot be forgiven!"

"I was literally dumbfounded," a letter from K. Ivanova in Kiev begins, "to hear about the vile deeds of the 'zealots for the faith.' Our ideological enemies shout at the tops of their voices that our believers are opporessed. I myself am a believer, and I can tell you: It's a flagrant lie. Nobody oppresses us or flouts our rights or those of the clergy."

The authors of many letters try to get to the bottom of whatever it was that pushed these people onto a path of antisocial activity. And there is only one conclusion: moral unscrupulousness, lack of principles, and vainglory.

L. Artemenko from the village of Gubnik in Vinnitsa Oblast wrote perhaps the most apt comment in this regard: "I do not understand people who will not work honestly, but choose the path of lies and treason for their existence. If they have even a scrap of conscience, they will realize their mistakes (like Razveyev)."

Just as Soviet people are unanimous in their condemnation of the renegades, so the bourgeois mass media are united in their attitude toward our newspaper's item. But it was clear from the first that they would try to represent B. Razveyev's initiative as a "forced step," "taken under pressure." This has happened many times before -- the sincere repentance of people who have erred is swept aside.

The Razveyev case is no exception. It is hard to say what "reliable sources" were used by the bourgeois commentators, if they cannot even present accurately the individual whom they are "taking under their protection." Let us recall: B. Razveyev, a lawyer by education, was convicted in 1984 of slanderous fabrications defaming the Soviet state and social system, and of offenses against the person and rights of citizens on the pretext of carrying out religious rites, and was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

Lamenting bitterly about Razveyev's fate, the BBC nonetheless describes him, with no substantiation, as a "medical student" (!) convicted in September 1985 (!). A month after the item in TRUD, the Voice of America launched the myth of the "unfortunate medical student Razveyev." But they were all surpassed by Radio Liberty, which declared that Razveyev was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for self-mutilation!

Well, none of that is new or surprising. Western "patrons" use any pretext, any fabrication to slander our country.

Here we would like to cite a letter from B. Razveyev which the editorial office received after the publication of the sketch. "The Western mass media recently made use of my name again in a vile slander against our country. [paragraph continues]

It is certainly no surprise to me that despite my categorical protest against such acts, they are trying to represent me as spiritually broken, going against my inner world, persecuted for religious convictions, for I have encountered the profound unscrupulousness of the organizers of such provocations many times.

"Let me remind you again: I am in detention not for my belief in the Lord, but for a specific crime -- slander of my country. I am still a believer and I am utterly convinced that faith cannot be other than free, least of all in our country, where the law protects the rights of both believers and atheists.

"Once again I categorically demand an end to the use of my name as someone persecuted for his convictions, and I express the hope that this time those who talk so much about other people's consciences will find their own conscience stirring."

Many readers ask: How did the attempts to create an anti-Soviet underground end for the other "heroes" of our sketch? "I read the entire sketch very attentively," Muscovite V. Georgiyev writes. "But the fate of those who were not subject to criminal proceedings is not entirely clear to me. Why were these people not punished?"

Let us explain at once that instituting criminal procedings is the prerogative of state law enforcement organs. The newspaper's task is to draw the public's attention to negative phenomena and warn the weak or deluded against actions and deeds which could lead them into the dock. And it is a great pity that the voice of reason has not reached everyone.

Here, for instance, is S. Bychkov's reaction to the item. He made a personal visit to the editorial office, then sent a complaint to the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and promised to take the newspaper to court. The reason -- Sergey Sergeyevich does not like the fact that in the sketch "A Cross on One's Conscience" he was called a literary man in quotation marks. To confirm his membership of the literary profession, he even brought along the records of honorariums he had received at one time for pieces published in the newspapers. But Bychkov did not say a word about the most important thing, the nature of his unseemly activity, and did not even attempt to dispute the facts cited in the newspaper. By all appearances he is firmly confident that the humaneness of our society, with which he came into conflict, is unbounded.

The reaction of the priest A. Men, who was also mentioned in the TRUD item, was exactly the opposite of Bychkov's reaction. In his letter to the editorial office, he writes: "I consider it necessary to express my deep regret for the errors which led to criticism of me.

"In fulfilling my church duties unhampered for 28 years, I have always regarded as impermissible any actions which could cause antagonism between the church and our society or do them damage.

But I admit that without intending to, I violated the legislation on religious cults. Thus some of my unfinished manuscripts and tape recordings left my control and were disseminated. My contact with parishioners, contrary to my intentions, led to regrettable incidents for me. Some of my congregation proved to be guilty of antisocial actions or were on the brink of breaking the law. I believe that I bear a certain moral responsibility for them. Moreover the publication of my theological works in the Western Catholic publication 'Life With God' was used by the Western press to number me among the 'opposition.' Today I consider my actions more carefully."

To conclude the review of letters received by the editorial office since the publication of the sketch "A Cross on One's Conscience," let us cite two of our readers.

"Boris Razveyev's confessions," N. Shavanov from the Bashkir city of Salavat writes, "once again opened many people's eyes to the fact that in the guise of the 'sacred faith' hostile Western propaganda gets its claws into people who are thoughtless, unprincipled, or excessively gullible." "Fortunantely," Ye. Barvinko from Novaya Kakhovka continues this idea, "people like Ogorodnikov, Yakunin, Bychkov, and their ilk are isolated cases in our country. I believe in the purity and goodness of the Soviet person. Our country was, is, and will remain an example of goodness and decency for the whole world."

LEADERS ATTEND 800TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY WORK

LD261647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A solemn meeting held in the USSR's Bolshoy Theater today was devoted to the important occasion of the 800th anniversary of "The Song of Igor's Campaign" ["Slovo o Polku Igoreve"] -- an immortal monument in national literature.

The participants in the solemn meeting received Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Bazumovskiy, and Yakovlev, with applause.

Members of the All-Union Anniversary Commission, figures of science and culture, representatives of the public and foreign guests were also in the presidium.

The solemn meeting was opened by Academician Fedoseyev, chairman of the all-Union Anniversary Commission, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The anniversary of "The Song of Igor's Campaign," he said, is being marked throughout the world as a great festival of science, enlightenment and literature. An integral part of world culture, the song occupies an honored place among the outstanding works which are part of the golden heritage of world literature. The speaker paid particular attention to the fact that the patriotic ideas of the song are indissolubly combined with humanistic thoughts about peace and a peaceful life.

CPSU 'SEVERELY DISCIPLINES' TWO MINISTERS

LD271203 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The party Control Committee at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has severely disciplined two government ministers who commissioned several industrial and transport facilities in spite of the fact that the facilities had not been completed. Inspectors have found out that a number of railroads and industrial facilities which the ministers concerned said were ready were not fully operational. Worse still, the two ministers arbitrarily excluded from the projects a number of environmental protection systems, part of housing for workers and a number of services and cultural facilities.

Further Details

LD261927 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR's Public Control Committee has strongly reprimanded Eduard Kalinin, deputy minister of the tractor and farm machine building industry, and a group of other ministry officials for bureaucracy and red tape. At a time when the entire economic machinery is being restructured, some ministries and economic agencies have continued writing lengthy reports. That was the case in the tractor and farm machine building ministry.

The minister, Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, has said he will draw the necessary lessons from the committee's decision and will simplify the system of accounting.

RAZUMOVSKIY SPEAKS AT TAMBOV AWARD CEREMONY

LD272218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] For the services of the working people of Tambov in the revolutionary movement and their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War and the successes they achieved in economic and cultural construction and in connection with 350th anniversary of its foundation, the city has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. A ceremonial meeting was devoted to the conferring of the high award, which took place today in the oblast center. Georgiy Petrovich Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSI Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: [Begin recording] allow me to express the confidence that the residents of order-bearing Tambov will without flattering themselves on their achievements work even better and more energetically and will augment their strength and efforts in the struggle to solve the tasks of communist construction. [applause]

Comrades! You are receiving a high award at a significant time; truly a period of change. It is a time full of stubborn and intense work on the part of the party and the entire Soviet poeple aimed at putting into practice the historic decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress, and the strategic policy direction confirmed by it for accelerating social and economic development. Good signs of the time are also appearing in your work.

In the oblast's and the city's industry, the growth rates in output and labor productivity over 8 months were more than was envisaged in the year plan. It is very important now not only to consolidate the levels achieved, but also continue to develop the rate adopted.

Following the congress, major steps have been undertaken on an all-union scale aimed at solving urgent problems in the social sphere. It is important that they are backed up by purposeful and energetic on the spot work by party and economic bodies, in particular by the soviets of people's deputies which now have great powers and capacities.

At the center of all our concerns must always in all things be people: socialism is people -- and no matter what we plan, no matter what task we get down to solving, people must always be in view and their problems, moods and concerns must be known. There must be constant attention not only to the organization and of the culture of production but also to tasty cooking being available in workers and farmers cafeterias, that shops and showrooms, polyclinics and hospitals, nursery schools and daycare centers work properly and people's requirements for housing being are more fully satisfied, that people have more opportunities for sports and culture in their leisure time.

Comrades! The acceleration of social and economic development is indissolubly linked to how fast we can restructure all our work in accordance the requirements of the party congress and in the spirit of our time of change. The party's decisions have stirred the whole country and our entire society; positive processes can be seen everywhere. But, comrades, restructuring does not happen by itself or automatically. It can only occur to the degree we take it. It takes root to the extent to which we affect deep-lying processes. It spreads to the extent to which it becomes the business of the mass of working people. Where it is not to be found, the results we receive are the most mediocre and development is of a slowed-down nature, with no major movements, no stable increase in fundamental changes. The deciding word lies with the party organizations. They possess powerful levers for affecting social processes. If the party as a whole acts as a guarantor for the execution of the policy of the 27th Congress, then every party organization will be expected to be a guarantor of the implementation of its decisions in conformity with the collective and the section where it operaties, to be an example of organizational purposefulness, dynamism and capability to react effectively to changing conditions.

A spirit of anxiety, healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, a high level of mutual excitingness and intolerance of shortcomings -- this today is the demand of the times. [applause] [end recording]

SOLOVYEV ATTENDS LENINGRAD PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD271848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of the ideological aktiv of the Leningrade party organization was held today. It was devoted to preparations for political and economic education in the new academic yar. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, read a report.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS TO 22 SEP

LD270213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Harvesting is nearing completion on the country's fields. The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has reported that up to 22 September, grain and leguminous crops excluding corn have been cut on 103.8 million hectares, and threshed on 100 million hectares. Delivering the harvest to the country's granaries is now the foremost concern. The plan for sales of grain has already been fulfilled by farms in 6 union republics; 26 RSFSR krays and oblasts and autonomous republics; 6 oblasts in Ukraine; and 1 in Kazakhstan. Overall throughout the country, the plan for procurements of strong wheat has been over-fulfilled.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25-27 SEP REPORTED

LD270051/LD290016 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 25, 26, and 27 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 September

The farms of the Smolensk Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges for sales of grain to the state. The granaries have received 215,000 metric tons of grain here. (0004)

The 100,000th metric ton of valuable fine-fiber cotton has been delivered to the procurement stations of Tajikistan by today. Almost all of it has been supplied by farmers of the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. Altogether, 240,000 metric tons of cotton has been procured in the republic. The daily growth in volumes of harvested cotton is higher than last year. (0204)

In Ryazan Oblast potatoes have been taken from 70,000 hectares three-quarters of the total area; 275,000 metric tons of potatoes have been delivered to the procurement centers. The harvest is to be completed by 1 October. (0600)

Grain and leguminous crops have now been threshed on more than 100 million hectares. Tuva has successfully fulfilled its plan for grain sales to the state. In Kurgan Oblast, a shortage of wagons is causing delays in dispatching the grain. (1100)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, the area under winter crops is expanding this autumn. Until recently, Western Siberia was seen as not very suitable for winter wheat, but a new strain, (Albidom-20) has proved promising for Siberia. (1100)

In the dry subtropical area of Azerbaijan, on the Apsheron peninsula, the olive harvest started today. Each hectare is yielding metric tons of olives. New domestic strains are making it possible to extract more the 50 percent oil. By the end of the 5-year plan, the area under olives in Azerbaijan is to double. (1100)

In the country as a whole, 117.5 million metric tons of various kinds of feed have been laid in, which is more than last year and 85 percent of the plan. (1100)

The reaping and threshing of grain crops has been completed in Altay Kray. About 3 million metric tons of good-quality grain has been delivered to date. About 2 metric tons of grain has been delivered in Tselinograd Oblast. Kustanay Oblast farms have now delivered over 2 million metric tons of grain. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

a total of 185,000 metric tons of grain have been supplied to state procurement points to date from Kalinin Oblast farms. (1530)

Over 1.6 million metric tons of grain have been laid into granaries in Kuybyshev Oblast. (1800)

26 September

Cherkassy farmers fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state today. Weather conditions were very unfavorable here but nonetheless, for the first time over 80 percent of the wheat handed over is of valuable, strong varieties. (0000)

Omsk Oblast machine operators are completing the harvesting of grain on the 2 million hectares. They have threshed the grain on three-quarters of the area sown. Mass harvesting of cotton is underway in north Kazakhstan. (0204)

Elevators and grain reception stations took in the 1 millionth metric ton of grain from the new harvest in Novosibirsk Oblast today. This is four-fifths of the plan. (0400)

Altay agricultural workers have completed harvesting grain on an area in excess of 4 million hectares. Work now focuses on transporting the grain to the elevators. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

Orenburg Oblast has delivered 3.602 million metric tons of grain, including more than 800,000 metric tons of strong and hard wheat varieties. (2300)

27 September

Workers of Chuvashiya Agroprom fulfilled the task for the delivery of potatoes to industrial centers of the country. They dispatched 127,000 metric tons of potatoes to the towns of lower Volga Region and Uzbekistan. More potatoes are being delivered to Tyumen Oblast. (0600)

To date the farmers of Kalinin Oblast have dispatched 190,000 metric tons of grain to the state granaries. (1500)

Novosibirsk Oblask: Harvesting is complete, having been carried out on over 2 million hectares. This is the first time for several years the work has been completed in September. Over 1 million metric tons grain has already reached elevators this is 80 percent of the planned amount. (2300)

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U.S. STANCE ON N-TESTS, MONITORING ASSAILED

30 Sep Nevada Test

LD291430 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 29 Sep 86

["One More Explosion Planned in Nevada" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York, September 29 TASS -- A test of nuclear weapons is to be held in Nevada on Tuesday, according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

According to a representative of the Department of Energy, the explosion will be the tenth U.S. announced nuclear test this year. But, the UPI points out, according to the anti-war "American Peace Test" Organization, there are also a number of undeclared tests. The United States introduced its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Washington's stubborn refusal to join the Soviet moratorium is the cause of indignation of the peace public, also in the United States itself. According to the UPI, anti-nuclear movement militants announced the intention to hold a demonstration at the entrance to the test range on the day of the explosion.

The announcement about the planned new test in Nevada coincided with the trip by a group of Western journalists, American among them, to the Soviet nuclear test range, and local political observers believe that this is symbolic. The aim of the trip was to show that structures in the Soviet test range stand idle, the CBS television company points out. Meanwhile, the United States is against complete ban on nuclear tests. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES cited David Chavez, a seismologist from Nevada University, who came at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences to install monitoring equipment in the vicinity of the Soviet nuclear test range.

All the time we have been here there were no signs of activity on the test range, the expert from the United States stressed in a talk with journalists who participated in the trip.

'Diplomatic Bluff' on Monitoring

LD292001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Is Washington ready for real and effective monitoring of nuclear tests? Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television comments:

[Zorin] Hello, comrades. It is more than doubtful -- that would be my answer to this question. Incontrovertible facts, including recent ones, bear witness to this. For many years monitoring was regarded as the trupm card in Washington's political deck. Blocking any progress at the Soviet-U.S. on halting the arms race and disarmament, successive U.S. Administrations insisted they were unable to trust the USSR to fulfill the obligations undertaken, while Moscow, it was alleged, was not willing to have reliable measures for monitoring the agreements, should these be reached.

From the very outset, statements of this kind were far from the truth -- and that's putting it mildly. After Comrade Gorbachev stated in a most unequivocal manner that our country was ready for full and comprehensive forms of monitoring, including on-site inspection, the entire diplomatic edifice erected by Washington swung in mid-air.

When U.S. scientists were given the opportunity of installing their equipment in the region of the Soviet nuclear testing range near Semipalatinsk this summer, in accordance with an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, the ground became even more shaky for Washington Politicians.

Moreover, Soviet and foreign journalists have visited the testing range. You saw reportage from this testing range in yesterday's "Vremya" program.

The Washington authorities, who suffer from a chronic logorrhea on the subject of the open and free U.S. society, have done nothing similar -- nor would they dare. From this it is not difficult to conclude that they do have something to hide, both from world public opinion and from their own people.

Events of the past few days also serve to convince one of this. In accordance with an agreement between Soviet and U.S. scientific establishments, Soviet seismologists ought to have been afforded the same opportunity as was given to their U.S. colleagues. However, in the U.S. capital they began to pile up one impediment after another. At the beginning the question of granting the relevant visas would drag on and on. Then it was as if they kind of decided to grant the visas -- but very much "kind of." The Soviet specialists are not allowed further from Washington; moreover their stay is made subject to conditions which are unacceptable a priori. Instead of carrying out a similar program to that being carried out by the U.S. seismologists in the region of Semipalatinsk, attempts are made to turn our experts into supernumaries who, by their presence, should, as it were, sanction the U.S. nuclear testing.

Acting in this manner, the Washington administration reveals its true positions, which have been carefully concealed for a long time. It becomes obvious that all of Washington's incantations on the subject of monitoring are nothing more nor less than diplomatic bluff.

In reality, the U.S. Administration fears and does not want such monitoring. The Soviet people have no special cause to lend credence to Washington's politicians' verbose assurance on their peaceful intentions. In these circumstances, their desire to impede the monitoring measures, against the backdrop of continuing nuclear tests in Nevada, yet another of which is scheduled for tomorrow, 30 September, cannot but give rise to justified concern on the part of the Soviet public.

Arms Buildup Motive

PM251549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

["Military Scientist's Opinion" by Professor Lieutenant General M. Milshteyn, retired: "Behind a Palisade of Excuses"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is stubbornly reluctant to subscribe to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and is continuing tests in Nevada at an accelerated pace.

When I read today the verbose claims of U.S. Administration spokesmen that subscribing to the moratorium will harm American security, I recall my recent trip to the United States and my participation in a Mississippi peace cruise. During that trip, as members of a Soviet delegation, we met with dozens of Americans representing broad sections of that country's population: farmers, teachers, workers, businessmen, municipal employees. I can tell you that the majority of the people with whom we talked resolutely support the idea of a moratorium. Unlike the administration, they do not believe a moratorium "threatens the national security" of the United States. According to public opinion polls, approximately 80 percent of Americans advocate a moratorium.

Then why does the White House so overtly ignore not only the opinion of other peoples (now a characteristic feature of American policy) but also the will of its own people? To answer this question, let us think: Does Washington need nuclear tests?

The answer is clear to me, a military scientist. Yes, it undoubtedly needs them -- if that country's political and military leadership considers it necessary to build up and improve nuclear arms, to create [sozdaniye] new arms, and to open up new directions of the arms race, including the militarization of space. In short, if there is an interest in continuing the arms race and in preparing for nuclear war.

And no, tests are totally unnecessary, if the United States were to build its policy not on its obsolete strategy of "nuclear deterrence" but on the specific realities of the nuclear age. For the essence of the new political thinking is awareness of the indisputable fact that building up nuclear arsenals and continuing the arms race not only does not strengthen security but, on the contrary, increases the risks of nuclear war, sharply increases the danger of war, and, in the final analysis, could have irreparable consequences. Here are data from the two-volume work "The Consequences of Nuclear War for the Environment," in whose preparation approximately 300 scientific workers from 30 countries, including the USSR, the United States, Japan, Britain, and France, were involved. Even if only part of the stockpiled arsenals were used, the destruction of the ecological, economic, and social structures would make the restoration of life unlikely. the detonation of nuclear ammunition, in addition to lethal radiation and mass destruction, would give rise to colossal fires. As a result, hundreds of millions of metric tons of soot would rise into the atmosphere -- which would prevent the sun's rays from reaching the surface of the planet. The air temperature would drop sharply, by tens of degrees. The scientists' conclusion is unambiguous: Nuclear war would bring catastrophic consequences to people and their environment.

Nuclear tests are the starting point in the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of nuclear weapons. If these tests were stopped, the development [razrabotka], improvement and modernization of nuclear weapons would cease, and it would be more difficult to create [sozdaniye] systems of carriers for these weapons, which have to be tied to a specific type of ammunition. Finally, the door would be closed to new spheres of the arms race.

This is the real state of affairs. The Soviet idea of a moratorium certainly did not pursue mere propaganda ends, as American politicians claim. Let us recall what was declared at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva: Nuclear war must never be unleashed and it can have no winners. Recognizing that any conflict between the USSR and the United States could have catastrophic consequences, the sides emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional. The sides emphasized that they would not strive for military superiority.

At present there is no shortage of declarations from the American side about the need to end the arms race. And the U.S. President's speech at the UN General Assembly session is a recent example of this. However, declarations remain just declarations. When the USSR, acting in full accordance with the spirit of the joint statement, proposed specific action -- and one capable, as we see, of most decisively breaking the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race -- Washington proved unable to overstep its anti-Soviet principles. The desire for military superiority still remains the dominant idea in the U.S. foreign policy course.

It is no coincidence that people in the American capital do not hide their annoyance at the fact that the moratorium has gained millions of supporters on all continents. It has become a kind of touchstone to verify true intentions. The ignoring of the Soviet initiative has demonstrated to the whole world not only the unrestrained U.S. craving for military superiority but also the mercenary and overtly dishonest nature of what the United States calls its policy in the arms control sphere.

As is known, in response to the offer to subscribe to the moratorium official Washington could only squeeze out proposals for some kind of "regulation of nuclear tests." Such "regulation," if adopted, would lead to the arms race taking a different course.

American propagandists and diplomats also try to present the matter as though the idea of a moratorium prevents the Soviet Union and the United States from reaching agreement on reducing nuclear arms. However, such claims contain not a single grain of truth. "Since the Geneva meeting," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out when answering the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions, "we have not gotten an inch closer -- despite all the USSR's efforts -- to an arms reduction agreement. But the mutual ending of nuclear explosions would make a real contribution to agreement over this."

You do not even have to be a specialist in this sphere to realize how much more convenient it would be to reach agreement on an arms reduction, knowing that your partner in the talks is not at the same time developing [razrabatyvat] still more sophisticated nuclear arms systems than those whose reduction is being negotiated. The ending of nuclear tests, which, as already demonstrated, can be efficiently verified [kontrolirovat], would help to improve the atmosphere for holding talks. Thus, the moratorium does not hinder but helps a nuclear arms reduction. "The new arguments against a nuclear test ban," American Congressman E. Markey points out, "are no more convincing than the old ones. Both provide rhetorical cover for a policy which considers new military technology the very best means of solving the problems of our security."

So, as we see, the administration's excuses are rejected even by congressmen. What, then, is left of the White House position? It is now becoming increasingly obvious that forces which do not want any agreements or any other accords which could lead to a curtailment of the military programs that have been adopted or are still planned are exerting a real influence on the administration. And, by all accounts, talks are being conducted not to reach an agreement but to placate public opinion in the United States itself and abroad.

This is the U.S. Administration's position at the present time and its course in foreign policy affairs. This course can be called neither constructive nor simply sensible. For it is obvious that, by in point of fact sabotaging the process of reducing nuclear arms and refusing to subscribe to the moratorium, Washington is very seriously undermining the security of its own country. [paragraph continues]

For today it is absolutely impossible to achieve security for yourself alone, while increasing the danger for others. Security can only be universal. It would be a good thing for Washington to realize this as soon as possible.

Academicians on Moratorium Issues

PM291530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

["Academicians' Dialogue on the Moratorium," between Academician R. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, and Academician V. Goldanskiy, sector chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Physical Chemistry Institutes, "recorded by A. Ivkin": "Explosions and Arguments" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] At PRAVDA's request, the prominent Soviet scientists Hero of Socialist Labor Academician R. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, and Lenin Prize winner Academician V. Goldanskiy, chief of a section at the USSR Academy of Sciences Physical Chemistry Institute, expound their view on the question of banning nuclear tests.

The Responsibility of Men of Science [subhead]

R. Sagdeyev: Yes, science created nuclear weapons. But since the moment they appeared, scientists have never stopped making appeals and demands to the politicians not to unleash them, but to ban them forever. The testing of an American device with a nuclear charge in the Alamogordo desert took place, as is known, on 16 July 1945, and the first atom bomb (they called it "Little Boy") was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August. During that brief interval the scientists who created the bomb had attempted to prevent its use in combat. They put forward the idea of carrying out a demonstration explosion in that same desert, so as to show the whole world what colossal destructive force was possessed by the jinn unleashed by them at will, and then call on Japan to surrender without subjecting it to atom bombing. This idea was put forward, in particular, by James Franck's group....

Incidentally, the "Little Boy" bomb was untested. They made it, dripped it, and it worked. This shows that the argument that the nuclear weapons already in the arsenals must be checked for fitness by means of tests is far-fetched.

V. Goldanskiy: A very important role in the development of the scientists' movement against nuclear weapons was played by the well-known Russell-Einstein manifesto, which argued the need for mankind in general and politicians in particular to develop a new way of thinking. A broad movement of scientists to save the world arose -- the Pugwash movement, the movement of doctors, philosophers, representatives of other spheres of science.... The scientists set the task of preventing a repetition of the use of nuclear weapons.

Interestingly, in the United States the initiator of the broad campaign for a comprehensive nuclear test ban was none other than Glenn Seaborg, who discovered plutonium. He chaired the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for about 10 years. In 1983 Seaborg published an article in the journal of the American Chemical Society calling for a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions. Subsequently he wrote that in the sixties and seventies forms of nuclear weapons had been developed and created which do not require tests to check them.

The journal then published reactions, and nearly all the authors of letters came out in favor of a test ban. There were individuals who were opposed, but they had no serious arguments in defense of their position, they simply asserted that the Soviet Union could not be trusted.

R. Sagdeyev: From the first, the question of a test ban held a special place in the scientists' antiwar movement. The position of the vast majority of them -- in favor of a ban -- was formed long ago. And that is only natural. The point is that all the other questions connected with balanced disarmament are far more complicated, each of them can lead to a mass of supplementary questions. Of course, they, too, will have to be resolved. But the question of ending nuclear tests -- that, it may be said, is clean, even sterile. On the one hand, it is a step which could put an end to the improvement of the most terrible weapons. On the other, it is a reliably verifiable measure. And organizing verification of the observance of a ban is relatively simple and effective. I remember how back at the dawn of the Pugwash movement Soviet and American scientists put forward the idea of "black boxes" -- seismographs which would record underground shocks automatically, without a human presence. The sensitivity and reliability of machinery -- and thus of verification -- have increased enormously since then, especially with the appearance of high frequency apparatus. Doubts as to on-site inspections have also now been eliminated entirely. The Semipalatinsk experiment is clear confirmation of that.

V. Goldanskiy: Various nondestructive methods of monitoring the quality of materials and articles have become widespread, using computer modeling of the behavior of the said objects in different conditions. So explosions are not needed in order to test the reliability of weapons which have already been developed and are in production. Explosions can be replaced by checking individual components and the entire mechanissm, but without exploding the nuclear charge, as well as by mathematical experiments performed on computers.

Why Tests Are "Needed" [subhead]

R. Sagdeyev: But if you are developing fundamentally new weapon systems, you cannot rely on computer calculations alone! You cannot get by without tests. In his answers to RUDE PRAVO, M.S. Gorbachev says on this score: "If you want to have new, improved types of weapons, a moratorium is not at all a good idea."

V. Goldanskiy: I think the main reason why the U.S. Administration is not agreeing to end tests is the fate of the "star wars" program, the "strategic defense initiative." For this system, for instance, they need an x-ray laseer pumped by a nuclear explosion. In pursuit of this, of necessity, they will not even accept the restriciton of the yield of explosions to one kiloton, as is proposed by the U.S. House of Representatives. You can't pump a laser like that with just 1 kiloton.

R. Sagdeyev: There is another reason: to test how machinery behaves in the conditions of nuclear warfare -- whether it will remain viable or will prove unusable. And this, too, says nothing good about the intentions of those who regard nuclear weapons as an instrument of warfare.

V. Goldanskiy: If nothing is done in the sphere of a test ban, the existing treaty ceiling of 150 kilotons leaves plenty of opportunity for continuing work on "star wars" weapons. This means that the arms race will continue intensively. But even if some interim step is taken -- for instance, if tests are restricted to 1 kiloton -- all the same, relatively wide scope will remain for research on improving compact andaimed [pritselnyy] weapons, and that means the possibility of continuing the arms race -- the creation of new delivery vehicles, the emergence of new spheres of weapons applications, and so forth. All nuclear tests must be banned.

One of the most destabilizing trends in the improvement of nuclear weapons is the creation of special, very high accuracy warheads for the destruction of enermy missile silos. In this case, a large charge is not needed. The creation of warheads with a reduced energy yield is justified in the Pentagon's strategy with the assertion that given an exchange of strikes by missiles with these warheads, the "nuclear winter" effect will supposedly not ensue. Of course, that is pure progaganda. They want to accustom people to the idea of existing alongside such weapons. A nuclear war, they say, if it happens, will be limited to the battlefield. That is a return, on a new level, to the familiar concept of local nuclear war, of tactical neutron weapons, and an attempt to lull alarmed public opinion.

The Quest for the Absurd [subhead]

R. Sagdeyev: Take another of their arguments against a test ban, the claim that a ban will not be effective, since weapons could somehow be tested unobserved in remote space, on the periphery of the solar system. Yes, we know that space probes can fly to very distant planets and even leave our system (like the American spaceship Pioneer-10, for instance). But this is an entirely fanciful argument if you take into account the cost of such expeditions. Even the richest state cannot afford that kind of expenditure, especially in relation to the objective. Moreover, verification of these tests is possible, too. Science is today capable of registering even very weak signals. For instance, during Vega's flight to Halley's Comet many of the world's radiotelescopes, including American ones, recorded the signal emitted by Vega's balloon, which drifted in the atmosphere of Venus, although the yield of the radiation was only 5 watts! Special equipment for registering flares exists. Moreover every nuclear explosion, as is known, is accompanied by radiation in a very broad spectrum, including the radio spectrum, and indeed the radio waves emitted by a nuclear explosion is one sphere that has been very well studied. So the argument about tests in remote space is simply absurd.

V. Goldanskiy: It seems to me that the supporters of nuclear tests, seeing the vulnerability of their traditional arguments, have now begun to vie with each other in thinking up absolutely fanciful ideas: And what will you say to that, they ask? They say, for instance, that the moratorium costs the Soviet Union nothing, because we have already finished our military programs and caught up with the United States, and therefore we can "take a rest." They say they themselves have fallen behind, and therefore must catch up with us, which means tests. First, there are the figures. This is what is said in the anthology published by SIPRI -- the independent International Peace Research Institute. According to its figures, from 1963, that is, since the Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water came into force, until the end of 1985 the United States had carried out 470 underground explosions, while we carried out 399. The 16 British explosions should be added to the American ones, since all the British explosions since that date have taken place in Nevada and all the data from them are, of course, available to the Americans.

There is reliable information that all the components of the U.S. strategic triad (ground-based ballistic missiles, submarine ballistic missiles, and long-range bombers with nuclear weapons) are equipped with carefully perfected [otrabotannyye] warheads, as are the medium-range nuclear weapons (cruise and Pershing-2 missiles stationed in Europe on the territory of certain NATO states). Moreover, they have not yet built the Midgetman missile, yet the warhead for it has been created and tested. What do they still need to do? If there is something they have not yet done, it applies entirely to the next generation of weapons, designed to break parity.

R. Sagdeyev: I have heard another "argument" too. The Russians, they say, have no great need of tests, because the electronics on their warheads are primitive, while the American design is far more complex, so its viability has to be tested more often. I would echo M.S. Gorbachev's words: "If the Americans doubt the reliability of their nuclear arsenal, let them elaborate an agreement on a test ban, and our specialists will share with them the 'secrets' of how to check on the condition of nuclear charges without tests."

Peaceful Work Can Be Found [subhead]

V. Goldanskiy: The supporters of continuing the arms race are fond of asking: In the event of a nuclear test ban, in the event of disarmament, what will happen to the huge apparatus of scientists, engineers, and technicians who have been working professionally for decades on improving these weapons" Will the be pushed onto the street? On behalf of many specialists, both Soviet and foreign, many of whom I have a long personal acquaintance with, I can say: The sphere of peaceful nuclear research is so broad and contains so much that it is still unknown and tempting, that those who are now forced to engage in military research will devote themselves to peaceful work with great enthusiasm. Incidentally, when the problems of dismantling warheads and turning nuclear explosives into fuel for reactors arise, nobody will be better equipped than these specialists to cope with these tasks.

R. Sagdeyev: Of course, the weapons manufacturers are a very powerful detachment in the camp of opponents of a test ban. It is very difficult to change their minds. And they are to blame not only for the fact that the mountains of weapons continue senselessly -- to grow, but also for the fact that a very dangerous process of spiritual corruption is taking place in people who could do much that would be useful to mankind, but instead are making these terrible things. [Sagdeyev ends]

By setting forth our view, the two academicians said in conclusion, we would like to make our contribution to the scientists' struggle against the threat of nuclear war and to the Soviet Union's peace offensive.

Primakov on Political Effect

LD241943 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- An end to nuclear testing can more effectively than any other single measure lead to an improvement of the socio-political climate in the world, Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said in an interview.

He stressed that the USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987, is a proposal to the United States to make a breakthrough into new political mentality. If a Soviet-American accord is reached, an atmosphere will ripen for by far more confidence between the two countries, and it will be of decisive significance to create a favourable climate, for putting an end to dangerous regional conflicts.

An end to nuclear testing is directed at putting a stop to the most dangerous process of qualitative perfection of nuclear weapons. This universal measure in the field of disarmament, Primakov continued, can at once limit the development of all nuclear systems -- both strategic, medium-range and tactical ones.

Along with a ban on testing is the speediest and most radical of all the practicable steps at present towards a limitation of weapons since it makes it possible to by-pass a large number of problems in connection with technological, strategic, geostrategic and political disproportions.

In insisting on a continuation of nuclear testing, American politicians and top brass are actually talking not of security which is based on preservation of the military-strategic parity with the USSR, but of attempts at ensuring a military advantage over the Soviet Union, Academician Yevgenviy Primakov emphasized.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO TEST SITE DESCRIBED

LD291410 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 29 Sep 86

["Silence in the Nuclear Test Range" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from the Soviet nuclear test range:

Eileen O'Conner, assistant of cameraman Robert Turner and also sound director, a fragile-looking American woman, was lugging for practically two days the bulky and heavy sound recording equipment, always rejecting a helping hand she was offered. She was in a hurry. And one could very well understand why, since together with her colleague, she was taking pictures in the very heart of the Soviet nuclear test range. Representing the pool of the Western television companies (USA, Western Europe, Canada and Japan), the American journalists photographed and recorded literally everything they saw and heard from the officials of that secret facility, which are, for that matter, secret also in all other countries. The Americans were two of the multinational "team" of journalists formed by the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry for a trip to the test range. The "team" included representatives of the REUTER, FRANCE PRESSE, AP and UPI agencies, the Japanese KYODO agency, the British MORNING STAR, of Czechoslovak television, of the national newspapers of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland. The Soviet Union was represented by PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, TASS, APN and the USSR State Television and radio.

In a special flight, a TU 134 Aeroflot plane brought the newsmen from Moscow's Vnukovo Airport to Semipalatinsk. They were welcomed there by Lieutenant General Arkdiy Ilyenko, superintendant of the Test Range.

Then an airforce plane brought the group to the township where the "test range people" and their families live. The newsmen were shown around the town, which, for understandable reasons, has no official name so far. The journalists paused for a while outside the house, where Igor Kurchatov lived and worked. Now it houses a hotel, which, in common with other hotels and hostels in the town, is vacant. The moratorium is in force. On the house of Igor Kurchatov there is a memorial plaque and next to it a monument to the scientist cut out of granite excavated nearby.

Next morning two MI-8 helicopters brought the newsmen to the test range, which is at a distance of one hundred kilometres from the town. General Ilyenko together with army officers and experts accompanying the group showed the newsmen a number of objects in the test range.

The correspondents had an opportunity not only to visit them, but also photographed and filmed the galleries, which were used for nuclear blasts.

They were shown the tunnels, which were once prepared for new nuclear tests. Work in them has been suspended in connection with the announcement of the moratorium. A dosimeter operator demonstrated the readings of the instrument: The pointer showed a stable radiation background.

"When we went out of the tunnel I noticed how an officer on duty locked up the gate." I was told by Bulgarian journalist Atanas Atanasov. "And it occurred to me that it would be good to put on such a padlock on a huge hangar, in which weapons from all over the world were stockpiled and then that hangar were destroyed."

"Our test range has been silent for more than a year now. Neither nuclear nor conventional weapons and explosives are tested here so that there be no confusion and we should not be accused of violating the moratorium", General Arkadiy Ilyenko said. "You are the first newsmen to have visited the test range and we have honestly shown it to you. You have seen and heard silence. We wish you to tell the world all about that honestly."

The helicopters brought newsmen to Karkaralinsk, a small town near which American seismologists are watching over the observance of the moratorium. Young American seismologists David Tacker and his colleague David Chavez were unanimous: "We have here ideal conditions of work. The Soviet colleagues have assisted us in boring a well down to a depth of 75 metres. The first of three which are to be drilled here. By sinking seismic equipment into it, we will be able to register even more accurately earth tremors resulting from any blasts. So far we are registering silence, and honestly, speaking, we are glad that this is so."

WARNKE CRITICIZES SDI AS ARMS CUT OBSTACLE

OW250233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] There is a noticeable disappointment as well as outrage over President Reagan's UN speech. This is being said in UN lobbies and in the press both inside and outside the United States.

For example, here is a report from Washington: Reagan's star wars program has been severely criticized by Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament agency and former leader of the U.S. delegation to the SALT II Talks. Speaking before the Washington Chapter of the American Association for Assistance to the United Nations, this leading U.S. specialist on problems of nuclear arms limitation plainly stated that Reagan's star wars program is now one of the main obstacles to reaching agreeement on reducing existing nuclear arsenals of the world.

U.S. 'CONFRONTATIONAL' AT CBW WEAPONS TALKS

LD271134 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 27 TASS -- BY TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev:

The second review conference on the convention on the prohibition of the development, and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction has ended here after three weeks of deliberations.

Its final declaration stressed the great significance of that document, the first-ever measure of real disarmament in the history of international relations, which is part of the package of arms control treaties and agreement in effect today.

Delegations from 63 of the 100-odd countries which are parties to the convention and another 4 countries which have signed but not ratified the document reaffirmed their support and commitment to its principles and goals, urged all states to refrain from any action that could jeopardize it and reiterated their determination completely to exclude the possible use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons.

The final declaration confirmed that the convention covered all microorganisms and toxins regardless of their origin and stressed the importance of international cooperation in peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities.

The conferees also emphasized the need to conclude talks on a chemical warfare agents ban as soon as possible and thus outlaw yet another kind of weapons of mass annihilation, which would help progress towards general and complete disarmament.

During the conference most of the attending delegations displayed a desire to strengthen it and increase its effectiveness and authority. The bulk of their proposals, including those for streamlining the convention's verification machinery and effecting some confidence-building measures, were along these lines.

Speaking at the final session, Viktor Israelyan, leader of the delegation of the delegation from the USSR, said the Soviet delegation also took a number of important steps in this direction and suggested drafting and adopting an extra protocol to the convention to provide for measures to enhance the system of verification.

Along with that, it backed a whole number of confidence-building measures, including exchanges of data on research centers involved in biological studies and on all outbreaks of infectious diseases and the forming of expert groups to discuss new advances in biology with a bearing on compliance with the convention.

Israelyan said that as a depository state, the Soviet Union is aware of its responsibility in that connection and prepared to cooperate with all parties to the convention in the search for and implementation of concrete practical measures to strengthen the important international legal document.

According to an opinion expressed in conference circles, the meeting's results in these conditions could have been even more concrete had it not been for the position taken by the delegation of the United States and some other Western countries.

The American delegation attempted to foment a spirit of confrontation by groundlessly accusing the Soviet Union of violating the convention, and refused to support wishes expressed by other participants for working out additional international legal commitments and broadening peaceful cooperation in the use of achievements of biological science, in which developing nations were particularly interested.

VORONTSOV VIEWS REAGAN'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

PM291431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 24 September in connection with the U.S. President's speech at the 41st UN General Assembly Session.

Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, made a statement. A general assessment of that propaganda speech, he said, was made right there, at the General Assembly, in E.A. Shevardnadze's speech. This time, too, the President's speech abounded in aspects that deform the real situation -- particularly as regards the Soviet Union's policy. This time, too, the President was guided in his assessments by anti-Soviet cliches and by information far removed from reality. We unfortunately did not see in that speech any elements of the new thinking which is dictated by the realities of the nuclear and space age.

The President deemed it possible to violate the confidential nature of correspondence at the highest level and expounded the contents of his 25 July letter to M.S. Gorbachev with the obvious aim of embroidering the American position on these issues. He tried to present certain American proposals advanced in the course of correspondence as ideal recipes for solving the problems that have arisen at the nuclear arms talks.

However, the President did not say that before that he had received M.S. Gorbachev's 19 June message containing the Soviet side's precise and clear constructive proposals concerning a quite complete system of possible solutions to the chief aspects of the security problem -- proposals relating to space, strategic offensive, medium-range nuclear, nuclear operational-tactical, chemical, and conventional arms. At the same time, that message to the President indicated the wide range of measures drawn up by us in a new way to step up control and strengthen confidence-building measures. Then, too, the President was apprised of the significance of the atmosphere taking shape around Soviet-American relations. It was suggested that the President focus attention on the following spheres, where, given the mutual desire, it is possible to make progress which could take the form of accords at a summit meeting: space and strategic offensive arms, medium-range missiles in Europe, the ending of nuclear tests. Specific organizational measures were also proposed to elaborate such solutions -- the holding of several working meetings at the level of specialists to examine these problems on a strictly business plane.

Nor did the President say how the Soviet side reacted to the American approach expounded in his 25 July message, which the President disclosed.

This gap will have to be filled in. The President lavished praise on the American approach to the ABM Treaty. But our side had already pointed out to the President that the American position provides merely for that unlimited-duration treaty to exist just for a further 5-7 years. Meanwhile, work would be carried out which would destroy it. The result is not progress but violation even of what had been agreed on earlier. [paragraph continued]

We for our part have proposed that any work in the sphere of space ABM systems be confined to laboratories, but their response to us is to lavish praise on "star wars" weapons, propose the development [razrabotka] of space weapons and their testing on ranges, and declare in advance their intention to begin the deployment of large-scale ABM systems in 507 years' time and thereby nullify the treaty. The President has been warned that we will not agree to this. We see this approach, which is passed off as a "new" one, as just a roundabout route to securing military superiority. We have already told the President that we do not intend to help the United States in its desire to burst into space with weapons. We will do everything to make such efforts worthless, to frustrate them. And no one must have any doubt that we have all the possibilities for this, which we will, if necessary, utilize.

The President has been told that the USSR firmly stands for strengthening the regime of the ABM Treaty. Precisely this consideration lies at the basis of our position on keeping work inside laboratory walls and on strict observance of the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years. In this case it would be possible -- and this has been put to the President -- to reach agreement on significant reductions of strategic offensive arms. We are ready to undertake this without delay, and in this way it would be shown in practice that neither side seeks military superiority.

The groundless allegation of some kind of "belittling" by the Soviet Union of "the need to reduce offensive arms" sounded a strange note, to say the least, in the President's speech. For the President well knows that we were the first to propose a 50-percent reduction in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States that are capable of reaching each other's territory, with a total ban on space strike arms and the renunciation of attempts to spread the arms race into space. Merely taking into account the U.S. lack of readiness to take such a radical step and with a view to finding a mutually acceptable agreement, we proposed to the Americans an interim variant of a solution.

If we speak of a really radical approach to the question of eliminating nuclear weapons -- about which there is such a lot of talk in the President's speech -- precisely this was proposed in M.S. Gorbachev's speech as long ago as 15 January, when a program for the phased total elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century was put forward. This is our platform, which makes it possible to remove the nuclear threat once and for all and eliminate all kinds of nuclear weapons -- strategic, medium-range, and tactical. But the President preferred to overlook this principled stand of ours, on which the Soviet Union's practical policy in the disarmament sphere is built.

The President's speech also presented in a distorted light the USSR's stand on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. And its essence, as we have repeatedly pointed out to the President, is that the USSR insists on the total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. However, taking account of the U.S. lack of readiness to take such a step now, we have suggested to the President examining the possibility of an interim solution. But our aim remains as before -- we advocate lthe total elimination of Soviet and American missiles of this type in Europe.

The President avoided giving his consent to the ending of all nuclear tests in the very near future, although he was not sparing of words to the effect that a total nuclear test ban is some "long-term aim" of the United States.

The whole world paid attention to the famous "seven ifs" in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to RUDE PRAVO's chief editor. [paragraph continues]

And you would think that the U.S. President must know our viewpoint that a nuclear power's attitude to ending nuclear tests is the touchstone of its policy in the sphere of disarmament and international security and in the matter of preserving peace in general. We have repeatedly expressed to the President our conviction that the question of ending nuclear tests can be solved. Verification [kontrol] of such a ban long ago ceased to be an obstacle. Political will is all that is needed now to put an end to nuclear tests. The U.S. Administration's desire, demonstrated by President Reagan in his UN speech, to avoid solving this key problem of totally ending all nuclear tests and the continuing attempts to shift it to the plane of discussion of other questions create profound disappointment in us, and not only in us. That speech and also an analysis of the American positions at the talks once again lead us to a thought which we have already put to President Reagan: Is the American leadership at all ready and does it really want to seek agreements which would lead to the ending of the arms race and to real disarmament? As for the Soviet leadership, it takes a serious and responsible approach to problems of preventing war and reducing nuclear arms and formulates its proposals in a specific and businesslike way, taking the other side's interests into account. As M.S. Gorbachev said in the aforementioned RUDE PRAVO interview, "by our actions and initiatives we seek to strengthen the peoples' hope that the situation can be changed and that there is a ready alternative to confrontation."

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH SEVERAL MINISTERS AT UN

PM291503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in New York"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] E.A. Shevardnadze met with Brazilian Foreign Minister R. Abreu Sodre. Topical international problems were discussed during the conversation. The sides exchanged opinions on the socialist countries' joint initiative at the 41st UN General Assembly session on the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security and the question, submitted by Brazil for examination at the session, of creating a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic. It was noted that these proposals are in harmony, just as the two countries' approaches to such important problems as the termination of nuclear tests, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the settlement of a number of regional conflicts.

Satisfaction was expressed with the on-going development of relations between the USSR and Brazil, and emphasis was placed on both countries' desire for further development and deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The joint opinion that in the present complex international situation the main efforts by states, be they large or small, must be aimed at curbing the arms race and at preserving and strengthening universal peace, was expressed during E.A. Shevardnadze's conversation with Maltese Foreign Minister A. Sceberras Trigona. Highly appraising the results achieved in Stockholm, the ministers believe that they serve to improve the prospects of creating a stable situation in Europe and could serve the affirmation of an atmosphere of trust also on an international scale. The sides spoke out in favor of specific steps aimed at improving the situation in the Mediterranean.

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During the discussion of questions of bilateral relations the mutual desire for their further all-around development in the interests of both countries' peoples was expressed. [passage omitted]

PYADYSHEV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 26 SEP

PM291543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center on 26 September. B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, described to correspondents the main results of the visit to the USSR by D. Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar and secretary general of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution party.

Commenting on the work of the 41st UN General Assembly session, the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the general discussions begun at the session are developing generally in a positive vein. The speech at the session by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze is receiving highly favorable responses.

It was noted that the USSR does not consider relations with the United States to be lacking in prospects, especially since we respect the American people. Encouraging outlines of major accords have taken shape recently. The question of a summit meeting is also realistic. Matters can proceed well if the U.S. side wants them to. From the reaction and responses it is clear that the USSR's stance has been received with approval by the international community.

It was stressed that the Soviet delegation has gone to the latest round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe, which has opened in Vienna, with the firm intention of achieving constructive improvements. The socialist countries' proposal of 20 February 1986 may provide a good basis for accords.

Attention was drawn to the fact that several months have now passed since the Warsaw Pact states put forward a broad and realistic program for the substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. To date, however, there has been no response from Washington or the other NATO capitals.

The foreign press has recently been giving extensive coverage to the "new U.S. proposals" on medium-range missiles. Courtesy of official representatives, whose addresses should be sought in Washington, the newspapers are publishing statistics and producing various estimates and proposals. This is another information leak designed to influence world public opinion and dispose it favorably toward the U.S. position.

Replying to a question, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia are a counterweight to the forward-based U.S. facilities in that region. The USSR is prepared not to increase the number of its medium-range missiles in the east of the country on the understanding that no additional U.S. nuclear facilities capable of reaching the USSR are deployed in the Asia region.

PANAMA PROTESTS TO UN OVER U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD291003 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 29 TASS — Panama's Government has lodged at the United Nations protest over the unlawful decision of the U.S. senate to sanction the CIA's shadowing at state institutions of the republic under the false pretext of "struggle against drug business". Such actions on the part of the U.S. congress signify gross interference in the affairs of the sovereign state of Panama, says a letter sent by Panama's foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias to the U.N. Secretary General.

Panama City September 29 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Suglobov:

The decision of the U.S. Congress to use the CIA to control Panama's state services, unprecedented for international relations, signifies gross interference in internal affairs of the sovereign republic, runs a statement distributed here. It was signed by more than 500 representatives of local government bodies of the country. The arbitrary rule of the U.S. Administration is denounced by the people of Panama and will be firmly rebuffed, the document says. The republic shall never waive the principles of independent national development, shall not become Washington's vassal state. The statement calls upon the United Nations Organization to disclose Washington's policy of gross political pressure and to denounce anti-Panamanian action of the U.S. Senate.

U.S. encroachments of Panamanian independence were also denounced by big political parties, trade union and public organizations, representatives of the National Defence Forces of Panama. "Our people shall not tolerate interference of the American espionage agency in Panama's affairs" -- this slogan was frontpaged in local newspapers.

Encouraging the subversive activities of the U.S. special services against the independent state, American legislators are demonstrating complete disregard for the interests of sovereign nations and international law norms, said chief of the general Staff of the National Defence Forces Roberto Diaz Herrera. The gross anti-Panamanian action undertaken by reactionary forces at the U.S. senate, he stressed, can be qualified only as an attempt to bringing back the policy of the times of U.S. undivided rule in the region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IAEA VIENNA CONFERENCE

Shcherbina Welcomes Accords

PM291555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Konovalov and N. Novikov dispatch: "Energy for Mankind. The Special Session of the IAEA General Conference Completes Its Work"]

[Text] Vienna — For 3 days representatives of more than 110 countries discussed the problems of strengthening cooperation in the sphere of nuclear safety at a special session of the IAEA General Conference in Vienna.

The international community [soobshchestvo] has responded to Soviet initiatives, and now there is broad recognition of the need to develop peaceful nuclear power engineering and to curb the nuclear arms race by every means.

"People hope that the energetic steps being taken by the Soviet Union to terminate nuclear tests," U.S. Professor Thomas (Lee), director of the International Institute of Applied Sytems Analysis, said in a conversation with us, "will not go unanswered. One must look optimistically into the future. Unconditional nuclear disarmament is the most important problem of today's world, and I hope very much that my country and the Soviet Union will reach constructive accord in this sphere. It is, however, very important to minimize the risk in the controlled use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. The special session in Vienna showed that this is in the international community's power."

The participants in the special session unanimously approved a draft final document and draft conventions on notification and on assistance in the event of nuclear accidents. A ceremony to sign the conventions was held in a special room of the Hofburg Palace. First to sign the conventions, on behalf of the Soviet government, was delegation head B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He declared: "On signing the conventions on notification and on assistance in the event of nuclear accidents, which were unanimously approved by the special session of the IAEA General Conference, I would like to express confidence that these important documents will lay sound foundations for the implementation of the proposal to create an international system for the safe development of nuclear power engineering, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"The Soviet Union declares that it will apply both conventions from the moment of signature. We hope that the agency will also adopt other measures along specific avenues of the comprehensive program for creating such a system, which was submitted to the special session and gained broad support. I would like to express confidence that we will all be equally unanimous in implementing the planned measures for the unconditional development of nuclear power engineering so that the peaceful atom may reliably serve mankind."

...One after another, the delegation leaders appended their signatures to the text of the conventions. Every one of these signatures is yet another entry in the annals of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind.

Legasov Comments

PM291345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch under the "Topic of the Day" rubric by own special correspondents B. Konovalov and N. Novikov: "IAEA -- Nuclear Energy on the March"]

[Text] Vienna — Recently so much passion has raged around the nuclear power industry that it seemed as if decline lay in wait for it. But the special IAEA session has convincingly demonstrated that this is not so.

Yes, certain countries, for example, Austria and Luxembourg, have advocated closing down [konservatsiya] already built nuclear power plants and halting the construction of new ones. But most of the political leaders of national energy programs who came to Vienna spoke of the need to develop the nuclear power industry.

Therefore, to the question whether the nuclear power industry should continue to exist or not, most state replied that it should, but on certain conditions.

The distinguishing feature of nuclear power is that in the event of an accident at a nuclear power plant in any country a danger arises for neighboring states too, since radioactive discharges "know no frontiers," and consequently safety measures must be exhaustive and be drawn up on an international basis.

The special session was a turning point in the history of nuclear power. Most delegations advocated signing two international conventions: A convention on the prompt notification of a nuclear accident and a convention on providing assistance in the event of a nuclear accident or a radiation emergency.

We asked Academician V.A. Legasov, prominent Soviet scientist and first deputy director of the V.A. Legasov, prominent Soviet scientist and first deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, who delivered the main report at the IAEA experts conference held in Vienna in August, to comment on the progress of the special session.

"The opinion of the political leaders of energy programs in both nuclear and nonnuclear states," Valeriy Alekseyevich said, "coincided with the opinion of technical experts. Most advocated developing nuclear power. There was not total agreement. But on the whole a systematic approach prevailed in the delegates' speeches, an approach which was first expressed most fully and cogently in the speech made on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 4 May, when he proposed the creation of an international safety system for the use of nuclear power.

"The two conventions prepared by the session are just the first two rungs on a ladder leading to a complete renunciation of nuclear weapons and the use of atomic energy only for peaceful purposes under international monitoring [kontrol]. The choice of specific technical solutions in nuclear power plants is a sovereign matter for each country, but the approach to safety problems must be the same for all states both now and in the future."

Petrosyants Addresses Meeting

LD291940 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 29 TASS -- "Nuclear power, given its adequate use, is an important source for meeting the mankind's energy needs," said Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the U.S.S.R committee for Atomic Energy. He spoke at the session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that opened here today.

The speaker took note with satisfaction of the results of the recent special session of the IAEA general conference which passed designed to ensure, through a collective effort of nations, further development of the nuclear power industry in the conditions providing a maximum of safety to the people and environment.

The Soviet Union-proposed program for creating an international regime for a safe development of the nuclear power industry received a broad backing from the delegates to the special session.

"Only the very first steps have been made in creating such a regime," Said Andranik Petrosyants. He emphasized that the U.S.S.R. was prepared to continue making the necessary efforts to achieve that aim.

"The task of ensuring a safe and peaceful use of atomic energy is inseperably linked with the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the world", the Soviet representative said. He pointed to the need of putting an immediate end to the nuclear arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war looming dark over mankind.

He noted that broad international cooperation and pooled efforts of states, international organizations and the peace public were required if that task was to be accomplished.

"The large-scale Soviet foreign policy initiatives in the disarmament field and the Soviet Union-advanced program for the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth before the end of the 20th century," Andranik Petroyants went on to say, "give mankind realistic opportunities to ensure a world without nuclear weapons, and peace based on genuine security of all countries and peoples."

"The first and most effective step in the direction of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear tests," he said.

"Efficient international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy can develop only if a nuclear war is averted, the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is limited and trust among nations restored," he emphasized. The Soviet representative said that the IAEA could help accomplish those tasks in a constructive manner.

"The agency deals with matters that have a paramount importance for nations -- ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy in the member-countries.

Andranik Petrosyants expressed the conviction that the IAEA would remain in the future a dependable instrument for the development of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the conditions of a consistently-ensured non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN LIBERATION CONFERENCE ENDS

LD292233 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 29 TASS -- An international conference of progressive forces and national liberation movements of Africa ended its work here. It was held under the slogan "for energizing the struggle against aggressive intrigues of imperialism and racism on the African continent". This major internatonal forum was attended by representatives of 75 organizations from different African countries.

The final declaration adopted by them states with anxiety that in the past few years imperialism, racism and zionism have stepped up the attempts to impose their Sway on Africa [word indistinct] which often assumes forms of open armed aggression against sovereign African states.

Under such conditions, the document underlines, the unity of actions of all national liberation movements in Africa as well as their alliance with all progressive forces fighting for freedom and independence, against aggressive plots of their common enemy -- imperialism -- assumes top priority importance.

Condemning resolutely the barbaric aggression of the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, conference participants expressed their firm support for the Libyan people in their valiant struggle against Washington cunning schemes. They acclaimed the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia against the Pretoria racist regime, emphasizing the need for rendering them all-round support. Expressing their solidarity with the "frontline" states, conference participants denounced aggressive actions by the South African racists against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Angola.

ICAO MEETING IN MONTREAL DISCUSSES TERRORISM

LD272043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 26th session of the assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organizaiton, ICAO, is under way in Montreal. [video shows assembly session, unidentified people addressing session from rostrum, brief clips of Soviet delegation seated with voiceover report by correspondent Melnikov] At ICAO headquarters, the results of this organization's activities over the last 3 years are now being summed up. A wide range of tasks toward further improving international air communications are being discussed. A delegation from the Soviet Union is also taking part in the work. The Soviet delegation submitted for the assembly's consideration a whole series of specific proposals aimed toward raising the reliability of aviation technology and reducing accidents caused through the fault of service personnel. A great deal of attention at the session was devoted to security issues and to drawing up urgent and effective measures to fight terrorism, which has recently assumed threatening dimensions.

[Begin ICAO president A. Kotaite recording, in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] The main emphasis is being placed on giving terrorists no opportunity of getting into an aircraft to seize it. This makes it necessary first and foremost to take harsh measures in all airports to prevent terrorist acts. Furthermore, the international legal system can be of great assistance in the struggle against terrorism, with the most severe punishments envisaged for criminals. None of them should remain unpunished. Only then will it be possible to eradicate terrorism. [end recording]

There are now 156 countries holding ICAO membership. More than a few difficult problems confrong them at present, which can be resolved only on the basis of equal and mutually-beneficial cooperation.

PRAVDA ASSESSES TONE, RESULTS TO JURMALA PARLEY

PM291445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondent T. Kolesnichenko and TASS special correspondent B. Grishchenko: "Seeking Paths to One Another. The Soviet-American Dialogue Ends in Jurmala"]

[Text] Jurmala, 20 Sep -- The meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. publics, which ended on 19 September in Jurmala not far from Riga, strikingly reflected the Soviet and U.S. people's desire to know and understand one another better.

It is this kind of approach which will make it possible to find a way out of the impasse. This idea was central to the concluding session of the meeting.

The majority of dialogue participants believe that its chief conclusion prompts the need to seek that which unites us, not that which divides us. After all, that is the purpose for which the meeting was organized.

But it demonstrated that there are very strong circles in the United States who do not want good relations to exist between our countries, who do not want to path leading to disarmament and peace to be found.

The statements by a number of representatives of official U.S. circles, who appeared to be trying hard to find excuses for directing the debate into the grove prepared for it by the Washington administration, were a stark contrast to the generally constructive tenor of the debate.

When you look back on the debate in Jurmala, you get the impression that one of the reasons for the differences of opinion between our countries is the fact that America is unable to agree with itself on the question of how to develop relations with the USSR in the future. There are two Americas. One is seeking cooperation, disarmament, and peace. The other believes that it is only possible to talks with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. The American people will have to examine and decide this question for themselves. Soviet people have faith in the Americans' innate common sense and have not lost hope of a better common future.

This idea ran through the closing speech by S. Eisenhower, prominent U.S. public figure and granddaughter of former President D. Eisenhower. She was supported by Soviet meeting participants -- Academician N.N. Blokhin, president of the "USSR-USA" society and leader of the Soviet delegation, and Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Many members of the U.S. delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the warm reception on Soviet soil, for the frankness and constructive and concrete tone of the conversations. The U.S. vistors will testify to the fact that they were all able to mix freely with the people of Riga.

It was the common view of the delegations that the representatives of the Soviet and U.S. media had beenvery helpful in covering the public dialogue. Most of the journalists strove to perform their important function honorably. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, the U.S. press covering the meeting also contained people who maliciously tried to play down its role and distort the character of the debate. For example, on the eve of the final session VOA reported that thousands of Riga inhabitants who wanted to meet with the Americans had been arrested. That American visitors in the capital of Soviet Latvia has been detained and searched. This latest sally by the enemies of detente and opponents of improving Soviet-American relations angered both delegations and the U.S. meeting coordinator, Mr Wallach was forced to admit that it was a stupid fabrication.

And the large groups of chatting Americans, Latvians, and Russians, who stayed behind in hospitable Furmala long after the session ended, were a visible refutation of this latest radio canard:

DELEGATION VISITS CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL FAIR

LD292148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by A. Melnikov]

[Text] A traditional international agricultural fair was staged in the Canadian Province of Ontario. This year it was held in Stirling, a small town, and occupied the freshly harvested fields of several neighboring farms. Not only were state-of-the-art examples of agricultural equipment shown at the fair, but also various attractions were arranged: plowing competitions were organized and the winners received various honorary diplomas and prizes.

Numerous farmers' associations and major Canadian and foreign companies specializing in the manufacture of agricultural machinery took part in the fair. The Belarus Equipment Company was among them. It was founded some 15 years ago. It deals with the sales of our tractors and other agricultural equipment and has an extensive network of shops throughout the country.

A Soviet delegation, on a visit here at the invitation of Canada's Agriculture Ministry, visited the fair.

[G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee -- identified by caption] We, the delegates of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, have managed to familiarize ourselves with the main grain-producing regions of the country. No matter where we went, we noted the stability agricultural activity, a systematic improvement in the quality of agricultural output, particularly wheat. We like the fair, too. Everyone is interested in scientific and technological progress and it is very lively.

[Melnikov] We are glad to play host here to the Soviet delegation, says John Collin, deputy minister of agriculture of Ontario Province. The natural conditions in Canada and the USSR are very similar. That is why we have good prospects for cooperation. We intend to send a delegation of our own to the USSR, so as to gain a better knowledge of the areas in which we may have common interests.

JARUZELSKI CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT TO PRC

LD300644 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 30 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, left Beijing for Warsaw upon the end of his three-day working visit to the People's Republic of China. He had talks with the Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and exchanged with them opinion on international problems.

JOURNALIST TOMBERG REPORTS VISIT TO SHANGHAI

PM290825 [Editorial Report] Moscow Sovetskaya Rossiva in Russian 19 September 1986 First Edition carries on page 5 under the headline "Shanghai's Different Faces" a 1,500-word article by APN Special Correspondent Igor Tomberg in response to a letter from a Novosibirsk reader, who writes: "More and more articles on China have been appearing recently in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and other newspapers. I believe this is very good, since people in our country are sincerely interested in the life of the Chinese people. I would like to learn about China's major economic center -- the city of Shanghai." Following his recent visit to Shanghai, Tomberg gives an idea of life in the city, noting some of the problems associated with overpopulation. He goes on to describe a visit to the Shanghai Wool and Textiles Corporation, pointing out that "the corporation leadership greeted the Soviet guests with interest and hospitality, and the bosses frankly stated that the firm is in acute need of advertising abroad, and so they would very much like the Soviet press to write about their enterprise." During a visit to the offices of the daily newspaper WENHUI BAO he was received by Deputy Chief Editor Zhang Qicheng: "He readily answered questions, and I sensed the trend characteristic of Chinese journalism today not to close its eyes to unsolved problems, to be frank, and to seek solutions. Yes, the city really is experiencing a mass of difficulties on a social plane. There is unemployment, crime, and difficulties over housing. And the strong influence of western 'culture' on young people. And corruption in the managerial apparatus, which gives rise to many economic crimes. But an earnest struggle is being waged against negative phenomena in the city's socioeconomic life." The writer concludes by emphasizing "the tremendous and, in the majority of cases, benevolent interest in the Soviet Union and, on the other hand, the lack of reliable information and the one-sized and frequently curtailed or even totally negative presentation of materials on the USSR by the Chinese mass media."

IZVESTIYA NOTES BORDER DEMARCATION PANEL WORK

PM261115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" heading]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Sep — The joint Soviet-Korean Demarcation Commission has begun work here. It was formed in accordance with the USSR-DPRK treaty on the line of the Soviet-Korean state border, signed in Moscow 17 April 1985.

The commission is carrying out work to designate the line of the border in the field and is drawing up a detailed description of its route and plotting it on to a demarcation chart. The work is proceeding in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

DPRK PARLIAMENTARIAN STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM300847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] On 25 September L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers, met with Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. He is in Moscow en route to the 76th IPU Conference in Buenos Aires.

In the course of friendly talks the desire of both countries' parliamentarians to deepen mutual contacts in the interests of strengthening friendship and all-around cooperation beween the Soviet Union and the DPRK was emphasized.

Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

JARUZELSKI ENDS DPRK VISIT, DOCUMENTS SIGNED

OW300109 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The Polish party and government delegation headed by Jaruzelski has concluded its official friendly visit to the DPRK. A friendship and cooperation agreement and some other agreements between the two countries were signed in Pyongyang today.

When the Polish delegation visited Pyongyang, a mass rally of 100,000 people was held for the occasion. In their speeches at the rally, both Kim Il-song and Jaruzelski, leaders of the two countries, denounced the imperialist bloc, particularly the United States, for [word indistinct] on the international stage, and emphasized that it was necessary to strengthen unity in the struggle of all socialist countries and all progressive forces against nuclear threats.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH CITED ON PLANS, 'RECONCILIATION'

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 29 TASS — "A draft of the constitution, the fundamental law of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will be published in the Afghan press shortly for a nation-wide discussion," said Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA (the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) Central Committee. He addressed a conference on science and practice held here under the motto "the plans of the party are the plans of the people."

Najibullah spoke of the PDPA's policy aimed at bringing about national reconciliation in Afghanistan and expanding the social base of the April Revolution.

He told the audience that by the present time elections to local bodies of state authority and government had been completed in all the provinces of Afghanistan. 85.4 per cent of the citizens who have the right to vote took part in the elections.

Najibullah then dwelt on problems of the social and economic development of the country.

He said that the recently adopted five-year plan, the first after the revolution, had been drawn up with due account of the objective possibilities of the Afghan economy and provided for a considerable amount of assistance from socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, in fulfilling the plan's tasks.

According to the plan, the national income will grow by 26 per cent, the volume of industrial output -- by 38 per cent and agricultural production -- by 13 to 14 per cent in the coming five years.

ITALIAN'S 'SECRET PENETRATION' OF DRA DENOUNCED

LD292332 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Rome September 29 TASS -- The secret penetration of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) by Renato Altissimo, leader of the Italian Liberal Party (PLI), together with a band of armed counter-revolutionaries, cannot be viewed otherwise than a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state and as a breach of universally accepted international norms. This is how the democratic public of Italy regards the Afghan 'adventures' of the PLI leader.

"LA STAMPA" newspaper points out today that the unlawful action may lead to a diplomatic incident between two countries.

Altissimo got to the territory of Afghanistan via the Pakistani city of Peshawar. He was accompanied by several Italian 'party associates' and about twenty armed-to-the teeth counter-revolutionaries.

In an interview with OGGI magazine, he admits that the 'expedition' was long prepared by the leaders of Afghan counter-revolutionary forces. They wanted to 'organise' it so that Altissimo could later trumpet alleged 'atrocities' by the Armed Forces of the DRA and by the Soviet Limited Military Contingent there.

What did Altissimo relate upon returning to Italy? Virtually nothing apart from saying that he was 'tormented by fleas'.

His entire interview to OGGI magazine, for example, boils down to the enumeration of those hard mountain roads along which he trudged accompanied by counter-revolutionaries.

The Afghan people's 'tragedy' about which the PLI leader hypocritically discourses boils down to the 'suffering' which he himself experienced when roaming the mountains together with the bandits.

"At stopping-places I sometimes fired from a submachine gun for training purposes", Altissimo intimated. "We had no armed clashes. But if anyone fired on me, I would have returned the fire," stated the Italian politician who apparently secretly dreams of the questionable laurels of Rambo, the character of American movie thrillers.

In order to 'work off' the 'trip' organised by the counter-revolutionaries, Altissimo is now leaning over backwards calling for solidarity with the bandits.

He tells about their 'suffering' but keeps silent about those acts of sabotage which were committeed by the 'Altissimo group' in Kunar Province and which have been mentioned in the protest note of the DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"I have still got traces of flea bites all over my body", Altissimo stated. It seems that he is even proud of that, meaning that he, too, suffered for the cause. These anti-Afghan 'statements' of his resemble such flea bites. The only thing he has managed to do is to 'expose' only himself and those reactionary forces which stand behind the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

JAPANESE, EUROPEAN AMONG AFGHAN REBEL CASUALTIES

LD291817 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent German Baykov writes:

A caravan accompanied by a counter-revolutionary band recently appeared before a post of the Afghan Armed Forces in a gorge on the border between Lowgar and Paktia Provinces. The bandits herded before them women and children as a human shield.

The Afghan soldiers let the civilians pass and then opened fire, BAKHTAR agency reports. In the course of the battle a man suddenly rushed from behind a boulder and tried a karate attack on an Afghan soldier. He was instantly cut down with a burst of submachine gun fire. Later it was established that the attacker was a Japanese instructor who gave karate lessons to the counter-revolutionaries. His charges hiding behind the boulder shared his fate.

Thirty eight bandits were killed in the firefight. Although the odds were in their favour they retreated in panic finishing off their own wounded. The Afghan soldiers saw how the counter-revolutionaries managed to take away with them a wounded or killed European.

Mines of the latest make and other weapons were discovered in the captured pack-loads. One of the pack-loads revealed cine and photo cameras, large quantities of undeveloped cards, a diary with entries and sketches and also an identity card number 59898100 issued by the Italian authorities to the Italian citizen Ignazio Polesel of March 25, 1983. The entries in Polesel's diary irrefutable prove that on the territory of the DRA he had engaged in espionage and subversive activities. Having unlawfully entered a foreign country Polesel had contact exclusively with representatives of counter-revolutionary organizations.

The name of the Japanese instructor remained unknown. But photographs were found showing him training the counter-revolutionaries.

KABUL NEWS CONFERENCE SHOWS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD281756 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 28 TASS — Numerous specimens of chemical weapons -- grenades, mines and powder to poison water wells — were shown to Afghan and foreign journalists at a press conference in Kabul today.

Spokesmen of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministries of Defense and health of the Republic answered questions put by correspondents about the use of the barbarous means of mass destruction by the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Way back six years ago a batch of U.S.-made chemical grenades had been intercepted in Herat Province, it was pointed out at the press conference. Since then numerous facts of inhuman actions by the counter-revolutionaries became known to the public. The counterrevolutionaries became known to the public. The counterrevolutionaries use chemical weapons, which they get from imperialist states, against civilians.

Sakhi Mohammad, a former member of a counter-revolutionary band, who was captured by the DRA's security forces during an attempt at using chemical-filled rockets in Kabul Province, spoke here before journalists at today's press conference. He related that he had been trained in the use of these weapons by U.S. and Pakistani instructors. Then he was infiltrated into Afghanistan with a group consisting of 20 counter-revolutionaries. Two U.S. instructors were accompanying the band, giving practical advice for the purpose of affecting as wide an area as possible.

Those present at the press conference could see not only the chemical weapons themselves but also French- and U.S.-made gas masks and special instruments to explore contaminated terrain. A large part of this equipment, according to reliable data, is supplied to Pakistan for the bandits directly by aircraft of the U.S. Air Force.

SITUATION ON THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER NOTED

OW261153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Sergey Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] Alarming reports about new bandit sorties of the Khmer reactionaries are being received these days from the Cambodian-Thai border.

[Alekseyev] Hello comrades. Here is but one of them which was received only a few hours ago. A U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) correspondent reports from Bangkok: As a result of massed attacks by Khmer Partisans -- that is what Western journalists impudently call the bands of Khmer reactionaries who have dug in on Thai territory -- on a border settlement in Cambodia's Battambang Province, dozens of enemy soldiers have been killed and wounded. The targets were Cambodian border guards, and Vietnamese volunteers who were helping them to guard the borders of People's Kampuchea.

Almost simultaneously, continues the AP correspondent, a railway train, on the way from Phnom Penh to Battambang, was blown up. There were many victims.

Much can be seen behind the impassive words of this and similar reports, especially by those who happened to have been to much-suffering Cambodia. It has been almost 8 years since the Cambodian people overthrew the hateful regime of genocide, and began to raise their country from the ruins, and to build a new society on the ancient land of Angkor.

How many happy occasions have taken place during these years in the People's Republic: The commissioning of the first electric power stations, the first harvests, the first school graduations. And how much greater would the Republic's achievements have been if not for the border war, and the barbaric attacks in the cities and in provincial backwaters perpetrated by Khmer reactionaries, whose leaders were given safe havens, were armed, and were provided easy means of existence. The forces of imperialism, especially American imperialism, and expansionism, who do not like the People's Republic of Kampuchea's independent line with its socialist orientation, continue to support them. And all these years they have diligently worked for their daily bread, so to speak, by armed aggression and by demonstrating their political activity.

Quite recently, Prince Sihanouk made a noisy tour of the ASEAN countries. Together with two other leaders of the so-called Coalition Government he made a visit to Beijing. But the recent burst of activity of the phantom government is by no means accidental. The agenda of the UN General Assembly, which began recently in New York, contains the Cambodian question, and it is very important to the Khmer reactionaries, particularly now, to show the world that they continue to represent a certain force, so that it would be easier for their patrons to defend them at this representative forum of states, and to lobby for votes in their support.

But it is obvious that all the desperate attempts of these have-beens expose even more fully their own weakness, and their inability to reverse the process of Cambodian rebirth and rise of prestige of the People's Republic, as well as the recognition of its just cause in the international arena.

LIGACHEV, CPCZ'S BILAK DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD201326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep (TASS) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who was in Moscow in transit.

During the conversation an exchange of information took place on the activity of the CPSU and the CPCZ on implementing the resolutions of the 27th and 17th Congresses and the ideological work of the parties. Topical issues of the struggle for peace and international security were discussed.

The enhanced unity of the socialist states, and their resolve to increase joint efforts aimed at the realization of the program of complete and universal liquidation of nuclear and other forms of mass annihilation weapons were noted. As was noted, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which has already been observed by the Soviet Union for more than a year is a weighty and practical contribution toward this. The argument presented on these issues by M.S. Gorbachev to the chief editor of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO has important political significance. The desire was expressed to develop the effectiveness of idelogical cooperation, which is becoming an urgent necessity at a time of the major events taking place at the present stage in the development of the fraternal countries.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

On the same day Vasil Bilak left Moscow to return home.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES SLYUNKOV-LED DELEGATION

LD262330 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague September 26 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Nikolay Slyunkov.

During their conversation the sides noted the importance of the further development and improvement of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in every field of activity, including contacts between Parliaments, local bodies of government, work collectives and workers in science and culture. Much importance was attached to the expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, especially the development of direct production, scientific and technological contacts between industries and organizations.

Speaking on behalf of the communists and all the people of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak voiced unconditional support for the constructive initiatives of the USSR aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace, eliminating nuclear weapons and preventing the militarisation of space. He noted that the Soviet Union's extension of its moratorium on all nuclear explosions to January 1, 1987, met the vital interests of all the peoples of the world.

All the peace forces in the world support the strong appeal for concrete peaceful efforts to curb and eventually to end the arms race, contaned in the replies of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to questions from the newspaper RUDE PRAVO. Emphasis was laid on the need further to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to promote their close cooperation on the international scene. On the same day the delegation was received by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM300809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the CPSCZ, a delegation of CPCZ officials headed by M. Dockal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Education and Science section, visited the Soviet Union 22-27 September. The Czechoslovak comrades studied the experience of party leadership of the work of scientific research establishments aimed at accelerating scientific and technological progress and certain questions of the implementation of the secondary and higher school reform.

Talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments section, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. The guests visited a number of scientific research establishements and VUZes in Moscow and the Lithuanian SSR.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. M. Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETINGS TO HPR DEFENSE MINISTER

PM291351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General F. Karpati, Defense Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I send you and the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army combat greetings and cordial congratulations on Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

Marching in one rank with the soldiers of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, Hungarian soldiers vigilantly guard the creative labor of their own and the fraternal countries' peoples and make their contribution to defending the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you further success in fulfilling the responsible tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress in strengthening the defense capability of the Hungarian People's Repbulic and ensuring its further progress along the path of building a developed socialist society.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

WEINBERGER, PERLE 'DEFAME' UK LABOR PARTY

LD292238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Sep 86

[From "International Diary: Events, Facts, Opinions" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] [Kasparov] The annual national conference of the Labor Party, the UK's leading opposition party, has opened in Blackpool. Participants in this important forum are to determine the Laborites' position on topical issues of domestic and foreign policy. There is great interest in the Blackpool conference not only in the British Isles but elsewhere. And this is understandable, for the Labor Party is making a realistic claim to power in the country and its popularity among the British is growing steadily. Evidence of this lies in public opinion polls recently conducted in Britain. Furthermore, the Laborites are virtually the sole party represented in Parliament to stand on an antinuclear platform. This platform envisages the UK's renunciation of its nuclear arsenal and the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from the country. It is the cause of great irritation in official Washington. The irritation began to emerge in crude attacks against the Laborites' antinuclear policy on the eve of the conference in Blackpool. I invite my colleague Igor Surgachev to talk about this in more detail.

[Surgachev] A propagandistic attack against the Labor Party's position on defense questions was simultaneously undertaken by two well-known hawks from across the ocean: Pentagon chief Weinberger and his assistant, Perle. The former, in an interview with the BBC, and the latter, on British television Channel Four, described the military policy of Great Britain's main opposition party as irresponsible, and accused the Laborites, if not of undermining, then, at least of weakening NATO. Noting the harshness of Weinberger's and Perle's utterances in both substance and form, REUTER has described them as unprecedented criticism on the part of the U.S. official representatives of a political party in a foreign state. The agency pointed out that London diplomatic circles cannot recall such unceremonious interference, and at such a high level, in the UK's internal policy affairs. The Labor members of the UK Parlialment have expressed indignation at the statements by the U.S. defense secretary and his assistant, evaluating them as an undisguised attempt to incite the British public against the Labor Party. The theory being foisted on the British from abroad to the effect that, by coming out against nuclear weapons, the Laborites are assuming an anti-NATO position and virtually inviting the disintegration of the Western alliance, seems particularly insidious to the party leadership.

And this was, in essence, the main thesis in the attacks by Weinberger and Perle against the major opponents of the ruling Conservative Party. It should be borne in mind that the majority of British voters believe in the need to preserve and strengthen NATO as a defensive Western alliance. Thus Washington is zealously attempting to prove that the Laborites' antinuclear course is equivalent to a course toward undermining NATO. By means of such an equation the U.S. Administration is calculating on breaking a significant section of the electorate away from the Labor Party. Naturally, to do this, the facts are being distorted across the ocean.

The British Laborites have never been opposed to NATO. Moreover, they have constantly stressed their adherence to that bloc and extolled its notorious defensive role. But in advocating nuclear disarmament in principle and actions on the interest of best safeguarding their country's national security, the Laborites hold that the country has no need for nuclear weapons and that the presence of U.S. nuclear missiles on UK territory makes it a target for nuclear counterstrike.

This view of the problem of the country's defense is shared and supported by many Britons. And their numbers are growing now that the Soviet Union, along with the other socialist countries, has put forward a wide-ranging and realistic initiative to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons on earth by the year 2000, and now that the USSR has conducted and observed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for more than a year.

The antinuclear mood in the British Isles is growing stronger, and this is what drives the supporters of mass destruction weapons across the ocean out of their wits. Weinberger and company have willy-nilly been forced to resort to crude interference in the internal affairs of the U.S.'s European NATO allies and, furthermore, to defame one of its major, influential political parties. This practice will scarcely bring the Reagan administration its desired results. Even the London TIMES, which one would hardly suspect of anti-Americanism or sympathy for the Laborites, surmises that the Pentagon chief's attacks against the Laborites could rebound to Washington's disadvantage. And, let us add, to the disadvantage of Britain's ruling Conservative Party, which, stubbornly clutching the sword of the nuclear deterrent, is marching against the ever more powerful antinuclear current in the country's sociopolitical life.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, LIBERALS WANT NUCLEAR-FREE UK

LD270354 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The most dramatic issue of principle discussed at the conferences of the Social Democrats and Liberals was that of a nuclear or nuclear-free future for Britain. The climax of the debates was the vote at the Liberals' conference when even the views of the party leader David Steel about the need to modernize Britain's nuclear forces were rejected by a majority of the delegates. Nuclear-Free Britain was the slogan at the Liberal conference. It is notable that both the Social Democrats and the Liberals renounce in principle the Trident project for the British Isles. Many rank-and-file delegates also regarded with caution the proposal to develop some sort of European model of the Trident. Liberals addressing their conference said that fitting French missiles to British submarines was a prospect that could only be derided.

For their part the leaderships of both parties tried to warn the rank-and-file members that a nuclear-free status for Britain might not only lead to a split in NATO but also weaken the country's international standing. What can be said on this score? The talk of a split in NATO was obviously prompted by the official American propaganda machine. There are countries both in NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization that do not have and do not deploy nuclear weapons on their territory. All the same, many of these countries play an important role in their alliances. Speaking of prestige, for example, it is only damaged when a nation possesses nuclear arms and rejects positive talks on a nuclear test ban.

But, despite the unprecedented interference that United States Defense Secretary Weinberger made when he threatened all opponents of nuclear arms in Britain through the Labor Party members, a growth in the number of such opponents in the country is an apparent fact. The growth is also due to the fact that Moscow has repeatedly confirmed its pledges towards the countries that have no ncuclear arms of their own, or foreign ones on their territory. The nuclear-free status of such a country as Britain would change a great deal on Europe's nuclear map.

Moscow has declared that, in such a case, not a single nuclear missile will be targeted on Britain. But even if the British Government allowed only a partial reduction of its nuclear potential, the Soviet Union would reduce an equivalent number of its nuclear missiles in its European zone.

In this connection, I would like to agree with today's conclusion drawn by THE GUARDIAN that at a time when Soviet-American talks are in progress on medium-range weapons in Europe, Britain and France would only complicate matters by revising their nuclear strength drastically upwards. On the other hand, I cannot agree with the view of the same London paper when it claims that the British nuclear forces were a small moment about which the Kremlin is not prepared to agitate itself. This is not true. The plans for building up the nuclear potentials of Britain and France would create such impressive forces that will block the entire process of easing tension in Europe, including in the nuclear arms area. Even now the British Polaris missiles can hit 400 targets on Soviet territory, in addition to the American Pershings and cruise missiles that are already targetted on it. These facts cannot be underestimated either in Moscow or elsewhere given common sense, and that is forcefully confirmed incidentally, among other things, by the results of the first annual conferences of the British opposition.

PRAVDA ON PARIS BOMBING, CLAIM OF BULGARIAN ROLE

LD260903 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today published the following comment by its correspondent in Sofia under the headline "They Are Working Off Their Bread":

"At a time when reports on criminal acts in Paris have been followed by people in Bulgaria with anxiety and deep sympathy for the victims, in France some people have concocted another fabrication to smear socialist countries.

"It has been learnt with outrage in Bulgaria that the 3rd French television program, which engaged also in the past, even if unsuccessfully, in a search for all manner of 'Bulgarian connections', has gone to the length of claiming in a recent show that Bulgaria has been involved in the bloody acts of terrorism in Paris. The anchorman and a glib reporter told the viewers that Bulgarian trucks on international routes were driven by 'secret service agents' and used to smuggle arms to France from Middle and Near Eastern countries. They alleged thereby that streets and squares in Paris were stained with blood because 'Red' Bulgarians were supplying arms to terrorists.

"Any proof of this? No. Nor can there be. There are only 'assumptions'.

"It seemed that, given a little more time, the anchorman of the Third Paris television program would start claiming that along with submachine-guns, bombs and agents, Bulgarian trucks were carrying, either in assembly or portionwise, also submarines, fighter planes and battle elephants to Europe, the Paris correspondent of the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO commented ironically on the slander.

"It would indeed be naive to expect objectivity, honesty or ethical integrity on the part of those whose daily bread is anti-communism and the defamation of socialism. Their only aim is to put their share of explosives under the edifice of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation in Europe."

PRAVDA SEES ISRAELI PLANS FOR LEBANON 'AGGRESSION'

PM291542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Peresada commentary on REUTER report under the rubric "After a Telegram": "Threat of New Aggression" — first paragraph is REUTER report]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 27 Sep — Israeli Air Force planes have bombed a suburb of the Lebanese city of Sidon where Palestinian camps are located. A concentration of Israeli troops on Lebanon's southern borders has also been noted.

[Peresada] This telegram, like other reports in recent days, testifies to the extremely alarming situation taking shape around Lebanon. This air raid on Lebanese territory is the 11th this year, while the scale of the concentration of ground forces, tanks, and artillery is unprecedented since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in summer 1982. Tel Aviv is preparing a new aggression against that country, the French newspaper LE FIGARO believes. One cannot but agree with this conclusion.

The Israeli leaders motivate their actions in terms of the "need to put an end to sorties by terrorists. "As is well known, people there pin that label on the Palestinian resistance movement and on the Lebanese who are fighting against the occupiers and their accomplices. Tel Aviv makes no secret of the fact that the constant bombings of Palestinian camps are aimed at demoralizing the entire Palestinian movement, while large-scale militarist action in southern Lebanon is intended to save from defeat the puppet pro-Israeli "Land army," which is collapsing under the blows from Lebanese patriots.

At the same time, according to reports from Cyprus, American troops, shipped in from U.S. bases in Turkey and the FRG, are arriving at the British military base at Akrotiri. The newspaper APOGEVMATINI writes that there may be a coordinated attack on Lebanon by the military forces concentrated in Akrotiri and the U.S. naval forces which are in the Mediterranean not far from Cyprus.

Those who entertain plans for new aggression against Lebanon should realize that a grave responsibility rests with them for the dangerous, unpredictable consequences of such an adventure.

TRADE UNION COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ

JN251611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (INA) — Iraq and the USSR signed a long-term trade union cooperation agreement here today. Signing for Iraq was Ahmad Mushin 'Alwan, head of the country's trade union federation. Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev, chairman of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, signed for his country. The pact provides for expanded trade union cooperation and the exchange of research and training and technical expertise. It also calls for an exchange of visits and expertise regarding industrial security and developing worker cadres.

GROMYKO SPEECH AT DINNER FOR RATSIRAKA REPORTED

PM261413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS account of speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 24 September Moscow dinner in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] It is a pleasure for me, on behalf of the Sovie leadership, to welcome the leader of friendly Madagascar and the persons accompanying him here in the Kremlin. You are always a welcome guest, Comrade Ratsiraka.

Less than a year has passed since your last visit to Moscow. This is not such a long period. But it has witnessed many important events both in the domestic life of our two countries and in international affairs.

The talks we had today confirm the usefulness and necessity of such meetings and of a creative and businesslike exchange of opinions.

We are gratified by the consistent development of Soviet-Malagasy ties. People in the Soviet Union nourish great respect and sympathy for your people and their leadership. We know the difficult conditions of neocolonialist pressure and blackmail by imperialism in which you have to wage the struggle to extricate Madagascar from the morass of backwardness and to build a new life on the principles of social justice. The Soviet people are in solidarity with your struggle.

The Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade, which has just begun its work, has been assigned an important task: To examine the prospects for the expansion of ties in these spheres. There are obviously opportunities to enrich our countries' cooperation also in other spheres. The development of our relations will undoubtedly help to further strengthen contacts between the CPSU and the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party.

Our party's 27th Congress set the Soviet people creative tasks which are historical in scope. It is on their fulfillment, rather than on the arms race, that we want to focus our country's entire intellectual and economic potential.

Certain people in the U.S. Administration try to convince the world that the extension of the arms race to space will render the use of nuclear weapons impossible and that states will gain greater confidence in their security.

To put it bluntly, this does not contain the tiniest hint of peacemaking. Almost a century ago the colonizer and butcher Cecil Rhodes, whose name is linked with quite a few blood-soaked pages of African history, also had dreams about outer space. "What a pity," he wrote, "that we cannot get to the stars. I would annex planets if I could." It is possible that somewhat similar dreams are cherished by today's neocolonialists who have not learned the lessons of history.

Silence is reigning at the Soviet Union's nuclear test sites for the second year in succession. [paragraph continues]

We call on the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear tests which we have extended on four occasions already. We propose that we raise jointly a material barrier across the path of further buildups of nuclear weapons. Evidence of this can be seen in the USSR's large-scale proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the start of the next century put forward in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet Union's proposals on the elimination of nuclear weapons have made an enormous impression on the world. The peoples understand that a world saturated with nuclear weapons poses a danger for the fate of all mankind. It is therefore not surprising that the proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons have generated a wide response in the world and have given people even greater confidence that the threat of catastrophe hanging over mankind can be averted if an active struggle is waged for this purpose. The Soviet Union calls on all nuclear powers to embark seriously and with the utmost responsibility on an examination of these proposals.

As for the question of nuclear tests and our moratorium on them, some NATO states make statements to the following effect: Yes, the Soviet moratorium sets a good example. There is, however, a shortage of just one thing -- trust among countries.

We have repeatedly declared that we are prepared to embark on broad and convincing verification [kontrol] measures, including the creation of international verification [kontrol] of the termination of nuclear tests. And this is known to the whole world. We are prepared to gove the status of an intergovernmental accord to the agreement between Soviet and U.S. scientists regarding the installation of instruments at nuclear test sites to check [proverka] the observance of the moratorium by both countries.

But the international situation cannot be normalized just by means of verification [kontrol] measures. Effective measures are needed for the restructuring of interstate relations. The world must be safe for all countries.

Proposals to create an all-embracing system of international security were contained in the Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev at our Party's 27th Congress. These proposals have become the focus of attention by the international public.

The socialist countries submitted a proposal for laying the foundations of an all-embracing system of peace and security for examination by the 41st UN General Assembly session. They want to achieve a sharp turnabout away from confrontation and military antagonism toward detente and cooperation. The fruitful completion of the Stockholm conference confirms that even highly complex international problems can and must be solved by political means.

The socialist community countries advocate that all UN member countries treat the UN Charter with profound responsibility for the fate of mankind. We perceive a place for participation by both large and small countries in the system of international relations.

As an Indian Ocean state, Madagascar desires security in that region. You have declared this repeatedly. The Soviet Union advocates that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace, with no room for the alien presence of naval units from states whose coasts are not washed by the waters of this ocean.

For the purpose of contributing to the speediest convening and successful holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean we are prepared to reach agreement with the United States and other major naval powers on freezing and substantially reducing all military activity in that ocean's waters.

The conflict situation in southern Africa is fraught with a serious threat to international security. The cause of the conflict is the policy of South Africa's racist regime. We are in solidarity with the just struggle waged by the peoples of Southern Africa. The Soviet Union is prepared to lay an active part in a political settlement in this region in keeping with the UN Charter and resolutions.

Madagascar is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. This movement's summit forum, held recently in Harare, declared that in our time the alternative is not between war and peace but between life and death. The prevention of nuclear war has become the main task of our time. Having quoted these words from the Harare Appeal, I want to emphasize that people in the Soviet Union have given attention to this impassioned call. It was issued by more than 100 states in the world. It is also in harmony with the Soviet people's mood. Comrade President! There is no doubt that the results of your visit to our country will give a new fillip to the long-term development of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. In conclusion A.A. Gromyko proposed a toast in honor of President D. Ratsiraka and all guests, for the further strengthening of Soviet-Malagasy friendship, and for peace and security on earth.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CHAD SITUATION, U.S. GOALS

PM261815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Nudging..."]

[Text] Gradually, by degrees, the situation in Chad is moving toward the point where this Central African state could once again become the arena of bitter fighting in the near future. Allow me to remind you that at present the country's southern regions, including the capital Ndjamena, are in the hands of Habre's pro-Western regime. The northern part of Chad, however, is controlled by National Unity Transition Government (GUNT) detachments headed by G. Oueddei.

As is well known, at the end of July the OAU made Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso responsible for a mediatory mission to resolve the Chad problem by peaceful means. However, an insolent answer followed from Ndjamena. "We will not permit," Habre said, according to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, "either the OAU or any head of state to interfere in our internal affairs. We will settle Chad's problems ourselves." The newspaper went on to explain what Habre means by "settle": He intends to take the country's northern regions by force. And in his use of the word "we" he is not counting, of course, on his own forces but is obviously setting his hopes on France, which has almost 1,500 military servicemen in Chad and also "Mirage" and "Jaguar" fighter planes. But, as it later became clear, Habre is not only counting on France. At the beginning of August General Lawson, deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces in Westen Europe, paid a secret visit to Ndjamena. Nothing has been reported that the discussion centered on the Habre regime's resumption of active military operations in the north of the country. This supposition was confirmed in particular by the fact that soon after the Pentagon emissary's trip to Ndjamena American military transport planes began landing one after another, bringing large consignments of arms and military equipment to Chad from U.S. bases in Western Europe.

And at the beginning of September the Paris-published THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported on further U.S. actions in this direction. According to this paper, Washington had offered France backup for an offensive on the positions of GUNT forces in Chad. The United States declared itself willing to supply French troops with arms and also to furnish them with essential intelligence, using AWACS planes and even spy satellites for this purpose.

In nurturing plans to place the whole of Chad under the control of the Habre regime Washington is pursuing quite definite aims. It is from the territory of this country that it would like first of all to open up a second front -- in addition to the Mediterranean front -- against Libya so as to break this independent state come what may. And in the long-term future the Pentagon hopes to turn Chad into an American bridgehead from which the United States would be able to control an extensive, strategically important zone, including the oil regions of the Near East. But a serious obstacle to these ominous plans is the existence of GUNT. This means, as Washington sees it, that it must be eliminated. But the fact that thousands of innocent Chadians would perish in the flames of war is ignored by the American capital. The United States continues to nudge Ndjamena in the direction of unleashing another military conflict in Chad.

ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM291529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report": "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 18 September the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions had a meeting with a delegation from the Angolan National People's Assembly headed by J. Mateus Paulo, Politburo member and secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-PT) and member of the Assembly's Standing Commission.

The visitors were familiarized with the structure and main areas of activity of the USSR's supreme organ of state power, the work of the standing commissions, and Soviet people's tasks in implementing the program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Mention was made of the advancing development of Soviet-Angolan relations, whose further development meets both peoples' interests. The delegation head expressed gratitude for the opportunity to familiarize himself with varius aspects of the activity of all levels of soviets. He noted that the tour of the country had made a deep impression on the delegation members and they had seen the friendly people's achievements for themselves. The experience of socialist building in the USSR, J. Mateus Paulo stressed, will help us surmount the difficulties facing the Angolan people in building a new society and developing and strengthening people's power in Angola.

The Angolan people, the visitor noted, express sincere feelings of gratitude to the Soviet Union for the selfless assistance and constant solidarity with their struggle for freedom and independence and resolutely support the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at preserving peace and averting the nuclear threat. Taking part in the conversation were A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet deputies L.V. Radyukevich, A.Ya. Rybakov, and E.Ye. Salayev; other officials; and also (P. Kivila), Angolan charge d'affaires in the USSR.

CHILEAN FPMR DETAILS ATTACK ON PINOCHET

PY291550 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Two commanders of the guerrilla organization Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMR, have stated that Chilean soldiers and women participated in the ambush laid for General Augusto Pinochet on Sunday 7 September. For the first time the two guerrilla commanders revealed details about the ambush at a clandestine press conference held on Thursday, 25 September, somewhere in Santiago. A UPI correspondent and a local reporter attended the conference.

The commanders revealed that 25 guerrillas, 15 men and 10 women, participated in the operation. The detail was divided into three groups under the command of Commander Bernardo, who directed that attack from a lookout above the road on which Pinochet's motorcade was ambushed.

Jose Miguel and Daniel, the commanders who granted the press conference, said that the detail was trained by an Army officer and noncommissioned officer who are members of the FPMR. They flatly denied press reports which said that the commando came from Cuba. They said that the operation was planned and prepared here in Chile, where the FPMR has its only base of operations.

They also said that the son of a former Chilean ambassador, Cesar Busnter, who is being sought by the Chilean secret police as one of leaders of the commando group, is innocent. We obtained the number of his identification card and information about his place of work. Then we had one of our people impersonate Busnter, who is not a member of our ranks, the two commanders explained.

CASTRO ADDRESSES CLOSING MEETING OF CONGRESS

LD291037 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Havana September 29 TASS -- The present-day international situation is characterized by an aggravation of tensions and a further invigoration of the fight waged by the progressive forces for peace, against the nuclear disaster threatening mankind, said Fidel Castro. He was addressing the official closing session on Sunday of the Third Congress of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, the largest mass organization of the Republic.

In recent years, he said, imperialism has unfolded an unprecedented arms race. Over the past five years, military spendings have more than doubled. Imperialism has completely rearmed itself, which has resulted in an increase in arms spendings all over the world. The aggressiveness of imperialism in the economic, political and military fields has strongly increased.

Taking advantage of its positions in the world economy, it is making the countries in its orbit pay for that enormous weapons race, has toughened protectionism and further enhanced the unequal character of trade between the capitalist powers and the developing nations, deepened the world economic crisis.

Fidel Castro spoke highly, he pointed out, pursue the aim of curbing the weapons race and eliminating the sinister danger of a new war, of precenting the spreading of the arms race into outer space. The Cuban leader recalled the Programme for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Till the Year 2000 put forward by the USSR. For more than a year now the Soviet Union has not conducted nuclear tests and has taken the risk of extending the unilateral moratorium till the beginning of next year. All who are acquainted with that field, realise how great that sacrifice is.

We are witnessing U.S. imperialism's stubborn attempts at foiling at any cost the Soviet peace initiatives, Fidel Castro continued. Despite its growing isolation in the international arena, imperialism is doing its utmost in an attempt at sabotaging the Soviet Union's efforts to preserve peace. Contrary to the demands of world public, the U.S. Administration is continuing the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

Yet, the Soviet Union, Fidel Castro continued, does not yield to Washington's provocative moves and is consistently pursuing a policy of strengthening peace, demonstrating examples of reserve and patience, wonderful examples of political wisdom. As the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference in Harare has shown, the Soviet peace initiatives meet with unanimous support of the whole world public.

The peoples of Latin America are increasingly strongly condemning imperialism's predatory policy, ever more clearly realising the consequences of Washington's imperial policy, which has resulted in a growth of the region's foreign debt to reach almost 400 billion dollars, Fidel Castro said. He criticized the protectionist policy of the USA and its allies, which deteriorates the unstable as it is economic situation of the developing countries.

In conclusion, Fidel Castro stressed the enormous significance of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution in resolving the tasks confronting the country. The members of that organization have taken an active part not only in the fight against the enemies of the revolution, but also in the efforts to develop health protection, public education and the economy, enhance the revolutionary awareness of the working people and strengthen socialist democracy.

60 CONTRA CASUALTIES IN NICARAGUA FIGHTING

LD300833 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 30 TASS -- Two puppet gangs, which operated in the Jinotega Department, have been routed by units of the Sandinist People's Army in the course of combat operations of clearing Nicaragua's northern areas of Somoza mercenaries. As was reported by the command of the Sixth Military District today, the Contras lost about 60 men killed or wounded. A big quantity of weapons and military equipment of American make was captured.

CHERNOBYL NO 1 REACTOR RESTARTED 29 SEP

PM291525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Taming of the Reactor"]

[Text] Work to liquidate the consequences of the accident is now progressing at full speed on the Chernobyl AES premises. It will be only a very short time before the moment when the station's No 4 power unit is reliably sealed within the sarcophagus which has been specially built around it. This event, and in particular the closure of the sarcophagus with concrete slabs on top, is attracting all the energy and attention of construction workers, engineers, and scientists.

But the tasks of those now working on the banks of the Pripyat is not just to "entomb" the radiation forever. One more important report has arrived from our social correspondents:

"Approximately 400 meters away from the sarcophagus, preparatory work is in progress to restart the No 1 power unit, which has been inactive for 5 months -- the Chernobyl AES was completely shut down at the moment the accident occurred.

"On the morning of 29 September the reactor was brought up to minimum controllable level [minimalnyy kontroliruyemyy uroven]. The next stage is the production startup. V. Sklyarov, Ukrainian SSR minister of power and electrification, announced that the republic's electricity grid is ready to accept power from the Chernobyl AES."

Scientists Check Adjoining Area

LD201123 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS — Work on investigating the area adjoining the Chernobyl nuclear power plant has entered its second stage as experts from the Aerogeologia Association, the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and the Institute of the Physics of the Earth of the Soviet Academy of Sciences have become involved in the effort.

A TASS correspondent has learned at the Soviet Ministry of Geology that 12,000 square kilometres of land around the atomic power plant were investigated during the first stage. The zone under investigation is now being expanded, while the study will become more detailed to determine the precise degree of the contamination of individual places.

Aero-gamma-spectrometry complexes, normally used for mineral prospecting, are being employed. The work is being carried out from special airborne and ground-based laboratories. The investigation determined spots where contaminated fall-out might be expected. The areas have been placed under constant control. According to experts, the radiation situation in the region has improved. The work shows a methodological approach on the part of the Soviet Union which suggested at the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, that each country share experience in eliminating the consequences of atomic power plant accidents and hand over the results of investigations to the IAEA.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS AKTIV MEETING IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD300611 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1411 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Double and triple harvesting efforts are underway: The autumn is asserting itself more strongly in the grain fields of the most northerly oblast of the republic, creating difficulties for participants in the grain harvest. They are countering rain and colder weather by deploying more equipment, working hard, displaying initiative, organizing socialist competition and improving the organization of work. However, equipment is not yet being used effectively in all areas. The same applies to the deployment of manpower. As a result, maximum yields from every hour of good weather are not being achieved. This is having a negative effect on the rate of harvesting.

Many reserves in animal husbandry and all-round preparations for winter have not been tapped either. Although certain positive changes have occurred, the quality of output and services in industry, transportation and other sectors still does not match up to contemporary requirements. The economy drive still has not gotten into full gear. There are deficiencies in educational work.

Specific ways of improving things in North Kazakhstan Oblast were discussed during a visit to the area by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. He visited Sokolovskiy, Bishkulskiy, Sovetskiy, and Bulayevskiy rayons. At Roshchinskiy, Mir, Tokushinskiy, Chapayev, and Furmanovskiy state farms he inquired about the use of manpower and technical resources in the harvest, the transport of grain and other arable farming products to state granaries, preparations for winter at livestock farms and other work places, and the employees' work and leisure conditions. He had talks with combine operators, drivers, leaders of rayons and farms, and specialists. in the oblast center he visited engineering and food industry factories, retail outlets, cultural amenities, and the new boarding school. He familiarized himself with housing construction and the provision of utilities.

Ways of considerably speeding up the harvest and hand-over of grain to the state and the work of animal husbandry, industry and construction, and improving the quality of this work were discussed at a meeting of the Oblast party and economic aktiv. Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party, delivered a report. The following first secretaries of raykoms spoke about the situation in local areas: Zhos Bishkulskiy, Bubnov Sovetskiy, Smagulov Dzhambulskiy, Kvashin Bulayevskiy, Akhmetbekov Sergeyevskiy, and Mitronin Timiryazevskiy. Lipovoy, first secretary of Petropavlovsk Gorkom, also spoke.

The meeting was addressed by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present. He stresed that the increasingly difficult weather conditions require particular self-discipline and readiness for action in all areas where the struggle for a prompt harvest and delivery of all produce grown in the fields to store is in progress. The day-to-day efforts of party and local soviet bodies and the State Agro-Industrial committee must be channelled toward reducing the interval between reaping and lifting of swathes, cleaning and delivery of grain, and eliminating instances of grain losses. All conditions must be created in the fields, and threshing floors, on the roads, and at elevators and granaries for smooth operations and overfulfilment of targets and socialist pledges.

Your oblast, he said, was criticized sharply in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the development of animal husbandry in the republic and at the fourth plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Ways of boosting this most important sector of the agro-industrial complex and increasing its contribution to the implementation of the food program must be tackled as resolutely and efficiently as possible. During this harvest period work to strengthen the feed base must be continued. Not a single positive factor upon which the organized implementation of animal wintering depends must be overlooked. The importance of timely ploughing winter fallow and carrying-out other agricultural work and constructing housing and amenities on state and collective farms was stressed. Restructuring should be speeded up and the efficiency of production should be increased in industry and capital construction too. The excessively slow reduction in the number of enterprises lagging behind, instances of contracts for deliveries not being met, miscalculations in modernization, the low quality of many types of output, and the high cost of production are a cause for concern. Some industrial installations, residential buildings, and amenities are still not ready for the winter season.

In light of the decisions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, party-political and educational activity must be made more effective within every workforce and at residential areas. It must be tied in more closely to current economic tasks. Efficiency must be improved. The struggle for a high sense of responsibility, initiative, and creative endeavor in all areas must be constantly stepped up. An example of this must be given, first and foremost, by leading cadres, communists, and members of soviets. The contribution of ideological institutions, law enforcement agencies, and every member of the public to the implementation of the directives issued by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party must be increased.

The aktiv meeting expressed confidence that the oblast's working people would make every effort to bring in the harvest speedily and without loss; to overfulfill the grain sales plan; to provide the country with other types of arable farming and animal husbandry produce in as large quantities as possible; and to speed up the development of industry and the entire economy.

The aktiv meeting was attended by Miroshnik, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; Kozlov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee; and Koshkin, senior official of the party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

During his tour of the oblast, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev was accompanied by Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan Oblast of the Kazakh Communist Party, and Tursumbayev, chairman of the oblast executive committee.

MARITIME FLEET MINISTER 'RELIEVED OF DUTIES'

LD281232 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has relieved Timofey Guzhenko of the duties of the merchant marine minister of the USSR. He has retired on a pension.

GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES IN KRASNODAR, STAVROPOL

PM231230 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov, V. Zhilyakov, and N. Styazhkin: "The Party Consults the People: M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Working People in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays"]

[Text] Every meeting that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has with the working people is occasioned by the need to discuss how best to resolve the urgent problems and what must be done in order to remove the obstacles which hamper our progress.

Quite recently, just over a month ago, M.S. Gorbachev studied the development of the Far East. Now he is on a new business trip, to the Kuban and Stavropol Kray.

In the morning of 18 September M.S. Gorbachev laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument in Krasnodar.

He then went on a tour of the city. Conversations were struck up with working people. M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the city's social development and the working and living conditions of people in Krasnodar. In order to resolve these questions successfully, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, it is necessary to make fuller use of local resources and increase the capacities of the construction base. M.S. Gorbachev supported the proposal to build young people's residential complexes in Krasnodar.

In order to convey the character of M.S. Gorbachev's conversations with the working people, we will cite the shorthand transcript of one such conversation which took place on Krasnodar's central street.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am on vacation and I can spend a long time talking, but you have to work. But I would like to say a few words, and, more importantly, to ask you some questions. It is nearly 18 months since the April plenum and nearly 6 months since the 27th party congress. We made great plans, but realistic ones. This time we have considered everything very carefully. We don't need castles in the air. At the same time this is a very intensive plan. That is one thing. After all, it is not only a matter of the economy. We must restructure the economy and decisively change everything in the social sphere. That means housing, the service sphere, medicine, education: in general, the environment in which people live every day and which determines their mood and their attitude to everything. Here we have neglected much that is important.

Finally, we have to rethink a great deal. What is happening in our soviets, in the Komsomol, in the party itself. We have to take a look at the state of our morality and see whether it accords in every case with socialist principles, the principles for which the older generations marched -- some of them to revolution, others laying down their lives to defend our system, our values, our way of life. If, after our conversation, you thing about all this on your own, and then talk among yourselves, you will see that in recent years not everything has been as it should be. And not everything has been in accordance with our ideas, our way of life, or our socialist values, and that also applies to here in the Kuban. There have been difficult cases where it was necessary to look truth in the face. We must learn that lesson of truth once and for all. There can only be one conclusion from that lesson -- to live by the truth, or by your conscience.

Is that hard to do? Yes, it is hard.

Some people started organizing their affairs in such a way as to get around the law, to other people's detriment. All this happens, happened and still happens, comrades. So we will continue everything we have begun to do in the economy, in the social sphere, in imposing order, in strengthening discipline, and in combating negative phenomena. When I say we will continue it, I mean the Central Committee, the government, and you, the working people. Because the working people need the right policy, the correct policy to meet people's interests. But neither the Central Committee nor the government will do anything if their policy or the things they call for are not understood and supported by our people. Here on Kuban soil, I feel that this understanding exists, that it is necessary to proceed firmly along the path we have embarked on.

Those are the initial conclusions one draws after meetings with working people in the Kuban.

I want to ask you: Are you in favor of a real restructuring? Or can it be allowed to carry on slowly?

Voices: We are in favor of restructuring.

M.S. Gorbachev: The women are for restructuring, but what about the men?

Voices: The men must implement it still more actively.

M.S. Gorbachev: True. I want to say this today to your aktiv and to the whole country. The restructuring must be implemented actively. That's the right idea.

What else do you want to say? Does it not frighten you, does it not cause you concern, that we raise questions so directly and openly, so that it is clear to everyone, so that everyone knows what is happening?

Voices: That's how it should be. Communist leaders and people in positions of responsibility should be held more strictly to account.

M.S. Gorabchev: This is what I think: Increased demands must be made on everyone. But the leaders and communists should understand that the demands on them should increase twofold. I also want to talk about that to the party aktiv. What we plan to do in the country, we will begin with the party. The most important thing is activeness, it is necessary to reject the slightest manifestations of inertia and sluggishness. And above all the party must draw closer to the people, know their needs, and keep a finger on the pulse of the people's life. We will succeed in everything, because the people folow the party.

I can sense that you have faith in what we are doing. Aren't you afraid that everything may grind to a halt?

Voices: That's the point, there must be no breakdown.

M.S. Gorbachev: I believe -- and I will say this honestly -- that if we were to abandon now what we have begun, our people's disappointment would be great. And that would affect everything.

That must not be allowed. And, most importantly, we cannot allow it, for the sake of the people, for the sake of the country, for the sake of peace.

Voice: Why is the United States continuing its nuclear tests at the Nevada firing range in spite of the Soviet moratorium?

M.S. Gorbachev: We are waging a difficult struggle for peace. Formerly the United States used to explain all its militarist plans by means of all kinds of conjectures and distortions of the nature of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

First, they claim that the Soviet Union threatens to conquer the whole world, seeks military superiority, intends to occupy the whole of Western Europe. The Soviet Union, they say, wants to get its hands on Africa and Asia. They painted a picture of the Soviet Union which they call the "Russian bear," the "Russian aggressor." When I look at you, I wonder: Do we really all give that impression, I myself, you, and all our generations who created everything that exists in our country? We are proud of our country. We have invested so much effort and given our lives! Do we really entertain such perfidious plans with regard to other peoples? Raisa Maksimovna and I were reading Dostoyevskiy once. He wrote that the Russian heart -- but today I would say the Soviet people's heart -- is perhaps more open than any other to fraternity and unification.

Our peaceful foreign policy invites people to unite in order to save life on earth, not only to prevent nuclear war, but to preserve the environment.

The world has the resources to solve its problems. They say that every year 400 billion or perhaps even 500-600 billion dollars is spent on the arms race. To satisfy people's most urgent needs would require 100 or 200 billion. That is in just 1 year, if we use the available resources!

Or else they would say: The Soviet Union is against any kind of verification [kontrol], you cannot negotiate with it, it does not observe agreements. You see, we have exposed all these fabrications. We have proposed a policy -- in all spheres, at that -- which it is hard to argue with, because it is a peaceful policy. People are no longer willing to believe that the Soviet Union is engaging in propaganda, that it seeks war. The more foreigners visit our country and have contact with our Soviet people, the more they find them kind, peace-loving, hospitable, ordinary, open. Recently a professor of ours, a doctor of philological sciences, came back from the United States after lecturing at 22 universities. American scientists and representatives of the American intelligentsia had told hiim that Russia is today the last refuge, the last reservoir of spritual life. People are beginning to comprehend what kind of country we are, what kind of people we are, what we think and dream about, what we strive for. This is what we put into practice in our foreign policy. That is a very powerful thing.

But the most progressive foreign policy must be built on firm foundations. This means realities which cannot be ignored. It means a mighty economy, a united people, strong defense. We hold all this in our hands.

It is hard to negotiate with representatives of militarist circles. But the American people and all other peoples also have an interest in peace. We proceed on that basis and we expect people to understand that peace must be preserved.

Voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, a great deal is being done to restructure the economy, but the restructuring of people's consciousness lags behind. It is even said that the material aspects are proceeding more rapidly than the mental aspects. Is a gulf forming? What is now being done to eliminate it?

M.S. Gorbachev: Yes, a gulf has formed. Yet what we want is, in fact, to do everything through thought. What is thought? All problems must be discussed openly, by the whole people, today. Are we doing that?

Voices: Yes, we are.

M.S. Gorbachev: We are strengthening order and discipline. Does that lead to a revolution in peole's consciousness? Yes, it does.

We are inviting people to adopt new approaches and master different methods. What you have in mind is this: Consciousness cannot be changed by appeals, pamphlets, and slogans, although they are necessary too. And this must be written about. A person changes his stance, his consciousness, his attitude, in the course of struggle. That is why we are launching a struggle on all fronts — the economic, social, moral, and political fronts. In launching all these processes we hope that the way of thinking will change, approaches will change, and people's principles will be strengthened.

After the April plenum everyone started talking about problems. But some people thought: Let's wait and see. Now the people are raising many issues directly, as you are doing now. That means -- I am sure of this -- that people's activeness will increase and their thinking will undergo a restructuring. Only then can we tackle our tasks.

Voice: Are we not too soft in our dealings with people abroad?

M.S. Gorbachev: Our principle is this: Pursue a firm policy, defend the principles I have spoken of, but do it constructively. You have to show restraint. And restraint is not softeness. Let them get agitated. They think up ideas, like the time they sent Powers in, to wreck the thaw which had begun in Soviet-American relations. Then there was the Korean plane, when the world was beginning to think that we must return to detente. Now they have stirred up the "Daniloff affair," the affair of a spy who was caught. He engaged in these activities in many places, including places not far from here. They want to exploit this espionage affair in order once again to spoil Soviet-American relations, sow doubt about the Soviet Union's policy, and distort the impression of our people which is beginning to form among the American people.

So are we going to get nervous? No, we are not. We cannot be provoked. I understand that you want the Soviet Union to be strong and to firmly pursue a peace-loving policy. That is the right thing to want.

Voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, what impression have you formed from your tour of the Kuban?

M.S. Gorbachev: I know the Kuban of old...

The Kuban, all the working people, and the party organization have gone through a rather difficult phase. This applies above all to the moral atmosphere and order. [paragraph continues]

I believe the Krasnodar party organization proved up to the task. Good order is being imposed. People support this, much was said about it yesterday. The air is cleaner now in the Kuban. That, in my view, is the main thing.

Voice: Many thanks to our government for giving us so many years of peace -- that is the main thing. On behalf of medical workers, I want to say that we would like more attention to be devoted to health care, and remuneration to be based on labor.

M.S. Gorbachev: I will tell you something. You have raised a very big question. Medical services mean the people's health, and that is the most important thing. We are now drawing up a major resolution, to cover a period of many years, on the development of our health service and the development of its facilities. Measures are being prepared to improve the incentive effect of medical workers' pay.

We believe that health and education are important spheres. Without their development our society cannot lead a normal life and think about the future. After education, we are embarking on a major improvement of our entire health service.

Voice: Scientific and technical progress requires a stepping up of the role of engineers. How is this matter being tackled?

M.S. Gorbachev: We have adopted a good decision on this matter. But it seems that in some places its implementation is getting bogged down. We have discovered that everything we adopted on the basis of the Leningrad experiment, where things went well, has been applied in such a way that engineers and technicians have received an extra R5 or R7. That is not what is required. We will do everything to enhance the prestige of engineering work. We have plenty of people who are engineers by education, but not so many who are engineers by their ideas and by results. Where an engineer makes great efforts today, we must provide incentives for his labor. Those who find themselves among this body of workers by accident should perhaps think about it and find different work. Everything we have should be given to that most talented, constructive section of the body of engineers. When we draw up some resolution or other, we consult with people, with specialists, we hold discussions in offices, but not much will come of them. I can see that some things have not been thought out sufficiently here.

Voice: I am a lawyer. It is necessary to increase the prestige of the legal service in all spheres — moral and material. In this respect the changes so far are imperceptible.

M.S. Gorbachev: You are quite right. In general, we should live and work by the laws. Then there will be justice and order. Today we have many violations and ways around the law. We are now adopting a decision on the development of juridical science, the training of cadres, and the legal education of the working people. This is a very important matter. Eventually, the socialist rule of law must prevail. That means one law for all, one discipline for all, one morality for all. But there are still people who recommend socialist morality for everyone else, but a substitute for themselves. That will not do. This must be said frankly, to the whole country.

Voice: The management of construction, especially rural construction, is currently undergoing a restructuring. But has not the process been unduly prolonged? We have not been able to work normally for more than 6 months. [paragraph continues]

First there is one management structure, then there is another. Now, they say, there's going to be a third.

M.S. Gorbachev: No, the questions have been resolved now. No doubt when it was under discussion there were not just 3 options, but 10. And capital construction is the most complex sector of our economy. It cannot be left in the state it has hitherto been in. Why not? First, unless we make this sector efficient we will not make the national economy efficient. Do you see what is happening? At the planning stage, old designs are incorporated and technical laggardness is perpetuated. These plans are then implemented not in the 3 or 3 and 1/2 years specified in the norms, but in 6-9 years. What was obsolete when it was planned becomes even more obsolete during the period of construction. Lastly, there is the dispersion of resources. All this put together means that vast resources are frozen. So this entire process -- both the planning and the production activity — is being put in the same hands, those of the construction committees. The management structure is being simplified. We hope this will lead to the elimination of parallel components and unnecessary facilities.

We considered the latest option to be the optimum. It has been discussed in all the republics, in several dozen obkoms, and in construction and science. Everyone supported it. This latest option is the one that will be implemented. We believe that the apparatus of construction workers managing this production activity has also become inflated and cumbersome, with too much red tape. The comrades have proposed cutting it by a least 40 percent. Much work will have to be done to set things to rights. We have begun, and we will continue.

As for the top echelon, that question has been resolved. As for the medium and lower echelons, at oblast level and actually in the production units, it will be done in 1986-1987. [Gorbachev ends]

A meeting took place between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv.

In the course of the meeting there was a businesslike discussion of the problems which exist, problems which hamper the acceleration of the kray's economic development. In particular, twice Hero of Socialist Labor M.I. Klepikov, leader of a comprehensive team on the Kuban kolkhos in Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, raised the question of the need to improve the quality of agricultural machinery. We expect good machinery, the team leader said. Even if there is less of it, provided it is good and reliable. We received a new combine with the Seal of Quality -- But we are taking it apart and rebuilding it from scratch, otherwise it won't work. And that applies to all machinery, all brands. We receive a combine and we start rebuilding it, retuning it...

M.S. Gorbachev: Bringing it up to the Seal of Quality standard?

M.I. Klepikov: Up to the Seal of Quality standard, but in our own workshop. Look at the structure we have set up — a whole repair industry, with which we could set up several plants in the Kuban and produce our own machinery.

M.S. Gorbachev: True.

M.I. Klepikov: Let me tell you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, the question of quality is probably the most important of all. You have to work with people so as to improve quality in all aspects of any product. Whether it is industry or agriculture.

M.S. Gorbachev: This question you have raised, Mihhail Ivanovich, applies not only to the agricultural or agroindustrial complex, but to the whole country.

M.I. Klepikov: Yes

M.S. Gorbachev: Judging from conversation with Timashevskiy Rayon workers, a system of tough standards for accepting output from the kolkhozes has now been introduced. I do not think it should be relaxed. After all, we are talking about produce, foodstuffs, which go to the people. It is good that everyone is now concerned with quality, but the same exactingness must be displayed toward those who supply agriculture. There must be high quality, fully equipped machines, machine systems, a rang of fertilizers, mixed feed made to the right prescriptions, and so on, and so forth. I think the time has come to make such demands on everyone -- both on the countryside and on the orders intended for the counterside.

M.I. Klepikov: We are all working in the same direction now.

M.S. Gorbachev: Here's what I think, we'll ask our information media, who are here, to report our coversation. Let everyone listen. Those to whom it applies will draw their conclusions. The food program is the task of the whole people. It must be resolved.

M.S. Gorbachev delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting.

In the afternoon M.S. Gorbachev arrived in Stavropol. He was met at the airport by I.S. Boldyrev, first secretary of the party kraykom, I.T. Taranov, chairman of the krayisdpolkom, and members of the party kraykom bureau. M.S. Gorbachev laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument.

Flowers were laid at the monument erected in honor of the people of Stavropol Kray who gave their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence, and also at the memorial to Army General I.R. Apanasenko, hero of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had meetings with the working people of Stavropol in the streets.

So many people had assembled in the city's main square that M.S. Gorbachev had to mount a platform.

Addressing those present, the general secretary noted that he had important meetings with working people on the way to Stavropol. Whatever republic, whatever city of our huge country I have been in, M.S. Gorbachev said, I have felt that things are changing, that people's mood is changing. Our entire society has started to move. Our policy has crystallized on the basis of the truthful evaluation of what is happening. This policy takes into account the experience of past generations and what has been done in the country in economic terms and in terms of the development of the social sphere, democracy, and the formation of the Soviet way of life. This is the basis on which we have been able to stand firm in order to assess our pluses and minuses and elaborate a realistic policy for the future. But it assumes tremendous efforts on our part, tremendous efforts by the party, which must do much to ensure that everything planned is put into practice.

But the main force in our country is people. And if people are solidly behind this policy, I will become increasingly confident that we will certainly do all we have planned to do.

We have problems, urgent problems — housing, food, health care, education, and, lastly, democracy. Our people must feel that they are the masters. If that is the case, then however big or small the house, they will do everthing to make that house beautiful, to improve it. To ensure that the air and the atmosphere in that houses are suitable for people to live in and feel like human beings. This house of ours is the Soviet Union.

Today we are arguing, sometimes perhaps even brawling. But in the main we are arguing and expressing our opinions on various issues — the economy, social affairs, questions of democracy or the moral atmosphere in society. That is normal, bcause we have decided to do everything better than before and to clear away all the accretions of the past.

We have been talking with the workers. We reminisced about the past. How the men came back from the front, bringing with them the impassioned desire to renew the country. People predicted that we would not recover from that war in 25 or even 50 years. But we did. Not only did we recover, we increased our country's potential several times over in economic, political, and social terms. We recovered, and advanced with big strides.

Somewhere in the late seventies and early eighties, there was a hiccup in our progress. We lost momentum, some people grew accustomed to inertia, complacency, and laxity, some people rather liked the lack of order and proper discipline among everyone — workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, the party and state apparatus. But we have all we need to overcome this. Our people, our party have tremendous experience behind them in building the world's first new society. We have the world's mightiest science and vast resources. We have everything we need to make our country different, and on this basis, which we have today thanks to the labor of all the previous and present generations, we can take great strides and advance dynamically in all areas. We only need the people to take all this into their own hands. That is why broad democracy is needed.

When I say democracy, this does not mean that demagogues, self-seekers, and anonymous letter-writers will begin to rule. No! Democracy means, above all, that our intelligent working class, trained and educated, our peasantry, with their great experience and faith in collective agriculture, and our intelligentsia, which comes from among the workers and peasants and has accumulated tremendous intellectual potential, should realize their assets.

That is why it is necessary to change or approaches in the economy and in the work of soviets, party organs, and public organizations. People must be the masters. We will resolve everything, everything will work out. That is the main thing, comrades!

As for the restructuring, it should lead to a situation where people feel that they are the masters.

Soon after the congress I received a letter from the secretary of a team party organization at a sovkhoz. He wrote: Mikhail Sergeyevich, I watched the congress on the television every day. Then I read the report. You know, I had a feeling that something must be done. I went to the sovkhoz director and told him that I had formulated many proposals over a long period. [paragraph continues]

As secretary of a section party organization, I want to tell you what problems there are on our farm. And do you know what he said to me: Go and get on with your work. This means, the secretary explains, that before the congress they thought that what is happening in the sovkhoz and in the country is none of my business, and after the congress, it turns out, it is still none of my business.

The team leader had a good point. The atmosphere of the congress inspired him, so he went to the director. It transpired that all this was happening in some unknown, legendary state, not in our country.

The writer of the letter is right. Society will no longer tolerate the way we lived yesterday, the way we acted yesterday, the things we did yesterday. Society will move forward. In the Politburo, the Central Committee, and the Soviet government there is total unanimity of all the leadership personnel. Our main hope is pinned on the people's support. And the fact that you welcome the measures adopted and our party's line -- and I have sensed that, wherever I have been in the cities and republics of our country -- is the main prerequisite for our overcoming every difficulty.

SHCHERBITSKIY ARTICLE HITS CHERKASSY OBKOM

PM300817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "After a PRAVDA Article": "'Concern for the Honor of the Uniform'"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the article "Concern for the Honor of the Uniform" published in PRAVDA 24 August 1986. The criticism leveled at party committees in Cherkassy Oblast was accepted as justified.

In connection with the fact that the questions raised in the newspaper are of great importance for improving the work of party organizations, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sent a group of senior officials to the oblast and directly to the rayons cited in the article to provide practical assistance in eradicating the shortcomings.

Analysis has shown that the Cherkassy Obkom and a number of party gorkoms and raykoms are still restructuring the style and method of their work only slowly and are making poor use of criticism and self-criticism for educating cadres. The obkom bureau and its secretaries are failing to take effective measures to overcome the adherence of a number of party, Soviet, and economic leaders to outdated leadership methods.

This made possible the outbreak of acute conflict in collectives at the Cherkassy Specialized Technological Equipment Plant and the All-union Scientific Research, Planning, and Design Institute for Electrical Equipment Production Techniques. Groundless accusations of violation of state discipline and overreporting were leveled against their director A.I. Chabanov. He was illegally relieved of his position and verification materials were sent to investigative organs.

Yu. G. But, second secretary of the party obkom; V.S. Shilingov, chief of the obkom industrial transport section; and A.A. Birko, first secretary of Sosnovskiy party Raykom did not probe the question in depth and tolerated prejudice and blatant violations of statutory demands when hearing A.I. Chabanov's case at a session of the institute party bureau.

The party obkom failed to react in a timely and proper manner to the criticism contained in the report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. A principled assessment was not made of the incorrect actions of certain leading workers, and the necessary explanations were not provided at the primary party organization.

The resolution adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted that the obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms are resolving the tasks of intensification and retooling, the improvement of equipment load factors, and the enchancement of output quality poorly. Every opportunity is not being exploited to increase grain production. A number of the oblast's rayons, as the PRAVDA article pointed out, permitted lags in feed procurement and certain indicators of social stockraising deteriorated. Insufficient use if being made of the mass media in mobilizing working people to fulfill the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

I.K. Lutak, first secretary of Cherkassy party Obkom, was reprimanded for shortcomings in cadre work, an inadequate reaction to criticism, and sluggishness in carrying our restructuring.

In connection with the fact that Yu. G. But poorly monitored cadre selection and placement, worked without the proper initiative, was not disciplined, failed to draw the proper conclusions after the question was examined at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and failed to take measures to better the situation and improve work at the "Rotor" Scientific Production Association collective, his further continuation in his position was deemed inexpedient.

It was noted that the Cherkassy party Obkom Bureau, having examined the PRAVDA article 4 September, made a principled assessment of the facts stated in it. For the irresponsibility and lack of objectivity they showed in examining the situation at the institute's collective and for serious shortcomings in the bureau's work V.G. Sokorenko, first secretary of Cherkassy party Gorkom, was severly reprimanded and had his party card endorsed; and V.S. Shilingov, chief of the party obkom's industrial transport section, and A.A. Birko, first secretary of Sosnovskiy party Raykom in Cherkassy City, who had been brought to party account, were relieved of their positions.

Specific measures are being taken to step up the restructuring of the style and methods of party leadership, create an atmosphere of exactingness and mutual demandingness, and enhance attention to people. An open party meeting was held at the "Rotor" Scientific Production Association collective in which I.K. Lutak and senior Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee officials took part. Meetings and talks with worker and specialists showed that the situation here is stabilizing and the collective has a correct understanding of its task.

The situation is being rectified in those sections of the oblasts's economy where lags were permitted. Procurements of meat and eggs have increased in comparison with last year, and the plan for milk sales to the state has been fulfilled.

The attention of the first secretaries of party obkoms and the chairmen of oblispolkoms was drawn to the shortcomings revealed in Cherkassy Oblast at a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee conference. The republic's party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms were instructed to examine the questions contained in the PRAVDA article and draw the necessary conclusions in their practical activity.

NEW UKRAINE CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS ISSUED

AU261426 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed material: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /In compliance with the appropriate decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted the following decisions:/

/Further Improving Control Over Construction in the Republic/ [subhead]

It has been found necessary to merge the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction into one single, republic-level Ukrainian Ministry of Construction.

It has been determined that the republic-level Ukrainian Ministry of Construction bears full responsibility for accomplishing the tasks set under the state plans for putting into service production capacities and facilities, houses, and other facilities for social purposes, as well as for the results of the financial and economic activity of subordinate organizations and enterprises.

The Ukrainian Gosplan and Ministry of Construction have been requested to take measures to radically improve capital construction in the republic; to develop the material-technical base of building production at priority rates; to switch over to planning and constructing projects within normative terms and to reduce the volume of incomplete construction on the basis of more rapidly applying acientific-technological achievements and advanced experience; to ensure that construction orgainzations work rhythmically; to reduce unproductive outlays; and to improve the quality of construction and assembly works.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, Gosstroy, and the Ministry of Finance, along with Ukrainian ministries and departments which carry out construction, and oblispolkoms have been requested to prepare proposals for further perfecting control over building production in oblasts on the basis of consistently merging general construction organizations operating on their territories -- irrespective of the departmental subordination of these organizations -- into one single construction orgainzation, and to submit these proposals to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

To increase the effectiveness of building houses and other facilities for social purposes and to increase more rapidly the volume of work in this kind of construction, the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction has been requested, whenever expedient, to submit, prior to agreement with local party and administrative organs, proposals to set up -- on the basis of industrial construction enterprises existing in oblasts and cities --industrial planning and construction organizations specialized in housing and civil construction.

An order has been established for drafting plans for putting into service production capacities and facilities, houses, and other establishments for social purposes, plans for contract works and for supplying them with material and technical resources.

A reduction has been envisaged, within the time limits fixed, in the number of personnel in the central apparatus of the Ukrainian Ministry of Assembly and Special Construction Work, of the Ministry of Construction, and of main territorial construction administrations and combines. By merging small organizations and by abolishing duplicate organizations, Kiev Gorispolkom is expected to reduce the personnel of construction and assembly trusts, administrations, and of organizations placed on the same footing.

The right has been granted to use a part of wage funds saved by this reduction to supplemtnt the salaries of highly qualified workers in the administrative apparatus.

/Measures to Perfect the Economic Mechanism in Construction/ [subhead]

A complex of measures have been drawn up to restructure the economic mechanism in capital construction, to increase the effectiveness of the investment process; to make all participants in the construction cycle economically interested in commissioning production facilities, houses, and facilities for sociocultural pruposes on schedule; to raise the industrial and organizational level of building production; to fully switch over construction and assembly organizations to economic accountancy and self-financing; and to expand the rights of building collectives and increase their responsibility for the final results of their work.

The number of indexes set for construction and assembly organizations in the 5-year and the annual plans has been reduced. Tasks and norms will be fixed for them in the 5-year plan and will not be subject to changes in annual plans. Construction and assembly organizations have been granted the right to shape their annual plans on the basis of the tasks and economic norms set in the 5-year plan, and to establish norms for the duration of construction and the validity of contract agreements with customers, so that the construction organization' capacities are evenly loaded.

In drawing up an annual program for contract works, it is permissible to leave undistributed up to 5 percent of the volume of construction and assembly works, and to include into the plan, within this limit, the construction of one's own facilities, as well as to carry out works ordered by local sovies or to work on other unforeseen projects. Time limits have been fixed for drawing up annual plans for capital construction and for distributing them among the executors.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Construction and the construction trusts have been authorized to elaborate and the change the structure and the staffs of their component subunits within the limits of the wage fund, calculated in line with the norm, without calculating the average salaries for the post according to salaries scheduled for the post and according to numerical relations among individual categories of workers; they have been authorized to set up, reorganize, and abolish construction and assembly organizations, enterprises, and other subunits within the limits of the wage fund calculated in line with the norm.

As of 1987, it is planned to follow the experience of the Belorussian SSR and to adopt contract prices agreed upon by the customers and the contractors for the construction of enterprises, facilities which are close to being commissioned, and other projects.

Contract prices for facilities which are to be built in 1987 should be fixed in the fourth quarter of 1986. The Ukrainian Gosstroy, ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms have been requested to work out in 1986-87 price lists and other norms for estimates to determine contract prices for facilities which are constructed in series.

As of 1986, Ukrainian ministries, departments, and Kiev Gorispolkom jointly with the Ukrainian Gosplan and Ministry of Finance are expected to fully switch over, stage by stage, the construction and assembly trusts, the organizations placed on the footing of trusts, combines, and main territorial and specialized construction administrations to economic accountancy and self-financing.

A procedure has been determined for concluding contract agreements between the customer and the contractor, for the utilization of funds saved in construction, for providing construction and assembly organizations with current assets, for economic sanctions for delays in commissioning facilities, and for creating financial resources and incentives for construction.

The decision has been adopted, as of 1987, to begin to switch over to the practice of building houses -- primarily in cities and rayons where services of one single contractor have been provided -- to the point of presenting the keys ["pod klyuch"]. As of 1988, this practice is to be extended to children's establishments, schools and to production facilities which are technically simple and frequently repeated.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Construction along with the Gosstroy, ministries, departments, and executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies are expected, as of 1987, to set about creating planning and construction associations as a form of organization engaged in single-handedly building houses and other facilities for social purposes, standard production facilities and edifices and, later on, also large industrial complexes, to the point of handing over the keys.

It has been established that the quality of construction and assembly works is to be evaluated in conformity with construction norms and regulations. In connection with this, the system of points in evaluating quality has been abolished.

Measures have also been drawn up to increase the mobility of contracting organizations, and to expand the practice of engaging them at projects situated beyond their location and applying the method of field assignment [vakhtovoy metod].

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have obligated the republic's party, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to carry out the organizational and political work necessary to apply in practice the new forms and methods of management, and have expressed their firm confidence that the labor collectives of construction, assembly, and planning organizations and enterprises will use them to meet the planned targets for putting into service production facilities, houses, and other projects for social purposes on schedule; to save material and labor resources; to raise the rates and quality of construction and assembly works; and to implement the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress for a radical improvement in capital construction.

FIRE AT ZAGORSK SEMINARY CAUSES CASUALTIES

PM291545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS attributed "Report"]

[Text] During the night of 28 September a fire broke out in the buildings of the Moscow Ecclesiastical Academy and Seminary at Zagorsk (Moscow Oblast). There are casualties. The historical treasures and monuments did not suffer damage. An investigation into the causes of the fire is under way.

VOROTNIKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO KUYBYSHEV CITY

PM291417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Acceleration at All Stages, All Levels"]

[Text] Kuybyshev, 19 Sep -- The streets and squares of Kuybyshev are decked in festive attire. This ancient Russian city is marking its 400th anniversary.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Kuybyshev city the Order of the October Revolution for success achieved by its working people in economic and cultural building, to mark their services in the revolutionary movement and their considerable contribution to victory in the Great Patriotic War, and in connection with the 400th anniversary of the city's foundation.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations and labor collecives was held at the theater of opera and ballet today to mark the presentation of the motherland's award.

The meeting was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he cordially congratulated all the inhabitants of the city and oblast on the high award and wished them new creative success in their work, good health, happiness, and prosperity.

Samara and Kuybyshev, the speaker said, are close to the hearts of every Russian and every Soviet citizen. Lofty examples of love of freedom, patriotism, and labor and military valor were born here.

Samara is connected with an important period in Vladimir Ilich Lenin's life. It was here that his Marxist convictions finally took shape, here that he organized the first Marxist society, wrote his first works, and waged ideological battles against the Populist movement. A strong Bolshevik organization operated in Samara and it was here that the Iskra bureau and the Eastern bureau of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Central Committee Bureau were located.

The revolution changed Samara's life abruptly. From being an unimportant provincial town it was turned into a major industrial and cultural center and began playing a noticeable role in the country's national economy. [paragraph continues]

Enterprises in the machine building, metal-working, oil, light, and food industries were created here during the prewar 5-year plans and the network of scientific and academic institutions was developed.

Kuybyshev people's military and labor exploits during the Great Patriotic War will never fade from the people's memory. Fifty-one Heroes of the Soviet Union, 6 full holders of the Order of Glory, and thousands of combat and labor orders and medals — that was how the Kuybyshev people's feat in the Great Patriotic War was commemorated.

Kuybyshev today is one of the country's largest industrial centers. Considerable forces of the working class and the scientific and technical intelligentsia are concentrated here. Rolled nonferrous metals, bearings, metal-cutting machine tools, aircraft engines, passenger aircraft, chemical and oil refining products, radio electronic equipment — these and much more besides are given by the city to the national economy. Goods and articles manufactured here are exported to over 50 states in the world.

The city's scientific potential is also considerable. Around 30,000 workers are employed in sectorial scientific research institutes, design bureaus, science-and-production associations, VUZes, and academic institutions. The achievements of Kuybyshev's scientists find broad recognition not only in our country but also abroad.

The city's greatest asset, its glory and pride, is its working people. Those who do honest, shock work at the lathe and at the drawing board, who build new homes, who work on ships and at riverside moorings, who care for people's health, and who teach and educate the younger generation. V.I. Vorotnikov named many of those people whose selfless labor, inspiration, determination, and talent have gained the motherland's high award.

Communists are the true organizers and inspirers of all the glorious ventures of Kuybyshev's people. The 100,000-strong Kuybyshev party organization heads the creative work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and achieve the qualitative renewal of the city's economy and culture. The fighting fitness of primary party organizations is being increased. They have begun to examine the main long-term economic and social questions in greater depth and are channeling working people's energy into increasing efficiency and work quality and making fuller use of reserves.

All of Soviet people's deeds and schemes have today merged into the far-reaching and forceful word "restructuring." Produced by the CPSU Central Committed April (1985) Plenum, it has as weighty and significant a ring as the words "industrialization," "renewel," and progress."

The party's innovative course and the vigorous actions of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo receive the people's full support and approval and are already yielding tangible results. The pace of the national economy's development is quickening and the process of improving the economic mechanism and management in construction, the agro-industrial complex, the heavy and light industries, the services sphere, and other sectors is gathering momentum. Work is being launched aimed at fundamentally improving output quality. Special attention is being paid to developing the sociocultural sphere and strengthening its material base. People's political and labor activeness is increasing, inspiring manifestations of working people's creative questing and initiative are visible everywhere, and state and labor discipline are strengthening. The atmosphere of social life has changed and is becoming healthier and purer.

All this has had a positive effect on the economy above all. In the first 8 months of this year, the national economy of the RSFSR, like that of the whole country, took a noticeable step forward. Between January and August the industrial production growth rate exceeded the plan target. The output sales plan was fulfilled.

Workers of Kuybyshev city and oblast also achieved noticeable successes in this period. In the first 8 months of this year, the plan targets for the growth rate of industrial production, labor productivity, and other plan indicators were exceeded.

After noting certain successes and achievements the speaker said that the level of socioeconomic development in the RSFSR, like that of the city and oblast, cannot be considered satisfactory yet. Restructuring is poroceeding slower than it should and lacks dynamism, commitment, professionalism, and concreteness. There are still quite a few shortcomings and problems in work.

The CPSU Obkom, the oblispolkom, and the Kuybyshev party gorkom have formulated measures to ensure the radical solution of urgent problems and the implementation of the instructions and recommendations made by M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to the oblast. "Productivity-90," "Quality and Reliability," and other targeted comprehensive programs providing for the replacement or renovation of equipment,; a manifold increase in labor productivity, and improved output quality, have been formulated and are being implemented.

Measures have been formulated to improve capital construction, promote the oblast's agriculture and develop the sociocultural sphere. The aim now is to orgnize work skillfully, make good and thrifty use of all opportunities, employ resources correctly, and moblize the energy of labor collectives.

The ultimate basis of acceleration is scientific and technical progress. All the conditions exist in the city for making fuller use of the potential of scientific institutions, developing science in industry [zavodskaya nauka], and introducing advanced experience on a broader scale. There is still much obsolete and inefficient equipment at enterprises in the city and oblast and it is being replaced with new equipment more slowly than it should. The economic effect of introducing scientific and technical measures is still slight. The proportion of top-quality output has fallen considerably in the 5-year period. The necessary conclusions must be drawn from this and the situation rectified.

A true indicator of a healthy economy is a high return on capital. Unfortunately this, too, is falling in industry in Kuybyshev and its oblast. It is necessary to be bolder in introducing the advanced experience of Leningraders, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, who are achieving high results in the use of fixed capital.

The level of incomplete construction is very high in the city and oblast. The measures formulated to drastically reduce the number of projects under construction at the same time and to ensure that the normative deadlines for construction observed have still not yielded real results. work to commission industrial capacities and housing and civil construction projects remains irregular.

How can the solution of these tasks be improved? The gorispolkom must assume all the functions of organizing the comprehensive construction of the city.

At the moment, however, it handles only a little over one-half of the resources allocated for housing and civil construction and the construction of various projects in the city is in the hands of 138 clients. As a result the solution of the city's problems is at a standsill. In particular, the construction of heating and water supply facilities, city transport, trade, and other projects is proceeding slowly.

The concentration in the soviets' hands of all questions connected with the development of the city and its economy will promote the solution of architectural-planning tasks at a higher level and make it possible to improve the quality of work in the provision of public services. Kuybyshev is growing and developing and this development should be harmonious and the city's appearance must in all respects correspond to its glorious traditions and prestige and to the rich spiritual life which its citizens lead.

The 27th CPSU Congress laid particular stress on the need for a vigorous and strong social policy. And it is already being consistently turned into practical deeds. State plans now envisage considerably more resources for developing the sociocultural sphere's material base.

It is now very important that soviets establish constant monitoring of those plans and strive for the correct use and full assimilation of the facilities and resources allocated.

Soviets' attention must constantly be fixed on the whole range of questions connected with improving housing conditons and the popoulation's consumer and medical services and developing trade, poublic catering, urban transport, and municipal services. All these questions are of exceptional importance for the life of a big city. People's mood and their labor productivity also depend to a considerable extent on their solution.

The further expansion of socialist democracy is an important condition of restructuring and a source of Soviet society's development, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in particular in his Krasnodar speech. This is matter primarily of enhancing soviets' role and responsibility. The recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers provides them with new opportunities, ensures the comprehensive and efficient management of the economy on the territory in question, and enables them to improve the coordination and monitoring of the work of enterprises and organizations. A secure foundation is being laid for combining territorial and sectorial principles in management more fully and for resolving questings which affect people's daily lives more effectively.

Soviets' new rights also mean a new sense of responsibility and new incentives to work. The desire to do their full duty to the electors, their persistence, professionalism, and the constant improvement of the style and methods of activity -- that is what is now particularly important in their work.

After dwelling in detail on problems of restructuring the agro-industrial complex and of help to the countryside from the city's industrial enterprises, the speaker noted that the success of any matter is determined by the cadres. Quite a few new leaders have been appointed in various areas of party, soviet, and economic work in the city and oblast recently. The overwhelming majority of them are working with skill, energy, and a high sense of responsiblity. The party requires that increased demands be made on cadres, whatever their post. And if it turns out that a leader is incapable of resturcturing and continues to follow the old path he must make way for someone else.

Resolute measures are now being taken to cleanse our society and our way of life of everything alien to socialism and to strengthen the people's moral health. A determined campaign has been mounted against red tape and bureaucracy, all violations of the law and abuses, drunkenness, and the desire of some members of society to live at other people's expense.

The development of criticism and self-criticism and the expansion of openness are the object of the party's special concern. The 27th CPSU Congress set a good example of the realistic assessment and critical analysis of all aspects of the country's economic, social, and spiritual life. It is very important to preserve and develop this atmosphere. Especially since there are still quite a few shortcomings hindering the acceleration of our progress. Old habits die hard. Some leaders, including party and soviet leaders, insist on talking in round figures and disguise and embellish shortcomings. The principled examination of the situation sometimes gives way to bland discussions concerned primarily with how to avoid offending anyone or how to prevent a public airing of problems.

A self-critical assessment of the situation, exactingness, and an intolerance of shortcomings must be the norm of life for every party and soviet organ and every labor collective. It is important to ensure that party organizations and soviets do not shy away from awkward issues and but tell people openly and honestly: These are our difficulties, here is hwat we are doing to overcome them, and this is what is required of each of us to achieve that. It must be constantly borne in mind that openness in the work of party, soviet, and other organizations is a necessary element of Soviet democracy and the guarantee that a truly stateminded and responsible attitude to work will be inculcated in working people.

The creative strategy for acceleration, formulated by the party, the chairman of th RSFSR Council of Ministers said in conclusion, also has clear aims in the international arena. Those aims are the strengthening of the general potential of world socialism, the consolidation of the positions of the forces for peace, and the easing of the threat of nuclear war.

The more successful our progress along the path of socioeconomic acceleration, in other words, the stronger and more powerful our motherland becomes, the easier it will be to improve the international climate and eliminate the threat of war.

Then V.I. Vorotnikov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree and, to the prolonged applause of those present, pinned the award to the city's banner.

The feelings and thoughts of local people at the meeting were expressed by V.I. Zolotarev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Gorkom, A.V. Potapova, leader of a team of decorators at a housing construction combine, Ye.V. Revinskiy, director of the Central Volga machine building plant, Doctor of Medical Sciences A.F. Krasnov, rector of a medical institute, Hero of Socialist Labor I.P. Kudinov, labor veteran and milling machine operator at the M.V. Frunze motor building production association, Ye. F. Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom, and others.

On behalf of the people of Kuybyshev they declared their determination to respond to the motherland's award by increasing their efforts in the struggle to implement the 27th CPSU Congress' course.

The participants in the meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

RAZUMOVSKIY TOURS TAMBOV OBLAST 25-27 SEP

PM291537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

["Stay in Tambov Oblast" — PRAVDA Headline]

[Text] During his stay in Tambov Oblast 25-27 September, Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, acquainted himself with the work of a number of enterprises, farms and organizations. His conversations with workers, managers and specialists of the Elektropribor and Komsomolets Works and the Bokino Rural House-building Combine were on the subject of the working, everyday and leisure conditions of people. He also discussed questions relating to the applications of production of the latest achievements of science and technology, quality of output, preparations for the transition to work in conditions of paying one's way and self-financing, the work of party organization in increasing the creative activeness of the working people and the development of democratic principles in the life of production collectives.

During his meetings with the workers of Prigorodnyy Sovkhoz and the 60-Year Komsomol Kovkhoz in Tambov Rayon there was a discussion of problems connected with intensifying agricultural production and progress in the fulfillment of the collectives' social pograms.

In the town of Michurinsk, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee acquainted himself with the work of the Michurin Central Genetics Laboratory and other scientific establishments. In conversations with scientists ways of developing higher-yield, hardier, and more disease-resistant varieties of fruit and berries and enhancing the effectiveness of scientific research were discussed.

Comrade Razumovskiy visited the town market in Tambov and trade, public catering, consumer services enterprises and had conversations with the working people.

At the obkom, there was a meeting with members of the Bureau and the party aktiv which discussed the restructuring the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs in the light of demands of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and the reserves for accelerating economic and social development and enhancing responsibility, organization, and efficiency in all sectors of economic and cultural building. Special attention was paid to questions of improving the style and methods of party committees' work and reinforcing the monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for the social development of Tambov Oblast cities, villages, and labor collectives.

In the oblast center, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument and the memorial to Tambov servicemen.

On his trip around the oblast, Comrade Razumovskiy was accompanied by Comrade Podolskiy, first secretary of the Tambov Obkom, and Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

REPORT ON JAN-AUG INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM291330 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 11 Sep 86) p 8

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 8 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-August 1986.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 5.2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Labor productivity increased by 4.8 percent in this period.

The 8-month output sales plan was fulfilled by 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries.

The targets set for the production of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

Figures for the fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for ministries are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Aug	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985	
	Output Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	103	102
Petroleum Industry	100	102	98
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.9	103	103
Gas Industry	103	109	107
Coal Industry	103	104	104
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	106	106
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	103	103
Chemical Industry	101	108	108
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	110	109
Power Machine Building	102	107	107
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	106	106
Electrical Equipment Industry	101	106	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	106	107

Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	108	108
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	103	109	108
Automotive Industry	103	105	106
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	103	105	106
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	107	108
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	102	107	107
Construction Materials Industry	101	105	105
Light Industry	100.4	102	105
State Agroindustrial Committee	103	105	105
Fish Industry	104	105	106
Grain Products	103	102	102
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	110	109

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and production growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Aug Output Sales Plan	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985 in terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	105.1
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.9
Belorussian SSR	103	106.9
Uzbek SSR	103	107.3
Kazakh SSR	102	106.5
Georgian SSR	102	104.1
Azerbaijan SSR	101	104.3
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.3
Moldavian SSR	103	106.5
Latvian SSR	102	104.1
Kirghiz SSR	102	105.3
Tajik SSR	103	101.9
Armenian SSR	102	104.9
Turkmen SSR	103	107.5
Estonian SSR	102	102.8

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was as follows:

Types of Output	Output Produced		Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
	In Aug 1986	In Jan-Aug 1986	
Fuel and Energy Complex [subhead]			
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	120	1,045	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	52.6	407	103
Gas, billion cubic meters	55.8	450	107
Coal, million metric tons	61.5	502	104
Machine-building Complex [subhead]			
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.5	37.0	103
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	239	1,922	111
of which, with digital program control	113	841	128
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	54	462	104
Industrial robots, thousands	1.2	9.9	125
Instrument, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.2	104
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.1	115
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	20.5	168	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	77.0	656	105
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	141	1,225	104
Tractors, million horsepower	4.3	36.3	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	2.7	110
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.7	79.3	106
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	1.9	104
Excavators, thousands	3.4	28.6	100.2

Metallurgical Complex [subhead]

Steel, million metric tons	13.4	107	105
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.6	74.8	105
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	13.2	103
Iron ore, million metric tons	21.6	166	101

Chemical and Timber Industry Complex [subhead]

Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.8	23.0	106
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	27.2	227	95
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.3	18.3	108
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	2.2	107
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	126	988	107
synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	3.5	107
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	5.4	44.3	102
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	18.0	195	110
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	4.1	105
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	3.0	23.1	105
Cement, million metric tons	11.5	89.8	104
Precast ferroconcrete, (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	9.1	75.7	105

Consumer Goods Production [subhead]

Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.0	8.1	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	130	1,148	102
Footwear, million pairs	55.2	522	101
Clocks and watches, millions	5.6	46.3	103
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	74.6	627	102
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	5.9	104

Television sets, millions	0.8	6.3	103
of which, color sets	0.4	2.8	108
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	4.0	103
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	2.4	115
Washing machines, millions	0.4	3.6	107
Automobiles, thousands	108	880	99.5
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	86.2	752	98
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	5.5	105

Production of the most important types of food industry output increased as follows in the agroindustrial complex sectors:

	Output Produced		Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
	In Aug 1986	In Jan-Aug 1986	
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.8	6.7	107
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	2.3	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	0.5	3.7	102
Animal fats (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	200	1,186	105
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) million metric tons	2.5	20.7	105
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	94.7	907	105
Mineral waters, million dekaliters	14.2	98.9	114
Fruit juice, million standard cans	322	1,574	153
Nonalcoholic beverages, million dekaliters	45.8	305	135

Commentary on the Summary [subhead]

As the summary shows, there was 5.2 percent growth of industrial output in January-August, while labor productivity increased by 4.8 percent. This is in excess of the annual plan targets, which were set at 4.3 and 4.1 percent respectively. All ministries and union republics fulfilled the plan for the total volume of output sales.

Fulfillment of the product range plan for the production of output improved in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and contract discipline was enhanced. The volume of output short-delivered against contracts and orders was almost halved in comparison with January-August 1985.

The volume of fuel and energy complex output increased by 3.7 percent in January-August. This is almost double the indicators for the corresponding period last year. Above-plan extraction amounted to 13 million metric tons of coal and 9 billion cubic meters of gas. The situation in the petroleum industry is improving. In late August and early September the petroleum industry workers coped with the intensive plan for average daily petroleum extraction set for that period. But average daily petroleum extraction must be enhanced further still in order to eliminate the arrears allowed to build since the start of the year. Electricity generation increased by 4 percent. This corresponds with the set target.

The fuel and energy complex workers are now facing important tasks in the implementation of measures ensuring prompt and complete preparation for the fall and winter period. This makes it incumbent upon all enterprises and associations to meet their set targets. The collectives of the "Bashkirugol," "Sakhalinugol," and "Aleksandriyaugol" Production Associations, which under-delivered about 0.8 million metric tons of coal against the plan in January-August, are still among the laggards.

The machine building complex developed at a preferential rate. Machine building output increased by 6.6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year, and this is 1.3 times higher than the growth for industry as a whole. Labor productivity increased by 7.2 percent on average in sectors of the machine building complex.

At the same time, the work of some machine building ministries deteriorated in August. For example, enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building significantly increased their arrears in terms of the output of metal rolling equipment and long-distance railway freight cars. The same applies to enterprises under the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building in terms of chemical equipment for the processing of polymer materials. The volume of output not delivered to consumers in January-August 1986 not only did not fall but actually increased in comparison with the corresponding period last year in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

Plans for the basic types of metal products were fulfilled in the metallurgical complex sectors. The achievements of targets, however, is still not being completely ensured in terms of the output of a number of types of progressive products -- blanks from continuous casting machines, industrial iron powder, and high-pressure drilling and pump-compressor pipes.

The chemical and timber industry complex sectors developed at fast pace. The total volume of output by these sectors increased by 5.9 percent, and this entire growth was ensured through increased labor productivity. But chemical industry enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for the output of several raw material products (synthetic ammonia, soda ash), synthetic resins and plastics, and mineral fertilizers. The arrears in the production of thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components are growing. Under-deliveries of output to consumers under contracts and orders in January-August amounted to R209 million for enterprises under the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, R180 million for enterprises under the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and R346 million for enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is lagging behind the planned rate of growth for total volume of output. Some 42 percent of enterprises under this ministry failed to cope with the January-August plan for output sales in terms of delivery pledges.

With a view to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1986 targets and pledges, every enterprises and association and all economic organs which have allowed any lag must thoroughly analyze its causes. It is necessary to mobilize new production reserves ensuring the implementation of the program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

1985 ECONOMIC, POPULATION STATISTICS PUBLISHED

LD271721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] As we have already reported, the statistical yearbook "The National Economy of the USSR in 1985" ["Narodnoye Khozyaystvo SSR v 1985"], which is prepared by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, has been issued. It contains key data about our country's social and economic development. Here are a few figures from the yearbook:

On 1 July 1986 the population of the USSR exceeded 280 million. About 66 percent of those reside in towns. In the USSR there are now two friendly classes. Workers account for about 62 percent of the population, and the collective peasantry over 12 percent. At the same time there is an increase in the number of workers engaged in non-physical labor [umstvennyy trud]. There are over 42 million of them. Fifty-four of the country's cities now have populations in excess of 500,000 while 22 of those have exceeded the 1 million mark.

The scale of the Soviet economy is shown by the following data: In one day, the country now uses more than 4.23 billion kwh of electricity, over 1.63 million metric tons of oil and over 420,000 metric tons of steel. The value of our national wealth now amounts to R3.6 trillion. The greater part of this, as previously, is made up of the basic production assets, but about one fifth of the national wealth comprises the personal property of the population. The tablets in the yearbook characterize all aspects of the development of industry, the agro-indutrial complex, science and technology, the population's well-being, and foreign economic relations. It cites data on other socialist countries and on the capitalist states.

Let us turn to some further figures: We now have in our country about 2,000 museums, 636 theatres, 95,000 libraries and 152,000 movie theaters. The statistical yearbook is published by the Finance and Statistics Publishinghouse [Izdatelstvo "Finansy i Statistika"].

STOCKRAISING FIGURES FOR JAN-AUG REVIEWED

PM291539 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 38, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 11 Sep 86) p 3

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising in January-August 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on Kolkhozes and sovkhozes during January-August 1986.

Farms in most of the country's regions organized the pasturing of livestock quite well and, thanks to this, secured appreciable growth in the output and sales to the state of meat, milk, and other stock unit produce.

I. Production of Livestock Products [subhead]

In January-August of this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	Jan-Aug 1986	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	12,319	107
of which:		
cattle	6,947	107
pigs	3,124	106
sheep and goats	554	104
poultry	1,694	111
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	57,518	105
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1,895	106
Hen eggs, millions	38,857	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	152	104

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 817,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics with the exception of Uzbekistan and Estonia.

The gross milk yield in January-August 1986 was 2,638,000 metric tons more than in January-August last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except Estonia.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Murmansk, Voronezh, Volgograd, Chita, Amur, Saratov, and Perm Oblasts, Khabarovsk Kray, and the Udmurt, Buryat, and Tuva ASSRS.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August 1986 increased by 2,389 million compared with the same period last year.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products [subhead]

Type of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Aug 1986	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	12,498	107
Milk, thousand metric tons	51.428	105
Eggs, millions	36,806	105

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state in the country increased by 871,000 metric tons in January-August 1986 in comparison with the same period last year.

In the RSFSR livestock and poultry purchases increased on farms in Volgograd, Penza, Kurgan, Belgorod, Tambov, and Astrakhan Oblasts, the Kalmayk ASSR, Kalinin,Voronezh, and Tyumen Oblasts, the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, and Omsk and other oblasts.

Purchases ofmilk and dairy products increased by 2,280,000 metric tons during January-August 1986. Farms in all union republics except Estonia and Georgia increased milk sales to the state.

In the RSFSR the biggest increase in milk sales was secured by farms in Chita, Amur, Volgograd, and Perm Oblasts, the Udmurt and Buryat ASSRS, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Maritime Kray, Tyumen and Irkutsk Oblasts, Khabarovsk Kray, and Saratov, Voronezh, Belgorod, Kurgan, and Arkhangelsk Oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in January-August 1986 increased by 1,832 million in comparison with the same period last year. Eggs sales increased on forms in all union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic [subhead]

Union republic	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	105	107	107	105	105
RSFSR	106	105	106	107	105	105
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	105	103	106	104	103	106

Union republic	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
Ukrainian SSR	107	104	107	107	104	105
Belorussian SSR	109	106	104	108	106	102
Uzbek SSR	100	108	111	104	112	107
Kazakh SSR	118	108	109	119	107	105
Georgian SSR	110	105	109	106	99.5	107
Anerbaijan SSR	112	102	110	110	102	104
Lithuanian SSR	101	103	114	101	104	115
Moldavian SSR	110	101	103	109	102	102
Latvian SSR	105	101	111	105	102	108
Kirghiz SSR	114	106	110	119	106	107
Tajik SSR	106	103	121	108	103	118
Armenian SSR	106	102	108	107	103	105
Turkmen SSR	109	104	113	106	104	110
Estonian SSR	96	99.8	109	96	99.5	106

IV. Livestock Numbers [subhead]

As of 1 September 1986 there were 97.9 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 1 million more than at the corresponding period last year. There were 29.2 million cows. The pig population reached 63.1 million, which is an increase ofd 2.8 million. Sheep and goats numered 132.3 million. The number of poultry stood at 794.7 million.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 SEP REPORTED

LD290016 [Editorial Report] The following is a complication of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 28 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Tuva farms have today fulfilled ahead of schedule enhanced pledges for grain sale to the state. In addition to fulfilling the plan, they have sold another 10,000 metric tons of produce. (0530)

More than half a million metric tons of cotton have been sent off from Azerbaijan. Nearly half was picked by machine. Not all farms are making the best use of their machinery, but it is hoped to carry out the greater part of the work before the autumn rains set in. (1200)

The first 1 million metric tons of sugar beet have been delivered to storage centers in Lipetsk Oblast. (1400)

Threshing of grain has been completed in Krasnoyarsk Kray where grain was sown on over 2 million hectares. (1500)

IWC ESTIMATES USSR, PRC 1986 PRODUCTION

AU252033 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] London, Sept 25 (AFP) — The International Wheat Council (IWC) has raised its estimate of the world wheat crop for 1986 by some two million metric tons to 511 million tons, compared with 513 million last year and the 1984 record of 523 million tons.

The increased forecast was published Thursday. [passage omitted] The IWC left its forecast of Soviet grain production unchanged at 175 million tons, comprising 75 million tons of wheat, 90 million tons of coarse grain and 10 million tons of other grain.

The council's estimate of Soviet grain import needs was also left unchanged at 35 million tons, comprising 19 million tons of wheat, 15 million tons of coarse grain and one million tons of other grains. [passage omitted]

In Eastern Europe, total wheat output is expected to increase by about one million tons this year, thanks to good crops in Poland and the German Democratic Republic and improved results in Bulgaria and Romania. [passage omitted]

China should produce 87 million tons, against 85.5 million, due partly to an increase in sowings. [passage omitted]

FARMING PAPER HITS CROP PROCUREMENT DELAYS

PM291533 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review:" "In Fall Every Minute Counts"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In the RSFSR grain has now been cut on 61.3 million and threshed on 59.4 million hectares. This is 90 percent of the area sown. The harvest is drawing to an end on farms in the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR's and Kemerovo and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. Unfortunately, in some places substantial areas of grain crops have yet to be harvested. In the last decade of September, grain crops have yet to be harvested on 634,000 hectares in Omsk Oblast, 574,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast, 308,000 hectares in Tyumen Oblast, 272,000 hectares in Chita Oblast, and 254,000 hectares in Novosibirsk Oblast. [passage omitted]

Fall is a hard taskmaster when it comes to the harvesting and procurement of all arable produce. In particular, more attention must be paid to corn plantations. So far corn cobs have been harvested from only 1.9 million hectares. [passage omitted] The corn on the Don, the Stavropol region, and North Osetia has been harvested from only one-fifth of the sowings.

Sunflowers have been threshed on more than 2.3 million hectares or 59 percent of the area sown. This work is drawing to an end in Moldavia and the southern Ukraine. Yet it is lagging in the Volga and North Caucasus economic regions. Sugar beets have been lifted on almost 1 million hectares, or one-third of the total area. The hundreds of refineries that are processing the beets have already produced almost 1 million metric tons of sugar. The cotton harvest is also in full swing. More than 1.4 million metric tons of cotton have already been procured. But the pace is slower than last year. In a number of oblasts in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan not all the cotton picking machines are in use. In the RSFSR long-fiber cotton remains to be harvested on 51,000 hectares. In Kostroma and Yaroslavl Oblasts it remains to be pulled on one-fourth of the area sown.

Potato lifting is proceeding on a broad front. Potatoes have already been lifted on almost 2 million hectares or 68 percent of the total area. Slightly more potatoes than at the beginning of last September have been procured. Gryansk, Ivanovo, and Kaluga Oblast farms are lagging behind in the potato harvest. Vegetables have been harvested from 667,000 hectares, which is half of the total area. And time is marching on.

Winter crops have been sown on 29 million hectares in the country, or 74 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on more than 55 million hectares, that is half the planned area. Both sowing and the preparation fo the soil for spring crops are continuing. The main concern is to ensure the high quality of this work which brooks no delay.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES VARIABLE FEED PRODUCTION

PM291356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Yu. Nikolayev "Agricultural Review": "Fall Has Brought a Breath of Winter"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises have procured 73.2 million metric tons of hay, 189.4 million metric tons of silage, 71.2 million metric tons of haylage, and 5.5 million metric tons of vitamin grass meal. The big differences in building up feed reserves are alarming. For example, Kustanay Oblast has stocked 24.4 quintals of feed units per head of livestock, the corresponding figure is 22.4 quintals in Kokchetav Oblast and 19.1 quintals in Kuybyshev Oblast, but less than 8 quintals of feed units have been stored in Chernovitsy, Navoi, and Krasnovodsk Oblasts and the Kalmyk ASSR.

There is still time to build up these reserves of coarse feeds -- straw in particular -- and also silage, root crops, and beet and vegetable growing waste. But in many places where harvesting has already finished, the straw is still in the fields. Farms in Omsk, Pavlodar, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts have fulfilled their straw procurement plans by only one-third. If it rains the farm has as good as lost feeds which could be so useful in the winter. [passage omitted]

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AGRICULTURE FACED 'COOL, RAINY' MID-SEPTEMBER

PM291541 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report "The Weather and the Crops" under the Rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] In the northern half of the USSR's European territory the weather was cool and rainy. Average air temperatures in the second 10-day period of September were 1-3 degrees below the long-term average. Frosts and ground frosts occurred everywhere. In the Baltic republics, the north of Belorussia, and over most of the territory of the Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Ural Regions the moisture reserves in the soil are mostly good. Winter grain crops are at stages between shoot and third leaf formation. Grain crops sown before 20 August are tillering.

In Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus, the Central Chernozem, and the south of the Volga Region the weather was hot and dry. In recent days temperatures fell there. In the Transcaucasian republics the weather remains hot. Average air temperatures were 2-4 degrees above the long-term average. In Azerbaijan this favors the ripening and harvesting of the cotton crop.

In farming regions of West Siberia and northeast Kazakhstan the weather is cool, and in some places rainy. Frosts have occurred almost everywhere. However, on individual days during the second 10-day period of September maximum air temperatures rose to 18-23 degrees, and 24-30 degrees in Altay Kray and northeast Kazakhstan. Winter grain crops sown in West Siberia before 23 August are tillering. Crops sown later are at stages between shoot and third leaf formation.

The weather is warm and dry in the Central Asian republics. Defoliation continued on cotton plantations in favorable conditions. The cotton harvest is in progress, and many farms have switched to machine picking.

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FURTHER ON U.S. 30 SEP NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

Explosion Schedule, Danger

LD301531 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS — The United States today intends to conduct a new nuclear explosion at the testing range in Nevada.

A TASS correspondent was told by a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy that an explosion code-named "Labquarc" [TASS spelling] was scheduled at 11 a.m. local time at the test site. The spokesman added, however, that because the wind was blowing in an unfavourable direction this could cause a certain postponement of the blast.

The Pentagon brass fears that in the event of a possible seepage of radioactivity after the explosion the radio active substances could be carried by the wind in the direction of the big nearby city of Las Vegas.

"Labyquarc" will be the 21st nuclear test (counting those that were not announced by Washington) to be conducted by the United States since the introduction by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

The anti-war public organisation, "American peace test", which is indignant at Washington's refusal to join this important Soviet peace initiative, began early this morning a "peace watch" at the gates of the nuclear testing site in Nevada.

Test Postponement

LD302136 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Washington September 30 TASS — TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

A spokesman for the Nevada test range told a TASS correspondent that the atmospheric conditions and direction of the wind had not allowed of conducting a test blast. It has been put off so far.

According to news agencies, the USA is planning to detonate underground a nuclear device of a yield much greater than that of the atomic bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. This is confirmed, in particular, by the NBC television company which reported on Monday that the inhabitants of upper floors in Las Vegas had been warned about the possibility of a rocking of buildings at the time of the explosion.

Test Yield, Protests

LD010651 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 1 TASS — TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The United States carried out a new nuclear weapons test at the Nevada test site on Tuesday. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the yield of the blast was from 20 to 150 kilotons.

This test code-named "Labquarc" has become the 21st one since the Soviet Union imposed the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions.

Opponents of the arms race held a mass demonstration outside the gatest of the testing range in protest against the U.S. Administration's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium. Carl Sagan, an astronomer of world renown who took part in the march, said that the American people support the ban on nuclear testing. Both chambers of the U.S. Congress have declared in its favour. The White House is the only obstacle on the way to it, he said.

The demonstration involved hundreds of the delegates to the conference of the American Public Health Association, currently in session in Las Vegas, among them Doctor Bernard Lown, winner of the Nobel Prize and co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement.

Addressing the conference, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that the United States should join the Soviet moratorium. He stressed that the refusal to do it would become a grave error which would present Washington in an unseemly light.

TASS Correction

Moscow TASS in English at 0609 GMT on 1 October 1986 transmits a corrected version of the preceding item which provides the following variations:

Paragraph two, sentence three is corrected to read: "A test ban is a mainstream idea. The people and both houses of Congress support the ban. It is only the intransigence of the White House that is in the way," he said.

The demonstration involved.... (rewording, providing quotation marks)

Last paragraph, last sentence is corrected to read: He stressed that the refusal to do it would become "an embarassment and a serious mistake". [rewording, providing quotation marks)

Chernyshev: Danger Signed

LD010751 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chenyshev:

Another nuclear explosion thundered out at the U.S. testing range in Nevada Tuesday -- the 21st such blast since the Soviet Union has declared its test moratorium.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL had warned earlier that earth motion from the explosion should be felt 160 kilometers away.

Despite the fact that the nuclear explosive device was set off deep in a rocky outcrop in the Nevada desert, the blast-wearied earth carried the danger signal across the world.

The political reverberations were the peals of a tocsin telling mankind that another step had been taken to still bigger nuclear armories and, consequently, to the increased possibility of a tragic mistake -- the accidental outbreak of a nuclear war.

The blast also served further evidence that the U.S. political and military leadership continues basing its policy on the obsolete "nuclear deterrence" strategy and the immoral nuclear arithmetics of strategic superiority rather than on an analysis of the concrete realities of the nuclear and space age and that, despite its claimed commitment to peace and desire to destroy nuclear arms, it is interested in putting the arms race into still higher gear, letting it loose in new areas, including outer space, developing even more deadly weapons systems, and furthering material preparation for war.

Washington's disregard for the appeals and good practical example of the USSR -- the 18-month moratorium on all nuclear explosions -- has revealed to the nations not only its unrestrained craving for military superiority but also its true attitude to arms limitation and reduction.

Those set to manufacture another 28,000 nuclear munitions in the next few years in addition to their present stocks of 26,000 such warheads and to increase their nuclear armory substantially, replacing some of the old munitions with new ones, can hardly be interested in current disarmament talks producing results.

Those developing "third-generation" nuclear weapons have obviously no wish to destroy the nuclear genie. Those keen to load near-earth space with strike arms dream of adding a cosmic genie to the nuclear one.

This policy is resented throughout the world. The nations demand that Washington revise its unpromising but dangerous scale of values, join Soviet efforts to close the "nuclear club", and realize its responsibility to its own people and to all mankind.

SCIENTISTS AFFIRM TEST-BAN VERIFICATION CAPABILITY

Sadovskiy on 'Consensus'

PM301023 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 September, First Edition, carries on page 4 under the general heading "The Moratorium and Verification" a 2,400-word feature on the feasibility of nuclear test monitoring. The feature includes articles of differing lengths by scientists from the United States, Japan, the FRG, Britain, Italy, New Zealand, and Peru as well as the following "Soviet Specialist's Commentary" by Academician M. Sadovskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute:

"In discussions of scientific questions one by no means always observe such a convincing consensus of opinion as is the case in assessments of the possibility of detecting and identifying underground nuclear explosions.

"This question has a long history. We recall that the fundamental possibility of positively solving it was established back in 1958 at a conference of experts in Geneva.

"The conference participants, including scientists of world renown (N.N. Semenov, I.Ye. Tamm, E. Lawrence, J. Cockcroft, H. Bethe, and others), concluded that it was possible to reliably monitor [kontrol] the fulfillment of an agreement banning all nuclear tests and drew up a document clearly formulating conditions needed to create an international system for monitoring [kontrol] underground nuclear explosions.

"However, approximately 6 months after the Geneva conference an unexpected 'rebuttal' of the scientists' conclusions appeared in the form of 'new seismic date' presented by the U.S. side. Unfortunately, the real inspirers of the 'rebuttal' venture achieved what they wanted. The action of the Geneva conference of experts was halted. Ground was prepared for a growth among nonspecialists of suspecion and distrust of the potential of seismology.

"Since then science's potential has grown many times. Now there are absolutely no grounds for doubts as to the possibility of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions with the help of existing national means. Nonetheless, harmful consequences of the 'new data' sabotage are still felt, revealed in the distorted ideas that are quite widespread in the West. Thus the importance of telling people the true state of affairs and the opinions of scientists and specialists, particularly those quoted here.

"There is no need to repeat them. I will merely dwell on the words of T. Cochran (United States). He believes that joint Soviet-U.S. experiments are needed to remove American's distrust of Soviet statements on the USSR's readiness to strictly fulfill the conditions of a treaty banning underground tests, if one is signed. Americans, he said, will be convinced not by words but by actual monitoring [kontrol] of our fulfillment of the treaty's conditions. We will go into the sources of their distrust. As previously noted, it is inspired by U.S. leading circles. We will note that T. Cochran himself believes that existing technology and methods, given an identical number of stations in the USSR and the United States, are sufficient to register even explosions of less than 1 kiloton.

"It should also be said that U.S. scientists have proved the flimsiness of hiding underground explosions in vast underground chambers ('decoupling'). Furthermore, as T. Cochran rightly points out, such explosions are difficult to carry out and can easily be detected by nonseismic means. (Ch. Arshambo) and others have shown that by oberving the high-frequency components of earth tremors caused by an explosion under 'decoupling' conditions its masking effect is reduced by a factor of 10.

"Thus there would seem to be no obstacles to concluding an agreement banning nuclear tests. However, my more than 30-year experience of participating in the struggle to ban underground nuclear tests does not make me confident that the U.S. leadership will not dream up some new reservations. The Americans are frankly stating their lack of faith in us. So why should we -- and I in particular -- not admit that we have no faith in the actions of the U.S. Administration?"

U.S. Attempts To Block Experiment

PM301541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Spokes in Wheels. U.S. State Department Prevents Arrival of Soviet Seismologists"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Sep -- The Washington administration is trying to derail the Soviet and American seismologists' joint experiment to monitor [nablyudeniye] nuclear tests. [paragraph continues]

Thomas Cochran, chief geophysicist for seismographs of the Natural Resources Defense Council, declared this on Thursday.

He pointed out in conversation with journalists that at first the U.S. State department delayed the issuing of entry visas to a group of Soviet scientists who were to arrive in the United States 14 September to determine a site to set up seismographic equipment in accordance with an agreement signed by the Natural Resources Defense Council and the USSR Academy of Sciences. As is known, American scientists had already set up special equipment in the region of Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan in July within the framework of that agreement. The need for a return step, as provided for in the agreement, occasioned a fierce debate within the administration, according the THE WASHINGTON POST. Not wishing to openly ban the visit of scientist from the USSR, since such a step would once again draw attention to Washington's reluctance to end nuclear explosions, the American authorities agreed in the end to give permission for a USSR Academy of Sciences delegation to come. However, it was hedged about with conditions which, according to Cochran, are kknown to be unacceptable to the Soviet side.

Chief among them, according to information received by THE WASHINGTON POST, was the requirement to visit the nuclear testing ground in Nevada to "observe and measure the yield of the next underground nuclear explosion." In other words, the Washington administration is trying by hook or by crook to lure Soviet scientists to the Nevada range in order thereby to legitimize the U.S. continuation of nuclear tests at a time when the Soviet Union has unilaterally been firmly observing the moratorium on nuclear explosions for more than a year. THE WASHINGTON POST admits that the presence of Soviet scientists at the Nevada range would be tantamount to "sanctioning the continuation of nuclear tests."

The administration, T. Cochran pointed out, "wants to establish its control" over the Soviet scientific delegation's visit. The reason? The same WASHINGTON POST gives an exhaustive reply to this question. The newspaper states that the joint experiement begun by the Natural Resources Defense Council together with the USSR Academy of Sciences has proved "a serious political embarrassment for the administration by demonstrating that observance of an all-embracing ban on nuclear tests can be efficiently verified" [proveryat]. "Our experiment," T. Cochran declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent, "has cut the ground from under the White House's arguments about the impossibility of verifying [proverka] a ban on nuclear tests. It has shown that claims that the Soviet Union is reluctant to take measures in the sphere of verification [proverka] are untrue, to say the least." So, the administration's reluctance to agree to a nuclear moratorium is connected not with technology but with politics, the scientist pointed out. The American authorities' latest action serves once again to confirm this.

U.S. PROGRAMS, ARMS CONTROL POLICY CRITICIZED

J. Carter, G. Smith Remarks

LD010816 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco September 30 TASS -- James Carter, former U.S. president, has described the "star wars" programme which was developed and is under implementation by the current Washington administration, as the major stumbling block holding up progress in the field of arms control.

Carter, speaking in Las Vegas, denounced the White House refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. He stressed that as a result of this stand by the U.S. Administration, prospects for arms control accords were not visible, which posed the most serious threat to world peace and security.

The speaker made it plain that he supports the protest demonstrations under way near the U.S. nuclear test site in Nevada.

Washington September 30 TASS -- Gerard Smith, former U.S. chief negotiator at Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, believes that the United States is currently moving towards discarding arms control altogether. At a press conference held here he stressed that it was precisely the White House that bore the responsibility for such dangerous developments.

The Reagan administration has set itself the aim of undercutting the entire package of accords reached in the field of arms control in the past 20 years. This conclusion is contained in a special review made by the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy.

The authors of the document hold that the present U.S. Administration's course of scuttling the fundamental Soviet-U.S. agreements in the military field is strikingly manifest specifically in its intention to jettison adherence to the SALT-2 Treaty.

The review emphasizes that the United States is out to force an open-ended arms race on the USSR in the hope to undermine the Soviet economy. This race, however, can cripple the economy of the United States itself. Moreover, the threat of a nuclear war is being dramatically magnified in such conditions.

Achievements Negated

LD301201 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vladimir Mostovets:

The agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war is among the major Soviet-American documents laying the groundwork for relations between the two countries, that were signed in the early seventies.

The agreement, concluded in Washington on September 30, 1971, obliges both sides to continue the implementation and perfection -- in the way they will find it necessary -- of organizational and technical measures to prevent the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under their control.

The significance of the Soviet-American agreement of unlimited duration has grown even more in the eighties when, through the fault of the U.S. Administration, the world situation has noticeably aggravated and the nuclear arms race is threatening to break out of control and spread to outer space.

The agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war was signed during the period of detente. That period saw the conclusion of several major treaties directed at curbing the arms race and improving the overall climate in international relations.

The Soviet Union, living up to the letter and spirit of the accords, has been persistently pursuing ever since the policy aimed at strengthening peace and diminishing the danger of nuclear war. It has advanced dozens of peace initiatives. The programme for stage-by-stage abolition of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation by the turn of the century, advanced by the USSR in January 1986; became an important step toward preserving peace on earth.

The USSR has been observing its self-imposed moratorium on all nuclear blasts for more than a year. It expects that the United States will heed the demands of the world public and follow its example.

Such demands are openly rejected in Washington. The U.S. is stubbornly following the course towards an unrestrained arms race, militarization of outer space and heightening of world tension. Moreover, the current American Administration has not only cursed detente, by regarding nearly all positive accomplishments of the seventies as a "concession" to the USSR and a sign of "weakness" on the part of the U.S., but has also undertaken a dangerous step in disrupting the system of treaties that have kept in check the nuclear arms race. This is how one can assess President Reagan's decision to break out of the Soviet-American legal documents limiting strategic offensive weapons -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT-2 Treaty.

This amounts to an attempt to disrupt the military parity between the USSR and the United States, which is the basis of strategic stability worldwide. In a bid to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States has launched an unrestricted arms race.

The importance of the agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the United States, concluded 15 years ago, lies not only in the fact that it provides for concrete measures to prevent incidents that might escalate into a nuclear catastrophe. The agreement is an integral element of the series of historic accords reached between the USSR and the United States after lengthy and difficult talks in the seventies, which created the groundwork for future more drastic cuts in armaments, for the establishment of trust between nations and improvement of the international situation on the whole.

Rejecting the significance of the accords and burying detente in oblivion is tantamount to crossing out all achievements in the field of arms control and undermining the efforts to maintaining peace and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

ARMS PHILOSOPHIES CLASH AT ERICE SEMINAR

PM301109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute: "War, Peace, and Scientists; Notes by an International Seminar Participant"]

[Text] Erice/Moscow -- In addition to problems of controlled thermonuclear fusion, the development of new generations of computers, and the "Eloisotron" project for a super-powerful neutral particle accelerator, the representative international seminar on scientific cooperation held recently in the small Sicilian city of Erice devoted much attention to conceptual problems of arms limitation, disarmament, and the strengthening of strategic stability. [paragraph continues]

The topics of discussion included in particular the concept of the total elimination of nuclear weapons set forth by Soviet scientists, the Warsaw Pact member countries' Budapest proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, and the principle of a sensible level of military potentials put forward in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. The USSR's decision to further extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions was received by most of the seminar's participants as convincing confirmation of the practical implementation of the USSR's foreign policy strategy which takes account of the true interests of the international community and as an object lesson of the new way of thinking.

Our West European colleagues noted that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and the rational and confident line that has been taken in respect of potential measures in response to the implementation of the SDI program have dealt another blow to the widely accepted theory in the West about the "equal responsibility of the superpowers" for the arms race and have hit even harder the false thesis about the "Soviet military threat."

Of course, while recognizing in principle the need for arms limitation, the prevention of the arms race in space, and disarmament, the foreign participants in the seminar were by no means unanimous as to how to resolve these tasks. Some West European scientists, while supporting the idea of nuclear disarmament in principle, nonetheless claimed that without nuclear weapons the danger of a third world war breaking out would increase substantially. In turn, it had to be explained to them that the concept of an all-embracing system of international security put forward by the Soviet Union envisages that a world without nuclear weapons would not merely return to its previous "prenuclear" state, but would be provided with a qualitatively new, stabilizing system of political, military, economic, and humanitarian components of security. Among other things, military doctrines and concepts in a nuclear-free world would, by mutual agreement, be based on purely defensive principles and the sides' armed forces would not be capable of conduting major offensive operations.

Certain U.S. scientists (staffers of the Livermore Laboratory, for instance, where nuclear weapon systems are being actively developed) spoke out in Erice in favor of a continuation of nuclear tests including tests of the creation of allegedly defensive space weapons under the SDI program. They argued that the emergence of new types of weapons, just like scientific and technological progress in general, are irreversible and inevitable and that proposals for disarmament and even arms reduction without the parallel development of new systems and types of weapons are allegedly unrealistic.

Livermore's Professor R. (Badvayn), for instance, vigorously defended the SDI program. He tried to convince his audience that virtually the only reason why the present administration is developing this program is the fact that allegedly "the Russians are ahead" in this sphere. (Badvayn) tried to depict the authoritative statements of the Soviet political leadership and military leaders to the effect that the U.S. Administration will not succeed in forcing the Soviet Union into unnecessary expenditure, that the USSR will find a less burdensome but equivalent response to SDI, not necessarily in space, as a "propaganda trick," as an attempt "to influence the U.S. Congress to bloc appropriations for SDI." His speech in Erice once again threw light on the main method of the White House propaganda tactics in pushing through the "star wars" program, a method used many times before in forcing through other strategic programs. However, (Badvayn's) speech also reflected the growing nervousness of the advocates of SDI in the face of growing opposition to the program in the United States itself and in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

This was expressed, in particular, in the tangible curtailment by the U.S. Congress of the Pentagon's requests for the coming fiscal year.

The viewpoint of the fatal inevitability of the creation of more and more new types of weapons was opposed in one way or another by most of the seminar's participants. If the present destructive tendencies are not reversed, they retorted to the U.S. fatalists, then even the preservation of the strategic equilibrium will soon stop serving as a reliable guarantee for averting war because of the increasing vulnerability of command and communication systems and both sides' nuclear forces, diminishing flight times, and the reduction virtually to nought of the time available not just for finding political, but also military solutions. Furthermore, it is impermissible to ignore the increasing instability in international politics resulting from the spiraling arms race which has had such a pernicious effect on the already difficult position of most of the developing countries.

At the Erice seminar, just as at many other similar scientific forums, there was a clash between two lines — the course of the USSR which accords with the general interests of the international community, and the line of the present U.S. Administration and its allies which is bound up with the narrow selfish interests of people who have an economic or political stake in the continuation of the arms race. It was not just two practical approaches to world politics that clashed, but also two philosophies, two different sets of values. The first is based on the awareness of man's need and ability to control the processes which he himself has engendered and to increasingly vigorously regulate and curb certain trends of scientific and technical activity, primarily in the military sphere. The second, though masquerading in "progressing" technocratic garb, is essentially decadent and pursuing it can only lead to a global catastrophe. Some West European countries' representatives tried to find some kind of compromise between these two approaches which led them to highly eclectic solutions that could not stand up to criticism.

The mutual interdependence of states and peoples and the existence of vast arsenals of mass destruction weapons demand more urgently than ever before a radical restructuring of political thinking and a departure from the former notions of ensuring national and international security. These notions were developed over centuries, not to say millenia, and overcoming them demands tremendous effort. A great deal can and must be done by scientists in this area. The problems of the material and conceptual backup for the process of disarmament and consolidation of strategic stability demand varied, comprehensive, interdisciplinary solutions from science.

International cooperation between scientists can play a substantial role in this matter.

MATVEYEV LOOKS AHEAD TO VIENNA CDE FOLLOWUP

PM291609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "From Stockholm to Vienna"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] had been at work for 2 and 1/2 years, but it was necessary to symbolically stop the clock in the conference session hall in order to observe the agreed deadline for its completion at midnight on 19 September. Having thereby bought some time, agreement was reached after several hours on the points still unsettled.

And now the final document of the Stockholm Conference has been prepared and approved by its participants down to the last letter. It contains 104 paragraphs and 4 appendices. What in the Final Act of the all-European conference took up comparatively little room has now, as a result of the great and at times difficult work done in Stockholm, grown into an impressive and detailed code of regulations and provisions which should promote confidence- and security-building and, ultimately, the achievement of disarmament on the European continent.

The document contains important provisions relating to the nonuse or threat of force. This is an important, key section. Certain Western conference participants had put forward various artificial objections to even discussing this question. It was claimed, for instance, that it could only be a question of repeating the commitments and principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

One need not study these 19 paragraphs for long to see that what they contain is the fruit of a creative approach to the question, enriches the treasure house of international law with provisions stemming from the demands of our time, and provides a sound political foundation for the subsequent section of the Stockholm document. Take, for instance, the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes as an essential supplement to the obligation of states to refrain from the use or threat of force. The document states the need to strengthen and improve the means at the disposal of the conference participants for settling disputes peacefully. There is still clearly considerable scope here for constructive activity and new accords.

There is another aspect of the same question. The document rightly points out that security in Europe is closely bound up with security in the Mediterranean region as a whole. The topicality of this formula needs no explanation in view of the events of recent times.

A paragraph in the same section says that the conference participants stress the need to take resolute measures to prevent and combat terrorism, including terrorism in international relations.

There is no need to set out the contents of the entire document. IZVESTIYA, like other organs of our press, will devote proper attention to it in the future.

In short, the necessary prerequisities have been created for switching to a discussion of the most important thing -- measures in the disarmament sphere on our continent. This is also mentioned in the Stockholm document. This will be dealt with by the upcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the all-European conference. The Stockholm conference has largely paved the way for the Vienna forum and for its fruitful work. However, statements are already being made from official rostrums in the United States which cannot fail to put us on our guard.

"I do not think that this is a useful accord" was how pentagon chief C. Weinberger reacted to the final document of the Stockholm conference. I think that notice will be taken of these words not only by broad strata of the world public but also by all governments. They indicate how furiously certain U.S. circles oppose everything that may improve the international situation or help progress in the cause of disarmament.

One cannot help feeling perplexed by the rejoinder made on 25 September by D. Howard, deputy White House press secretary for foreign affairs, to the effect that the achievement in Stockholm is, apparently, "an agreement on paper." [paragraph continues]

How is one to understand this statement? A major step was taken in Stockholm toward the easing of tension and the improvement of the international political climate, and yet people behind official rostrums in Washington behave as if nothing had happened. Such a stance places official Washington in opposition even to the governments of West European countries which are closest to the United States, let alone broad world public opinion.

The explanation is quite simple, bearing in mind that the forthcoming Vienna meeting will have to really get down to the problems of disarmament on the continent. Confidence-building measures in the military spheres are not goals in themselves, but a prerequisite for attaining specific and realistic measures in the sphere if disarmament on the continent on their basis. Practical deliberations in this respect have already been placed on the table by the Warwaw Pact socialist states. So far there has been no response to them from the Western governments.

But even now some people in Washington would like to thicken the clouds around the Vienna meeting to complicate its atmosphere. Speaking in Washington a few days ago, Warren Zimmerman, head of the U.S. delegation at the forthcoming meeting in Vienna, declared that there can be no progress in East-West relations without tangible progress in the human rights sphere.

Mr Zimmerman ought to be aware of the importance socialist countries attach to the ensuring of human rights. The foundations of an all-embracing system of international security which were proclaimed from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum include a section of measures referring to the humanitarian sphere. They include the expansion of international cooperation in the implementation of political, social, and individual human rights with respect for each country's laws. Mr Zimmerman ought also to be aware that this question was raised at the Belgrade meeting and other international forums by official U.S. representatives for purposes which had nothing in common with the development of normal international cooperation but were used to complicate the situation and whip up a "cold war" atmosphere.

It is extremely important to prevent the forthcoming meeting in Vienna from being turned into an arena of confrontation by the adversaries of detente. The Vienna forum must become yet another landmark in Europe's advance toward reliable security. Vienna will take up the baton from Stockholm. And that which was achieved in the Swedish capital must be preserved and developed so as to move on to the main and basic point -- realistic measures for disarmament on European soil. The socialist countries are completely ready for this.

GRINEVSKIY PRAISES STOCKHOLM AGREEMENTS

LD292211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The second leading theme of the commentaries this week was the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Stockholm proved that even in a complex atmosphere it is possible to negotiate on questions of security, if there is the political will and desire for it.

The Soviet leadership, notes the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, sees the results of the conference as a major step toward slackening tension and improving the international political climate, as a victory by common sense, and as a gain for all 35 participating countries. The success of the conference at Stockholm demonstrated the viability of the all-European process. A complex of political and military-technical measures has been approved which lessen the risk of war in Europe. They comprise such key questions as notification of military maneuvers, the movements and transfers of troops, the invitation of observers, and an exchange of annual plans of military activity. Essentially, we are talking about the first major agreement in the military-political sphere between East and West since the time the Soviet-American SALT II treaty was signed in 1979.

[Gubernatorov] The delegates are saying goodbye to Stockholm these days, the city where they lived and worked for almost 3 years -- with some small breaks. I think many of those who settled in the Swedish capital are sad to take their leave of its welcoming and hospitable citizens, who have tried to do everything they could so that the conference participants should suffer no discomforts in their work.

There is probably no need to speak today of the difficulities the delegates had to overcome over the time allocated to the conference. The main thing is that they managed all the same to overcome their differences and achieve weighty accords on questions of trust and security in Europe.

What does the Stockholm experience teach us? It has once again confirmed not only the possibility but also the necessity of cooperation between states with different social systems for the sake of people and all people being able to live under a peaceful sky, look to the future with confidence with no fear for their lives, nor for the lives of their children and grandchildren. [passage omitted]

The leader of the Soviet delegation and ambassador at large, Comrade Grinevskiy, kindly agreed to answer our questions:

[Begin recording] [Gubernatorov] Oleg Alekseyevich, what, in your opinion, are the basic results of the Stockholm forum?

[Grinevskiy] A conclusive document was adopted at the Stockholm conference. It sets forth the foundations, I would even call them, new foundations for European security.

This is not a declamatory announcement nor is it a general discourse, but these are rather concrete measures which touch on important aspects of military activity on the continent of Europe. For example, a decision has been taken on notification not only of major troop exercises but also of their movements and transfers and concentrations above a level of 13,000 troops and 300 tanks, of all transfers of American troops from the continent of America to Europe. This is an unprecedented decision. Apart from this, all these measures will be subject to inspection. Moreover, for the first time in history, inspection will become an instrument for verification of the agreements adopted.

I think in general that it can be said that these agreements are a concrete example of a new approach to international affairs and to the improvement of East-West relations -- they are a new way of thought in conformity with international talks. And, I must say bluntly that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries stand behind all these agreements. Our proposals were the basic motivating forces which led to the success of the conference. [end recording]

ISRAELYAN ON GENEVA TOXIC WEAPONS CONFERENCE

PM291147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep Morning Edition p 4

[Report on interview with V.L. Israelyan, head of Soviet delegation to the Geneva toxic weapons ban talks, by unnamed IZVESTIYA Correspondent in Geneva: "Call for Cooperation" — date of interview not given]

[Text] Geneva -- The second review conference on the effect of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development [razrabotka] Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction has ended its work at the Palais des Nations.

Plenary sessions and working groups discussed questions of strengthening the convention and effectively implementing all its provisions. The majority of delegates submitted constructive proposals at the conference, but a clearly dissonant chord was struck by the statement made by the U.S. delegation, which desired to undermine the convention and made unjustified accusations against the Soviet Union. This obstructionist approach was condemned at the conference.

What are the results of the Geneva meeting? This was the question asked of Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan by an IZVESTIYA Correspondent.

The overwhelming majority of delegations, he said, displayed their interest in strengthening the convention, and this is the avenue followed by the main bulk of proposals that were put forward, particularly as regards questions of improving the convention's verification [kontrolnyy] machinery and implementing a number of confidence-building measures. As for the Soviet delegation, it did everything within its power to resolve the main task facing the conference, which we perceived as strengthening the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons by all means. The Soviet Union undertook a number of very important steps in this direction at the conference. We submitted a proposal for the elaboration and adoption of a supplementary protocol to the convention which would provide for measures to strengthen the verification [kontrol] system. For this purpose it was also proposed that a special conference of convention signatory states be held after appropriate preparations; moreover a readiness to do this without delay, next year for example, was expressed.

It is our belief, V.L. Israelyan declared, that broad cooperation between states in peaceful development of biological science and the use of its achievements in the interests of socioeconomic, scientific, and technical progress is an effective way to consolidate the convention's system. It can be said in this context that numerous proposals to this end were submitted at the conference. We are convinced such an approach will give an appropriate fillip to the further development of biological science and to the benefit of peace and progress. We consider that the spheres of bioengineering, genetic engineering, development of effective preventive measure and treatment of infectious diseases, and struggle against plant parasites are promising avenues in this direction. This would be in line with the interests of all states and, moreover, would help solve several problems which are acutely present in developing countries.

We consider that the results of the conference are positive, V.L. Israelyan said in conclusion, also because the convention it reviewed is a component of the presently existing machinery for curbing the arms race the for disarmament. For its part the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate constructively with all countries which are interested in this not in words but in deed.

PRAVDA Assesses Conference

PM291407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Our Commentary": "When There Is the Will"]

[Text] The second international conference which analyzed the operation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction has ended in Geneva.

It is no accident that the proceedings and the results of this conference attracted the attention of broad circles of the international public and led to the publication of numerous commentaries in the press. After all, the convention is so far the only international legal document banning a whole category of mass destruction weapons. It also contains the preconditions for the next major step along the path of disarmament to be taken by the community of states -- getting rid of chemical weapons, that is -- as was emphasized by the conference participants.

This document came into being during the period of detente. The convention was made available for signing in 1972 and it came into force in 1970. More that 100 countries have now acceded to it. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to sign and ratify this document and it has strictly abided by its provisions all these years, as was once again confirmed in Geneva.

Many observers note that the conference proceedings were businesslike and constructive on the whole. The speech of the U.S. representative, who tried to confuse the issue by leveling accusations against the Soviet Union which have been refuted more than once in the United States itself, therefore sounded all the more as a discordant note. The U.S. representative's recourse to the topic of "yellow rain" clearly caused disillusionment among many delegates. After all, it is well known that the ballyhoo raised around these accusations has long since been exposed. The "Soviet toxins" allegedly used in Asia were proved by authoritative expert opinion to be specific bee secretions.

Incidentally the United States should be the last to act as "the accuser." While the forum was under way reports have appeared in the U.S. press indicating that the Pentagon has by no means stopped the development of bacteriological weapons. This year alone 42 million dollars were appropriated in the United States for the implementation of 57 projects to create various types of bacteriological weapons.

Incidentally, the Soviet delegation did not take the path of confrontation and counteraccusations which was clearly the direction in which the Americans were trying to steer the conference. It put forward proposals aimed at increasing the number of parties to the convention, strengthening the convention's verification mechanism, expanding the use of biotechnology for peaceful purposes, and developing peaceful cooperation in this sphere.

This constructive approach, supported by most of the delegations, made it possible to conclude the conference with the adoption of a resolution which reflects the international community's strong interest in maintaining the ban on the biological weapons and advancing toward the next stages of disarmament which -- as the effectiveness and viability of this convention confirms -- are not a utopia but an entirely feasible task given statesmen's political will and a mode of thinking that corresponds to the realities of our age.

PETROSYANTS CITED ON 'MARKING TIME' AT GENEVA

LD010015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapons tests has ended in Geneva. Answering questions from a PRAVDA correspondent, Comrade Petrosyants, the head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy said that the atmosphere of the talks was a businesslike and working one, so to speak, but unfortunately we are for the moment marking time.

The third round of talks has been set for November. But, I have not lost hope that the U.S. Administration's position on the issues of a test ban will change. For, despite all possible propaganda tricks, more and more Americans are finding out the truth about the Soviet Union's position on this issue. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests and the lengthy silence at our nuclear testing ground in Semipalatinsk is not the peace-making rhetoric which the leaders of the United States have become so skilled in. The moratorium is the concrete expression of our peaceable policy and the most convincing testimony of the striving to remove the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war. Many Americans, too, understand this.

Space Armaments Groups Meet

LD301241 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 30 TASS -- The group on space armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

WARSAW PACT CHIEF KULIKOV MEETS GDR'S HONECKER

LD242116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (TASS) — Today Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, received here V.G. Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It was stressed that, faced with the adventurist military political course of the United States and its NATO allies, the countries of the socialist community should demonstrate high vigilance and do all that is necessary to guarantee peace and defend the gains of socialism.

Also taking part in the meeting were Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Army General V.A. Belikov, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

BLOC PARTY CULTURE CHIEFS MEET IN BUCHAREST

PM300921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Work Experience"]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep — A meeting of leaders of sections of central committees of communist and workers parties in socialist countries dealing with questions of culture was held in Bucharest 23-24 September.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives of the BCP, the MSZMP, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the SED, the Korean Workers Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the MPRP, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, and the CPCZ.

There was an exchange of information and experience in work to fulfill the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses in the sphere of culture and cultural cooperation.

The Soviet delegation's report was delivered by Yu.P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Section.

The participants in the meeting were greeted by P. Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM301137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] Last week was full of events which mirrored the complex and contradictory nature of the present international situation.

People everywhere hailed the great success achieved in the struggle to strengthen peace as a result of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The agreement elaborated there represents a major step toward easing tension and improving the international climate. The measures to strengthen international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear and radiation safety, agreed upon as a result of the special session of the IAEA General Conference, are also of great significance.

At the same time, the alarm created by the fact that during the lengthy Soviet-U.S. talks devoted to the problem of ending the arms race all the Soviet side's efforts to achieve specific results are foundering on its partners' reluctance to seek mutually acceptable accords has increased everywhere these days. The matter is reaching the point where a legitimate question arises: Is the American leadership at all ready for such accords, and does it in fact want them?

This week people everywhere have shown a lively interest in the course of the talks between responsible Soviet and U.S. figures that have taken place in Washington and New York. These talks have been conceived as one of the decisive stages in the work on organizing a new meeting of the two countries' top leaders -- a meeting which could be effective and significant in terms of its practical results, primarily in the sphere of curbing the arms race.

At the same time, new public statements by the U.S. President abounding in deliberate distortions of USSR policy and confirming that the present American Administration is guided by anti-Soviet stereotypes in its assessments have given rise to disappointment and an active protest in broad public circles.

In the complex international situation our socialist power is continuing its great peace offensive in accordance with the plan elaborated by the 27th Party Congress. I have in mind, in particular, the USSR delegation's active participation in the work of the 41st UN General Assembly Session in New York.

Two Philosophies [subhead]

As already reported, U.S. President R. Reagan delivered a speech at the General Assembly session last Monday. E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, mounted its rostrum Tuesday. Both those speeches are now being commented on widely throughout the world. On comparing them, people everywhere say that what we see here are two diametrically opposed approaches to the burning problems of the development of international relations in the nuclear age -- two philosophies of world politics.

Even though he frequently repeats that nuclear weapons must not be used and nuclear war should not be waged, the leader of the greatest capitalist power is in fact guided by the unrealistic idea that the new, sophisticated technology of war can reliably ensure security. Precisely this philosophy gave rise to the crazy nuclear arms race, which has already swallowed more than $1 trillion but has not only not strengthened U.S. security but, on the contrary, has weakened it.

Following the President, on Tuesday C. Weinberger, the bellicose U.S. defense secretary, unceremoniously demonstrated the worth of the U.S. leadership's hypocritical phrases about its imaginary desire to reduce nuclear arms. He sent Congress an open letter anathematizing the House of Representatives' recent proposal to ban all nuclear tests with a yield of less than 1 kiloton -- "particularly," he emphasized, "in conjunction with a number of other amendments to the draft law on appropriations for the Defense Department's needs." Weinberger, you see, does not like any restrictions at all. Give him total freedom of action. He must be permitted everything. Even though the overwhelming majority of Americans now advocate an end to the arms race, he demanded its continuation, while on the same day the president, his patron, publicly threatened to veto the Congress decision if it dares to reduce military spending.

In his speech at the General Assembly session the representative of the greatest socialist power proceeded from the directly opposite principle elaborated by the 27th Party Congress: In our time there is just one road to security -- to destroy existing arms and not replace them with new ones. We cannot allow policy to be dictated by the technology of mankind's destruction!

The participants in the General Assembly session were struck by the fact that the U.S. President, who addressed them, either kept quiet about the USSR's constructive proposals or presented them in a distorted light. Having violated the confidentiality of correspondence at the highest level, he deemed it possible to embroider the American position on these issues, expounding the contents of his 25 July letter to M.S. Gorbachev, while at the same time keeping quiet about the substance of the Soviet proposals. Well, the Soviet side had to fill in that gap at a press conference last Wednesday.

The USSR counters the total political permissiveness preached and practised by the leaders of the U.S. Administration with political responsibility which accords with the new thinking dictated by the realities of the nuclear age. And the course of the debate at the General Assembly session shows that this constructive Soviet position meets with the broadest support.

Special interest is aroused there by the idea proposed by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries of creating an all-embracing system of international security providing for the assertion of the principles of civilized and correct interstate contacts backed up by proper international material guarantees. This idea is gaining more and more supporters.

Considerations of political responsibility also dictate the Soviet Union's approach to solving the question of a new Soviet-American summit meeting. It could undoubtedly be of great significance if accords on several important issues are reached there -- accords that can curb the arms race and facilitate international cooperation.

But this is what is striking: As the facts show, whenever the door on the path to the normalization of Soviet-American relations is opened slightly, the forces opposed to this at once endeavor to slam it shut.

This was the case when Powers, the CIA pilot, was sent into USSR airspace in a spy plane to wreck the incipient thaw in Soviet-American relations. This was also the case when the provocation was carried out involving the South Korean passenger aircraft sent into the region of Kamchatka and Sakhalin, once again for espionage purposes. And this has been the case now, when, on the eve of crucial talks in Washington and New York, the absolutely illegal decision to expel 25 employees of the Soviet UN Mission from the United States was loudly and noisily announced, while at the same time an incredible ballyhoo was raised over the arrest in Moscow of an America spy caught red-handed, whom the United States portrays as an innocent lamb who has supposedly been made a "hostage."

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledged the provocative nature of these actions last Tuesday. This is what it wrote: "Many specialists said that E.A. Shevardnadze would not even come to Washington after we had ordered (!) the expulsion of 25 Russians from New York." And THE NEW YORK TIMES went on to specify that those words came from a State Department spokesman.

But the gamble that the Soviet people would lose their nerve and he would break off the dialogue failed. "It is our principle," M.S. Gorbachev said in this regard during one of his meetings with working people on his tour of the Kuban and Stavropol Kray, "to pursue a firm policy and defend the principles of which I have spoken, but to do so constructively. It is necessary to show restraint. And restraint is not softness. Let them rush about.... We cannot be provoked."

Restraint, patience, principledness, and staunchness in defending the cause of peace are yielding their fruits. However hard it is to work with some of our obstinate partners, the USSR is making progress step by step, waging its peace offensive. And the first glimmers of light are appearing on the world's horizon.

Victory for Common Sense [subhead]

An example of this is provided by the successful results of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which lasted 2 years and 8 months and ended in Stockholm Monday.

This is a victory for common sense, the result of efforts and a gain for all the 35 countries which participated in the conference. The Soviet Union sees in the agreement reached the shoots of the new thinking which are pushing up through the European soil.

And yet, how many times the American press predicted failure for the Stockholm conference! For how long the American delegates persisted in refusing pointblank even to discuss, for example, the renunciation of the use or threat of force -- which the representatives of the socialist and a number of European countries advocated. [paragraph continues]

How crudely they rejected all the proposals not only of the socialist but also of other European countries aimed at constructively resolving the tasks facing the conference.

Month after month, year after year an arrogant, categorical "no!" was heard in response to constructive ideas. Even on the eve of the end of the conference, 19 September, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, referring to statements by R. Barry, head of the American delegation: "The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has gotten into an impasse."

But I have before me the bulky final document of the conference. In it there are 104 articles plus 4 appendixes containing a far-reaching program of action -- a detailed package of political measures aimed at reducing the risk of war in Europe and strengthening security and confidence has been agreed upon.

However, concern cannot fail to be aroused by the fact that, hardly had the American delegation returned to Washington, the same bellicose Weinberger at once voiced displeasure with the agreement reached. Reporting this, the CBS-TV Company added that "certain administration spokesmen called the agreement worthless as soon as it had been signed" (?!). And it explained: "Some people say that in this case the White House was interested in the very fact of the document's being signed, and not in its contents." That is the Pentagon's interpretation.

However, you cannot cut away with an ax what has been written with a pen. The agreement exists. The world public will vigilantly follow the fulfillment of the earnest obligations assumed by all the conference participants, including the United States. The very victory of reason and good will, won at the cost of lengthy, persistent, and patient work at the conference, inspires people to new important steps aimed at further developing all-European cooperation in ensuring security.

Attention: Lebanon! [subhead]

On Wednesday we learned of another flagrant instance of tyranny in international relations. Israel, which enjoys full U.S. support, is not only continuing to shed the blood of Arabs on Lebanese territory but is also challenging France, an ally of its patron -- the United States.

I will remind you that the southern part of Lebanon, which Israel has arbitrarily proclaimed its "security zone," has still not been returned to the legitimate owner of that territory -- the Lebanese people. The roost is still ruled there by the occupiers and their mercenaries -- the so-called "army of southern Lebanon," consisting of "right-wing Christian" armed units. It is natural that the Lebanese resist the occupiers and their mercenaries, and they are doing so more and more.

In this complex situation the UN interim force, which was sent by decision of the Security Council to help fulfill the council's resolution on the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and has been there since 1978, has found itself in a difficult position. [paragraph continues]

It does not participate in the armed struggle but incurs losses, being between two fires. Therefore France, whose military contingent in the UN interim force has sustained particularly heavy losses, demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon. But since Israel turned a deaf ear, as the saying goes, the French Government raised this question in the UN Security Council.

And what happened? There at once came a flood of telegrams to say that Israel is not only not withdrawing its troops from Lebanon but, on the contrary, is sending in a large number of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and artillery, clearly in preparation for a new invasion of northern Lebanon. The newspaper LE PARISIEN LIBERE declared in this regard: "France and the UN secretary general are on one side of the barricade, and the United States and Israel on the other."

There is more. "A war of words has once again been followed by a real war," the American NBC-TV Company reported. Israeli aircraft demonstratively carried out the 11th raid this year on the region to the east of Beirut. Following that, new bombing strikes were made on the Lebanese city of Sidon.

Naturally, those brazen actions created a storm of indignation in the Security Council. It adopted a French draft resolution demanding that Israel withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon and that the UN force take up positions along its border. All the council members voted for that resolution with the exception, once again, of the United States, whose representative abstained from voting. The only one!

As the French newspaper L'HUMANITE rightly remarked Thursday, that "neutral" stand by Washington did Tel Aviv considerable service and hindered the practical implementation of the Security Council decision.

So, the U.S. Administration has demonstrated once again the worth of its hypcritical arguments about concern for peace, for states' national independence, for human rights, and for the struggle against terrorism. We see here a new instance of state terrorism cold-bloodedly carried out before the eyes of the whole world by the Israeli ruling circles with U.S. blessing.

The present situation is complex and changeable. Even though we can see undoubted successes in the struggle to ease tension and regularize international relation on a civilized basis, it will still take the tremendous efforts of all peace-loving forces to ensure that the present glimmers of light on the storm-cloud-strewn world horizon broaden out and that clear skies finally appear over the heads of mankind.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON RESULTS OF IAEA SESSION

["Soviet Party Statement" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

PM301049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] The results of a special session of the IAEA General Conference, which has ended in Vienna, have been welcomed with a feeling of deep satisfaction in the Soviet Union. The problems of safety in the nuclear power industry have been examined there in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and responsibility.

The elaboration by collective effort of conventions on the notification and assistance in case of nuclear accidents in such a short time, their approval by the IAEA General Conference and signing by a large number of states are a striking example of a joint and effective resolution of pressing problems of the times.

This is what guides the Soviet Union when it proposes moving further along the path of creating an international safety regime of the nuclear power industry. The essence of a program it has submitted on this score of consideration by the community of states is in guaranteeing the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes from mistakes and fortuities fraught with grave consequences for the life and health of people.

The conventions signed in Vienna and the Stockholm accords disprove the views, which are yet much in currency, that any agreements on security issues are impossible.

A new approach to achieving mutual understanding, trust and openness in state-to-state relations has again triumphed in Vienna. This has been reflected, in particular, in the recognition of the need to notify all cases of nuclear accidents, including those involving nuclear weapons and nuclear testing.

The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that given political will and political realism, it is possible to reach practical accords to end nuclear testing and finally to deliver the world from nuclear weapons completely. It counters confrontation and the nuclear arms race with proposals for broad international cooperation among states in the peaceful exploration and uses of outer space, the peaceful nuclear power industry, effective environmental protection, and improvements in the people's living standards the world over.

Glazunov Commentary

LD302233 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Commentary by Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] The Soviet Government has issued a statement welcoming the outcome of the special session of the General Conference of the IAEA. In our commentary, Viktor Glazunov considers the work of the session, and this is what he writes:

The session examined ways of guaranteeing safety in the nuclear energy industry in view of the accidents that have occured at nuclear power plants in various countries. The accident at the Chernobyl plant in the Soviet Union was a grim warning. The session adopted two conventions on increasing safety in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This achievement sets an example of joint and effective adjustment of an urgent world problem, an example that gives the lie to those who claimed that no agreement of any kind relating to security can be reached. It showed there can be if the negotiators display political realism and will.

The agreements reached at the Stockholm Conference on Promoting Confidence, Security, and Disarmament in Europe testify to the same. What speeded up joint action was unquestionably a realization of the danger to all if safety measures are inadequate when nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes. But isn't it just as important to recognize the danger to all if nuclear energy is used for military purposes? In this area, unfortunately, the thinking is still along the old lines of achieving superiority in nuclear weapons. As a result, the race in nuclear weapons goes ever faster and may ultimately lead to a holocaust.

If mistakes can be made in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes they can just as easily be made in using it for military purposes, and the consequences will be far worse than those of any accident at a nuclear power plant. It pays to recall that the director-general of the Iaea, Hans Blix, said, and I quote: We must pass on a clean planet to future generations. Therefore all states must concentrate efforts on destroying nuclear weapons and minimizing the risk involved in using nuclear energy. Unquote.

A new approach to mutual understanding, trust, and openness in relations between nations has made itself felt in the matter of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. And the Soviet Union believes that if there is a political will and a show of political realism agreement can also be reached to stop nuclear testing and ultimately to remove nuclear weapons from the entire planet. This can be done and it must be done because the very survival of humanity is at stake.

GRAMOV INTERVIEW ON OLYMPIC GAMES IN KOREA

AU301102 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview with Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and chairman of the USSR Olympic Committee, by PRAVDA sports chief editor Pavol Krsak: "New Dimensions of Our Relations" -- in Bratislava, date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Krsak] At the 16th session of the Association of European National Olympic Committees in Budapest, was there something said about Seoul, where the 1981 Baden-Baden session of the International Olympic Committee assigned the 24th Olympic Games in 1988?

[Gramov] No, one did speak directly at the session about problems connected with Seoul. But they were assessed at talks with J.A. Samaranch and the representatives of international sports federations. The games in Seoul are being prepared. But there are many problems of a political as well as a domestic nature. One is, in particular, the presence of American troops in South Korea. The actions of students in particular show that there are very strong anti-American sentiments in South Korea. The most monentous reality in connection with holding the Olympic Games is that the Korean peninsula is inhabitated by one nation, and that -- regardless of this reality -- the country is divided. Understandably, the comrades from the DPRK quite naturally want the 1988 Olympic Games to take place in Pyongyang too. The IOC -- with representatives of the National Olympic Committees of the DPRK and South Korea attending -- has already discussed that demand three times, but a final decision has not been arrived at so far; the talks will apparently continue.

[Krsak] IOC Chairman J.A. Samaranch said at a press conference in Budapest that the fourth meeting of the national Olympic committees of the DPRK and South Korea, which is to be held in Lausanne again, can take place only if the DPRK accepts the IOC's proposal that Olympic competitions in two sports disciplines be entirely held in the DPRK, and in two sports disciplines held there partially...

[Gramov] To be precise, the matter is as follows: In the second round of the talks, the IOC proposed that Olympic competitions in table tennis and in archery be held in Pyongyang, and part of the soccer matches too, and bicycle road racing in that country's northern and southern parts.

[Krsak] Is that not too little?

[Gramov] It is too little. Representatives of the DPRK demand to be assigned competitions in other sports, too. Their demands are not known in detail yet. The IOC again has its own proposal, but here is where the difference of opinion lies.

[Krsak] It is understandable that the DPRK regards the division of the program contained in the IOC proposal to be unfair.

[Gramov] The question of the division is to be resolved at the 91st IOC session in October in Lausanne. Only a just decision can favorably influence more normal games on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

USSR GREETS SAUDI, TRINIDAD LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAYS

PM301418 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia a telegram on the occasion of the country's national holiday in which it conveyed to him congratulations and wishes for good health and also wished the friendly Saudi people well being and prosperity.

In a reply telegram the king of Saudi Arabia thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for its congratulations and good wishes and for his part wished the Soviet people further progress and development.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Ellis Emmanuel Clarke, president of Trinidad and Tobago, a telegram on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence in which it conveyed sincere congratulations to him and wishes for well being and prosperity to the friendly people of Trinidad and Tobago.

In his reply telegram, President E. Clarke of Trinidad and Tobago expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

TASS: REAGAN, GORBACHEV TO MEET 11-12 OCT

LD301355 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- It has been agreed that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan of the United States will meet in Reykjavik (Iceland) on October 11-12.

The meeting was proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev and accepted by Ronald Reagan. It is to be conducted within the framework of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, on which the sides had agreed in Geneva in November 1985.

The USSR and the USA are grateful to the Government of Iceland for its readiness to provide the possibility to hold the meeting in Reykjavik.

TASS ANNOUNCES ZAKHAROV RELEASED, RETURNING HOME

LD301359 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- On agreement with the American side the Soviet staff member of the United Nations Secretariat Gennadiy Zakharov, who was being held in the United States, has been released and is returning home.

TASS ANNOUNCES DANILOFF 'EXPELLED' ON 29 SEP

LD301401 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- The correspondent of the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Nicholas Daniloff who, as it had been already reported, had been detained by Soviet competent bodies for impermissible activity, was expelled from the Soviet Union on September 29.

SHEVARDNADZE STATEMENT, REPLIES TO PRESS

LD302215 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- A press conference of Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, was held here today.

He said:

Ladies and gentlemen, I wholeheartedly welcome you. Allow me to thank you for your active participation in our process conference.

Over the past several days we have met quite frequently. I think that we have grown used to each other. Therefore let me get to the point straightaway.

By mutual arrangement the Soviet and the U.S. side are simultaneously making the following agreed announcement:

"On the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbvachev and Ronald Reagan.

President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev have agreed to meet in Reykjavik, Iceland, on October 11-12 1986. The meeting was proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev and agreed to by Ronald Reagan. The meeting is in preparation for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, as agreed at Geneva in November, 1985.

The USSR and the USA appreciate the Government of Iceland's willingness to make this meeting in Reykjavik possible." [quotation mark as received]

Before you start asking questions I would like to make a few remarks.

We came to New York to attend the Forty-First Session of the U.N. General Assembly. We believe this session is not an ordinary one. Most of the statements we have heard show a new trend in the making. The value of words has fallen sharply while the stock price of concrete practical measures has soared. Weariness from rhetoric has given way to an upsurge of new energy.

Some genuinely positive developments are behind explosions, the success of the Stockholm conference, the signing in Vienna of the convention on the safe development of nuclear power, progress towards banning chemical weapons, and the documents adopted by the non-aligned summit meeting in Harare. Efforts have begun to explore ways to strengthen security in Asia and the Pacific. The ideas outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok have accelerated this process. Fresh approaches have emerged to the settlement of regional conflicts. There is an increased awareness of the importance of strengthening international cooperation in the economic and humanitarian fields.

Those are the factors that give us hope.

At the same time we cannot afford to indulge in illusions. There has been no movement at all towards resolving the central problem of our time -- the problem of security for all. This is profoundly disturbing to an absolute majority of the world's nations, as was clearly seen in the statements by delegates.

We are pleased to note that the proposal for a comprehensive system of peace and international security put forward by the socialist countries has met with lively interest in the United Nations and has turned out to be in harmony with the demands of our time.

We have met with representatives of over forty states. Almost all of them questioned us about prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations and the possibility of a second summit while strongly favoring positive steps in that direction. We understand that. Not everything in the world depends on the state of Soviet-American relations but a great deal does depend on them. As for nuclear and space arms, the whole question in fact, comes down to our two countries.

The world will live in a state of recurrent fever if the temperature of Soviet-U.S. relations remains for a long time at a critically dangerous level.

That temperature cannot be brought down if the arms race is not effectively stopped -- which, of course, implies preventing its spread to outer space -- and if movement is not begun towards disarmament and confidence-building.

Under these circumstances, the Soviet leadership believes that what is required is extra-powerful stimuli, a start on the most direct and the shortest road leading to results.

As instructed by Mikhail Gorbachev, I conveyed to President Reagan a proposal for an urgent meeting between the top leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. The President accepted Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal and the meeting will take place in Iceland on October 11 and 12.

The meeting does not replace Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States agreed upon earlier in Geneva. The general secretary will visit the United States at a date that will be agreed between him and President Reagan.

As for the "interim" meeting, the objective is to make a direct assessment of the situation and work out some clear instructions designed to achieve progress in some questions relating to nuclear arms -- progress sufficient for attaining substantial results.

And of course, it is not ruled out that matters of bilateral Soviet-American relations as well as those connected with regional conflicts, and all other problems of mutual interest will be also discussed at the meeting.

Frankly, our contacts with the U.S. Administration in Washington and New York took place in a complicated and sometimes dramatic atmosphere. As we see it, however, it was so complicated not because of the tensions around the events of the past few weeks. The real cause was the deadlock on the issues of nuclear and space arms.

Now that a breach in the wall has been made through joint efforts, one can state that the agreement on a special summit has been reached thanks to the realism and constructive approach displayed by both sides. It is not in vain that we have spent more than twenty hours negotiating with Secretary Shultz. To be more precise -- 25 hours.

The outcome of those negotiations gives us reason to hope that in the near future we shall be able to achieve more significant results and a turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world affairs generally.

We have come to an understanding also with respect to the settlement of several cases which have been described here in such nervous and gloomy terms. I am referring to the questions regarding the Soviet citizen Gennadiy Zakharov, the illegal decision of the U.S. Government concerning Soviet U.N. mission staff, and also the American citizen Nicholas Daniloff.

I want to be completely frank with you. It is of course deplorable that this has given rise here to competitions in confrontational rheteoric.

Although one should say there are also many objective correct speeches and commentaries. But something else remains a fact, too. There is speculation as to who blinked first and who outsmarted the other side and who was forced to his knees. I shall put it this way: The American people cannot be forced to their knees. The Russian, Soviet people, are not people who can be forced to their knees. This is a needless talk.

Some would like to engage us in a debate on matters of prestige. Points are being counted as if this were a baseball or football match.

We have a different idea of prestige. The crucial task for our countries is to find solutions to problems that concern mankind. Herein is the crux of the matter. This is what is the most important.

By the same token, it is a matter of prestige and responsibility for each side to work for an atmosphere conducive to the success of the forthcoming summit. In this respect a decisive role can be played by journalists -- Soviet and American ones -- who can create a good, working atmosphere for the successful holding of the summit meeting.

We are optimistic. In the past days we have heard clearly the voice of the America which strongly favours a serious and businesslike dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. And I feel that we have given a worthy response to that wish. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2213 GMT on 30 September transmits Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's statement, rendering the preceding sentence as follows: And I feel that we will give a worthy response to that wish. (substituting "will give" for "have given")]

It remains for me to thank you too. You have been ubiquitous and patient, and we, respecting your very demanding job, have tried to meet you halfway.

I know that many of you and your colleagues literally stayed overnight near our mission. I often walked up to you but, unfortunately, could not say much at that time because serious negotiations were under way. The main thing now is that we have achieved results.

Still, to some of you, I would like to say this last word: Mutual understanding and accord between countries and nations are worth more than shortlived sensations.

Thank you for attention.

Eduard Shevardnadze responded to correspondents' questions.

Question: What are the prospects for Soviet-American relations?

Answer: I have already said that the situation now is alarming. The trouble is that there is no progress precisely in the main directions. Despite all these difficulties we are optimistic. Progress can be achieved and we need a summit meeting to do this. The leaders of our countries will now be able to provide the appropriate stimuli and the necessary directives to our delegates at the talks, as well as to the foreign ministers, in order to find the most sensible solutions. The secretary of state and I have agreed in principle that we will devote all our efforts to fulfilling our leaders' directives.

Question: What agreement was reached on the Daniloff affair? When was it concluded? What is Zakharov's fate?

Answer: If I am not mistaken, your citizen Daniloff is now airborne, on his way to the United States. Our citizen Zakharov is on his way to the airport by car. Perhaps there is some difference of a few hours, but that doesn't matter. The main thing is that we have achieved a principled solution to the question.

Question: Do you view the agreement that has been reached as an exchange of Zakharov for Daniloff?

Answer: I don't know if one need argue whether it is an exchange or not. I think that we have found the necessary solution. Your citizen is returning home, and Zakharov is flying home today. This decision, in my view, serves the interests of our peoples. If you like, call it an exchange or a swap, as you please. The most important thing is that we have found a solution and removed those obstacles that were hindering us in solving the main task: the organization of a summit meeting. In politics it is very important to see the main landmarks, the main tasks and the main goals. And the main task now is the normalization of Soviet-American relations, and this can be achieved only through the organization of a summit meeting. That is the main outcome of our talks.

Question: What new things did you bring away from the talks with Secretary of State Shultz?

Answer: Talks can be conducted. And with a common desire, a sincere desire to achieve progress. We are capable of achieving this in the interests of both the American people and the Soviet people, and of all mankind. This is the main conclusion, the main lesson. I would add that the atmosphere that reigned at our talks, in the course of our dialogue with the secretary of state, this atmosphere enabled us to be frank, to be open, to find constructive solutions. And this despite the whole atmosphere of nervousness ruling around us. The atmosphere of the talks was a working one.

Question: How much time at the negotiations was taken up by the issue of the United States' measures to reduce the Soviet mission at the United Nations?

Answer: Your colleagues were asking this question back in Washington. I reaffirm everything that I said there. It is an illegal action. I would like to repeat some of the arguments now. They say that these officials are spies. No one has proved this and no one will prove it. However, let us assume that this is so. But this did not become known to the American side in the course of just 1 day. So why was it necessary on the day before our arrival to take such a decision? The answer is clear: Someone very much wanted to wreck the meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, and consequently also to wreck the summit meeting. This was the aim of that provocative action.

What did we agree upon? Final decisions will be adopted after the summit. The Soviet side refrained from retaliatory measures but they had been prepared as appropriate. I may say that they are rather major and painful measures. The secretary of state and I agreed not to compete in this sphere. We postponed the question until the summit meeting. I think that we shall find a sensible solution there.

Question: Why was accord not reached on a summit meeting in the United States? Why in Iceland?

Answer: I have stated that in the main directions, concerning problems of space and nuclear weapons, there is no progress despite the fact that talks are being conducted on the level of experts, and that of foreign ministers, and at all other levels. But, as I said in Washington, there are prospects. Various options exist for a solution to the question of medium-range missiles too -- this is perhaps the most promising direction -- and on strategic, offensive, and space weapons. There are the Soviet Union's compromise proposals on the whole complex of these issues.

I would not like to say that the U.S. proposals contain not a grain of rationality. The moment has now come when it is necessary to adopt a fundamental political decision, determine on which questions there is mutual understanding, and draw up corresponding draft agreements. And then, when M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the United States takes place, it will be possible to sign these important agreements.

Why Iceland? I do not doubt that any country could receive the leaders of our countries. But M.S. Gorbachev believes that it is a working meeting which is needed, a meeting in a working atmosphere, with no extraneous fuss of publicity, on a narrow basis. And there won't be many of you reporters. And Reykjavik is a peaceful, cozy, beautiful city, where the atmosphere itself is conducive to fruitful work.

Question: There was information on the release of a number of dissidents. When will they be allowed to leave? Will all the expelled Soviet diplomats leave before October 1?

Answer: About so-called dissidents. Some other problems connected with contacts between people do arise between countries. In ordinary, normal conditions they are considered without dramatisation, with due regard for the laws and regulations existing in our countries. Such a decision we took previously and are taking now. It happens that we take into account the administration's requests and individual requests from congressmen. We take all this into account. But I shall emphasize: Decisions are taken with due regard for our laws, just as, incidentally, is done by the Americans, too. A decision concerning one person, a certain Orlov, is now being taken. I think that this is an ordinary decision, but in your country it is being given some special importance.

Sometimes a reverse process takes place: American citizens apply to us in similar requests. There are some who ask political asylum. With regard to them we take decisions, too, without staging shows, however, and without propaganda uproar.

Here is the latest example. U.S. citizen Lokshin -- who is said to be quite a good person and scientist, has several dozens of scientific works, has children -- has applied to appropriate Soviet bodies in a request for political asylum. This request is under consideration in our country, and I have no doubt that it will be solved positively. Will any special campaign be launched in this connection in your country?

Or another example. You know that some citizens of the Soviet Union at one time left our country and now many want to return home. Several hundred applications on that score have come in to our embassy in the United States. Similar applications have come to other embassies of the Soviet Union in Western countries. They all are considered according to a usual procedure.

I think, we should promote the creation of an atmosphere which would make it possible to calmly solve such problems without unnecessary dramatization and without a search for some political benefits. There should be as little political speculation on this subject as possible. This is the only correct approach.

What more should be said? People-to-people contacts become increasingly intensive. This is a natural process. It is far from being fortuitous that the problems of people-to-people contacts were the subject of discussion at the meeting in Berne. Very good agreements were drafted. They could really promote the intensification of the contacts. But the Americans frustrated the signing of an appropriate convention. We regret that. Despite the fact that the convention was not signed, we bring all our domestic legislation, instructions and regulations in line with the draft agreements for which all countries, except the USA, were ready to vote.

In connection with the subject of human rights I again want to touch upon the question of the staff members of our mission whom the American side ordered to leave the USA before October 1. Some from the list -- six or seven persons -- were not in New York at the time when the demarche was made. Others continue to work. Among them, there are prominent diplomats and experts. They are helping me here to prepare and hold meetings. Thereby I want to say that the accusations levelled at them are absolutely groundless. A final decision on reply sanctions on the part of the Soviet Union, as I have told you, will be taken after the summit meeting.

Question: What is the nuclear powers' reaction to the USSR's proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests?

Answer: China -- a nuclear power -- does not conduct nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has not been conducting nuclear tests for a long time. If the United States agreed with our proposal, I think, both the British and the French would not protest.

I think, spokesmen of the U.S. Administration paid attention to the applause at the session of the United Nations General Assembly which welcomed the statement by the Soviet representative that we are prepared to sign here, within the walls of the United Nations Organisation, an agreement banning nuclear explosions. Applause at the United Nations is an exceptional phenomenon. With a rare exception I did not find people in the audience who would be indifferent to this problem. I suppose that the problem of ending nuclear tests will figure very importantly if not take the central place at the summit meeting.

Question: Who, apart from Orlov, will be allowed to go? When will Mikhail Gorbachev arrive in the United States? Maybe within six months?

Answer: I have already said that each country has its own legislation and in accordance with it it solves some or other applications by both its own citizens and foreign ones. If there are legal grounds to satisfy the applications, they will be decided upon positively.

As for a possible date of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, the two leaders will agree upon it when they meet in Reykjavik. I may give one date, and they may decide differently.

Question: Apart from the meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Mr Shultz, did you have many other ones? How do you evaluate them?

Answer: I have been profoundly satisfied with them. I have said in my statement that there were over forty of such meetings, fundamental and thorough ones. They all were highly substantive and interesting. I got a lot from them in many respects. My interlocutors, possibly, have got something, too. I would like to draw your attention to one aspect. They all asked the question: "And what about Soviet-American relations? Will there be a summit meeting?' It is good that some clarity has appeared in this question now.

Question: You maintained that there are no spies among Soviet personnel at the United Nations. Why do you think that American journalists are spies?

Answer: Why should one use such expressions? Don't hope in this way to set us at loggerheads with American journalists. We have good relations with them.

As far as Daniloff is concerned, I can say in all responsibility: The materials which appropriate Soviet bodies have available indicate that he engaged in unpermitted activities.

President Reagan in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly session used a phrase to the effect that Daniloff might face a death penalty. Draw the conclusion yourselves: It means that the President has no doubts that the Soviet side has weighty and strong evidence once he spoke of the possibility of such a punishment measure. Incidentally, some materials on that score were placed at his disposal. But we hold that this is now a passed stage. It is now better for us not to recall the past but look ahead. We have the prospect of a summit meeting in the nearest future. We hope that good decisions will be taken at it. I can say: Everything depending on us will be done to achieve progress in Soviet-American relations and, first of all, progress in their central directions.

PRESS REPORTS ON SUMMIT, DANILOFF, ZAKHAROV

PM301825 [Editorial Report] The report on the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit is carried on the front pages, without particular prominence, of the 1 October issues of Moscow PRAVDA First Edition, IZVESTIYA Morning Edition, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA First Edition, and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA — in each instance without dateline and attribution and under the headline "Concerning the Forthcoming Meeting of M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan."

On their inside foreign new pages the same four newspapers carry undatelined TASS reports on Zakharov's "return home" and Daniloff's "expulsion from the USSR."

SHERVARDNADZE ARRIVES IN OTTAWA, MAKES STATEMENT

LD302323 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Ottawa October 1 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in the capital of Canada today for an official visit. At Ottawa airport Eduard Shevardnadze made the following statement:

"We are glad to meet Canada. The spiritual perception of peoples by one another is an integral part of relationships between countries. We have come to you with kind feelings which Soviet people traditionally entertain to the Canadian people.

"Geographically we are at a short distance from each other. We live close to each other and find much common in the persistence with which our two people develop new areas of human endeavour".

"But we are yet to master still more in the sphere of inter-state relations. This joint quest is stimulated by the memories of the times when our two countries were allies in the common struggle. We have never had conflicts, apart from, maybe, those on ice hockey pitches.

"While belonging to opposite military-political alliances, the USSR and Canada have always given preference to a dialogue and even in the most complex periods conducted it tactfully, seeking to develop cooperation and to find mutually acceptable solutions to contentious issues."

"We hope that the forthcoming talks will promote greater cooperation between our two countries in world affairs and on a bilateral basis. The atmosphere for that is favourable.

"The Soviet Union and Canada, at one with other countries, have made their contribution to the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This, one can say, is our common achievement on the basis of which we can ourselves proceed further and to establish new relationships between countries.

"It is with interest that I am looking forward to meetings with Prime Minister Mr. Mulroney and my counterpart Mr. Clark and with other state and political leaders of Canada.

"Prior to my departure from Moscow, Mikhail Gorbachev had asked me to convey the best wishes to the leadership and people of Canada. He still has the most pleasant impressions of getting acquainted with your country, of your cordiality and hospitality.

"I would also like to wish peace and wellbeing to the residents of Ottawa and to all Canadians".

SHULTZ ARTICLE SHOWS SUPPORT FOR RSA APARTHEID

LD250543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0345 GMT 25 Sep 86

["Shultz Speaks in Defense of Apartheid" -- TASS headline]

[Experts] New York, 25 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

To stop actions of protest against... the inhuman racist regime was in fact demanded of the African population of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In an article published by the magazine AFRICA REPORT, he emphasized that the U.S. Administration appeals to black South Africans, asking them "to avoid resorting to violence, terrorism, and extremism." This is precisely the way Washington cynically refers to the mass antiracist actions which have been going on in South Africa for approximately 2 years. Lamenting the serious economic crisis now experienced by the apartheid regime, the boss of the foreign policy department also claimed that the present events in the country "undermine the capability of any future South African Government to resolve the problems that that country faces."

But it is not the settlement of the situation in South Africa on a just basis through the elimination of the shameful apartheid system that is the cause of the U.S. secretary of state's concern; rather, he is worried over the impending fall of that regime which is an important strategic and economic partner of the United States and other Western countries. [passage omitted]

Apart from that, U.S. and NATO officials do not make bones of the fact that important NATO military facilities are sited on RSA territory, and the Pretoria regime correspondingly has been allotted the important role in the cause of "guarding communications in the area of Cape of Good Hope."

That is precisely why G. Shultz put special emphasis in his article on a "unity of interests" between the racist regime and Western countries. "We are major trade and investment partners of the RSA, he stressed. "Together, we embody the values of the democratic world." Thus, as local observers note, the U.S. secretary of state gave a clear indication that the United States and its partners in the North Atlantic alliance will continue doing everything to immortalize the shameful regime of apartheid in the RSA.

ORLOV, ARKHIPOV AT PRC NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW010828 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, hosted a reception on 30 September to mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Soviet officials present at the reception included Orlov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; and other officials.

ZHAO SPEAKS AT BEIJING ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD090106 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 30 TASS -- A state reception was held here today on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the PRC's formation. A speech was made by Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, premier of the PRC's State Council.

The head of the Chinese Government noted that noticeable results had been achieved this year owing to the measures taken, that economic development had been balanced and the growth of the population's living standards continued. He stressed the need to intensify control over capital construction, enhance the efficiency of production and improve the quality of output.

Zhao Ziyang stated that the reform of the economic system and the pursuance of the policy of opening access for the outside world and invigorating the national economy would be continued as a guarantee of ensuring stable economic growth.

Touching on the PRC's foreign policy Zhao Ziyang said that peace and development were the Chinese people's shared aspirations. The PRC strives for the development of friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "We are prepared to establish goodneighborly and friendly relations with all neighbouring states", the premier of the PRC'u state Council stressed.

He also stated that together with all peaceloving states and people's China would continue coming out for the preservation of peace in the whole world.

ACADEMICS MARK 8TH CPC CONGRESS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

PM301519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "30th Anniversary of 8th CPC Congress"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences International Workers Movement Institute, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and the All-Union Association of Sinologists held a joint scientific conference 24 September devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Eighth CPC Congress.

The conference was opened by Academician S.K. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board. A report was delivered by M.L. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute. A number of reports were delivered by Soviet sinologists.

The speakers stressed the historic importance of the Eighth CPC Congress (1956), which generalized the experience of the Chinese Revolution and defined the prospects for further developing the PRC along the path of socialism.

The conference noted that the history of the Chinese Revolution and socialist building, in which the Eighth CPC Congress was a major landmark, convincingly attests to the importance of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC for the cause of peace and socialism.

CONTENTS OF PRC-POLAND COMMUNIQUE NOTED

LD301712 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 30 TASS -- A communique has been distributed here on the results of the working visit to the People's Republic of China by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski and his talks with the Chinese leaders.

The communique notes that the leaders of the PRC and Poland expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples on the principlese of mutual respect, equality and mutual advantage. The sides praised the political dialogue between the two countries and declared for continuing it. It was stressed that favourable prospects exist for expanding China's and Poland's cooperation in various fields.

A treaty on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries was signed during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit.

The leaders of the two countries, the communique says, exchanged views on a wide range of international problems proceeding from the premise that protection of universal peace is the most pressing task facing the peoples of various countries. It was pointed out that all countries, big and small, can and must make their contribution to the preservation of peace. The sides declared for international relations to be based on principles of peaceful coexistence, non-use of force or the threat of force, that conflicts and tension in various parts of the world be removed by political means.

On the eve of the 37th anniversary of the formation of the PRC Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to the leadership, Communists and the entire people of China heartfelt wishes of the successful development of the People's Republic of China, the communique says.

KIM IL-SONG, JARUZELSKI SPEECHES AT DPRK RALLY

LD271746 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, who spoke at a rally of Korean-Polish friendship here today, denounced the aggressive course steered by imperialist circles, first and foremost of the United States, in the international arena.

They underlined the need to forge the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, all progressive forces in the struggle against the nuclear threat and declared their resolve to develop friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY MANEUVERS

PM301507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "Not Just the Straits..."]

[Text] A few days have passed since an appeal by the international democratic public to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone was heard from Pyongyang. It was already reported that a conference on that subject was attended by more than 120 delegations from 78 countries, which expressed the ardent desire of peoples in Asia and other continents to make their contribution to the solution of security problems and the ensuring of lasting peace.

It is, however, evident that the ideas of "nuclear-free zones" and of peaceful cooperation and good-neighborliness are far from being to everyone's liking. And they are primarily not to the liking of the United States, which has involved Japan and South Korea in its aggressive strategy. This is proved by the large-scale U.S.-Japanese military maneuvers which are currently underway They are rehearsing operations to block sea straits, to carry out landings of forces, and deliver missile and bomb strikes against ground targets. "By blocking the straits," the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA noted in this context, "the organizers of militarist games are attempting to block the very opportunity for detente and mutual understanding between states in the region." Let us add that this "flexing of muscles," and not only that, pursues a certain goal -- to whip up tension around the Korean peninsula and throughout the northwest Pacific.

The next series of combat exercises will begin on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido in October, with aviation, naval, and ground forces rehearsing almost identical operations in the immediate vicinity of the coast of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Newspapers note that these will be the first such maneuvers in the entire postwar history of the U.S.-Japanese partnership. They will involve, in particular, subunits of Marines from U.S. bases in the Philippines and U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and stationed in South Korea. [paragraph continues]

The role of "important strategic point" will be assigned to the South Korean port of Pusan for the entire duration of the maneuvers. It was from there that the U.S. battleship New Jersey, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Vinson and other ships of the U.S. squadron sailed into the Sea of Japan.

The broad and challenging demonstration of military power in this region, NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, writes, is evidence that the southern party of the Korean peninsula continues to be transformed into the largest seat of military threat in the Far East. More than 1,000 units of nuclear ammunition are already deployed there as of today, while South Korea's coastal waters have become the scene of permanent cruising by U.S. ships. It was noted at the Pyongyang conference that several dozen experimental types of neutron bombs have already been delivered in South Korea. It is also known that the Pentagon recently decided to deploy Pershing-2 missiles and ground-based cruise missiles on South Korean territory. "Episodes of a limited nuclear war" are being constantly rehearsed in regions adjacent to the border with the DPRK. It is no secret that all these preparations are being done according to a plan, hatched in the United States, to knock together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist triangle. According to news agency reports, the very same problems were also discussed during the Seoul visit by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone.

Such schemes generate serious alarm, and not just among the Asian public. All who hold peace dear express their protest against the buildup of military activeness by the Pentagon and its allies in this part of the Pacific Ocean. As an alternative to the dangerous tendency fraught with a universal catastrophe, the peace-loving peoples of the world welcome the constructive proposals by the USSR, the DPRK, and other socialist states for turning the Asian region into a zone of peace and cooperation. Evidence of this can be see yet again in the results of the Pyongyang international conference.

JAPANESE-LANGUAGE EDITION OF GORBACHEV WORKS

LD301413 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 30 TASS -- Tokyo's Kokusai Bunka Suppansha publishers have put out in Japanese collected speeches and articles by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It includes the text of the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress, speeches of the Soviet leader at his meetings with working people and sessions of party and government bodies, interviews to foreign newspapers and magazines and other materials. The book is introduced with Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the Japanese readers.

The Japanese public, TASS has been told by the publishers' editor-in-chief Matsuhiko Kagiyama, is closely following the social and economic processes of restructuring taking place in the USSR so as to get a better idea of them. Our customers will also be given their first opportunity to read in their own language many documents presenting the basic provisions of the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union, which formulated an impressive programme for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the current century. The text of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok will merit special attention. It presents in a condensed form Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific, including policy towards our country. This publication was launched in an important period, when substantial positive developments are in the offing in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Our countries have different socio-economic systems but this makes it even more important to have authentic information about the life of our neighbours. We are convinced that Mikhail Gorbachev's collected speeches and articles will make a substantial contribution to the promotion of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan in the present-day complex international situation, the editor-in-chief said in conclusion.

DEUTSCHE WELLE 'CLAIM TO OBJECTIVITY' COUNTERED

PM241400 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 14

[Political observer Fedor Burlatskiy article: "The Old Enmity Versus the New Way of Thinking"]

[Text] What prompted this article was a Deutsche Welle radio program on 31 August this year which caused deep indignation among my colleagues and myself. Deutsche Welle, the reader should know, broadcasts in Russian for 32 hours a week with the proclaimed aim of giving Soviet listeners objective information about life in the FRG at "first hand."

However, the program in question had nothing whatever to do with West German life and policy. It was entirely focused on our internal affairs. And, moreover, on the most topical questions which concern us profoundly, what one might call the innermost questions of the restructuring and the socioeconomic transformations which are taking place in our country. With incredible aplomb and considerable nerve, the author of the program set about giving judgments on these extremely important and complex processes in the development of Soviet society. And his conclusion was categorical: Nothing will work for them (that is, us), they will not succeed in doubling production by the end of the century, and the reforms, as a means of achieving these goals, will fail and crumble into dusk. Vile, shameless, malicious -- but where is the proof?

Here he found what he saw as an irrefutable argument: Because the journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, published by the U.S. Information Agency, came to the same conclusion. And that, in the eyes of the author of the program, is the highest authority. What can one say!... On the basis of this "authority," the smart radio commentator predicts: The cadres available in the Soviet Union are "not capable of serving the cause of economic reform." And in general the Russians will achieve precisely nothing until they turn the wheel through 180 degrees -- back to capitalism.

How about that? Here in our country, an aktiv many millions strong has embarked on the discussion, study, and implementation of the transformations outlined at the 27th congress and tremendous work is in progress, involving all the Soviet people. Yet these "experts" from Deutsche Welle have apparently decided it all in advance: The only thing to do is to return to capitalism, that is, to the society which feeds them and pays for their efforts.

Another Deutsche Welle item also attracted our attention -- this time on questions of our state's foreign policy. (Boto) Kirsch, chief of the radio station's Eastern broadcasting, expresses his indignation about demonstrations held in our country in defense of peace and disarmament. What annoyed him so much? After all, they are demonstrations against the arms race and not in favor of it, aren't they? What annoys him is that they are "organized by the authorities," and organized especially to "restrain the enemies of detente" who exist -- not over there in Washington, don't think that, but in our country -- the so-called "hawks" who dream of nothing but attacking the West. And these ridiculous utterances are pronounced although it is our country which has put forward the initiative of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, proposes concluding an agreement on a total ban on tests this year, and puts forward a program for the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

But perhaps, it occurred to us, these are isolated examples a typical for Deutsche Welle programs? [paragraph continues]

We had to carry out what activity. First of all, what kind of a radio station is it, whom does it serve, who finances it? officially, Deutsche Welle, which broadcasts to abroad, like its twin Radio Germany, forms part of ARD, the association of West German radio stations, which are regarded as "public corporations" operating under the control of representatives of political parties and various public organizations and unions. However, for Deutsche Welle and Radio Germany this is only a cover. Unlike the other compaines which belong to the ARD, they are financed by the federal government. Many hundreds of millions of marks spent on maintaining them are entered in the budget of the FRG Ministry of the Interior. Without these subsidies, incidentally, Deutsche Welle, which broadcasts only to abroad, has no connection with television, and does not have access to the advertising pie, would be bankrupt literally within a week.

So in this respect the name Deutsche Welle reflects the true state of affairs. This radio station is the mouthpiece of the federal government, and is basically its official voice. Its leading employees virtually have the status of permanent West German civil servants. Their "contracts" cannot be terminated, and only in very rare cases can they be annulled, with the payment of a fabulous sum in compensation. One such "irreplaceable" person, incidentally, is the aforesaid (Boto) Kirsch -- one of the least intelligent anti-Sovietists in the West.

Let us now consider a more general question: For what purpose does one country broadcast to another? For what purpose does it spend money, maintain a considerable staff, and modernize its equipment? The simplest answer springs to mind: To inform another people about your own people's life, culture, problems, and policy, and thus to promote rapprochement and mutual understanding among peoples as well as the cause of cooperation and peace. That is how the aims of information services are formulated at international forums, in many of which I have taken part, and in UN and UNESCO documents. These documents, incidentally, condemn all propaganda aimed at kindling distrust toward another country's government and exacerbating relations.

Our country's leader ship has recently appealed particularly urgently to all Western countries to apply joint efforts to the formation of a new way of thinking which is a match for the total nuclear threat. This presupposes disarmament agreements and the creation of new, truly civilized political relations which exclude not only nuclear war, but also preparations for it -- material, moral, or psychological.

But Deutsche Welle has another specific task, dictated by the course of history itself: to convince Soviet people that West Germans are not the same Germans who trampled our soil and stained it with our blood, that this is a new generation of peaceable German people who have forever discarded all thoughts of revanche.

I will also observe that at one time the FRG Government was forced to call to order (true, in a fatherly way) its own zealous propagandists. Some 15 years ago, when the Federal Republic took up a stance of relaxation of tension, the FRG Foreign Ministry drew attention to the fact that Deutsche Welle's broadcasting policy failed to accord with official state policy. It was noted that the radio station's staffers concern themselves primarily with other people's affairs, instead of familiarizing the international public with the West Germans' lives, Deutsche Welle's statutes stipulate.

Deutsche Welle itself began to assert that its programs "are designed to give foreign radio listeners an exhaustive picture of Germany's political, cultural, and economic life, and also to expound and explain the German view on the most important issues," that is "does not consider itself a propaganda tool," and that "its task is to transmit comprehensive information, not to propagate prejudiced opinions."

However, the facts totally refute these declarations. What strikes you first is the flagrant imbalance: Many times more radio time is spent on slandering other people than on information about the FRG's life. Every week Deutsche Welle's Russian programs include 30-33 substantive items (commentaries, interviews, reportages, and so forth). Whereas the news summaries, as a rule, are notable for the diversity of their topics and geographical relevance -- here there is a semblance of balanced broadcasting in the spirit of the state objectives --- the longer items (up to 30 minutes of air time) are usually devoted to proving the "Soviet threat" thesis and criticizing CPSU socioeconomic policy. The commentary is only interspersed with material about the FRG's life, like a rare metal. In other words, the main thrust of the Russian programs is interference in the USSR's internal affairs.

As for the content and objectives of the programs, Deutsche Welle demonstrates with all its behavior that it is one of the worst stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union. The statements from radio commentators which were cited at the beginning of this article are more than typical of Deutsche Welle. They represent only a small component of the propaganda machine which tirelessly sow feelings of hostility, and even downright malice. Judge for yourselves.

Here are some extracts from Deutsche Welle programs:

"By means of the many discussions in the Soviet Union about the arms race in the West and the need to 'increase the defense capacity' of the USSR, they are preparing Soviet citizens to use this as an explanation of the nonfulfillment of the present 5-year plan."

"The tasks set in the new 5-year plan are utopian, to put it mildly. Achieving a 50 percent increase in economic growth rates in 5 years would only be possible if the Soviet national economy were relieved of the burden of armaments." "It is impossible to implement profound economic reforms without making any changes of a political nature; the reforms do not threaten the Soviet system, they threaten the prosperity of the Soviet ruling elite."

"The Soviet leadership will have to reckon with the fact that in the future certain groups in the USSR will resort to the help of the Western mass media to generate a reaction in their own country" (!!).

Here is what they said about the Chernobyl tragedy, which caused such distress to people not only in our country, but in all countries:

"Penal battalions made up of religious activists and representatives of national minorities who are considered unreliable are being used to clean up the locality around Chernobyl."

The list of such examples could easily be prolonged.

I will make a necessary reservation. There is undoubtedly a serious side to the problem of publicizing abroad the transformations taking place in our country. [paragraph continues]

I constantly encounter a tremendous and, as a rule, well disposed interest in these questions in all kinds of Western public circles -- politicians, scientists, journalists, writers, students. They ask about the pace of the transformations, the priorities, the difficulties -- in a word, about every aspect of our party's domestic policy. In describing what has already been done, you have to explain that such large-scale reforms take time, tremendous efforts, enterprise, and experiments. Such explanations are natural and normal, especially when you are talking to representatives of Western countries, where they are unable even to think about structural reforms in their own society.

But Deutsche Welle is broadcasting to our country; its staffers are not attempting to understand anything -- they are explaining to our Soviet listeners what is happening in our country, what are our problems and tasks, and they do this with total disregard for the elementary ethics of journalism.

Deutsche Welle broadcasts on foreign policy questions from the same standpoint. But here they also use a subtler form of operation, outwardly concealed beneath phrases about peace, cooperation, and arms limitation. The end result, however, is the same -- ill will, hostility, and disinformation.

In order to give a clearer idea of these "more flexible" propaganda methods, let me remind you how Beaumarchais brilliantly described them in his day:

"Slander, good sirs!... First a barely audible sound, scarcely reaching the ground, like a swallow before the storm, pianissimo, rustling, quick to pass, sowing poisoned seeds. Someone's lips take up the seed, "piano"...they cunningly whisper it in your ear. The damage is done -- it will grow, climb up, advance -- and, "rinforzando," demons are loose in the world! And now, nobody knows how, the slander draws itself up, hisses, inflates itself, grows before your very eyes. It forges ahead, extends its flight, swirls, circles about on all sides, sweeps people up, draws them after it, glitters, thunders, and at last, praise be! It becomes a universal cry, a crescendo throughout society, a harmonious chorus of hatred and abuse."

And when this process involves dozens of television companies broadcasting to hundreds of millions of viewers and thousands of newspapers with their mass editions, need one be surprised at the suspicion and ill will which one encounters in the FRG and other Western countries? By the fact that in those countries, even now, many people still believe in the real existence of an "evil empire" which threatens them with nuclear annihilation?

So, Pianissimo. The treatment of the problem of ending nuclear tests is characteristic. The FRG does not manufacture nuclear weapons and can have no direct interest, therefore, in test explosions. If you think seriously about the consequences of a nuclear conflict, it is the West Germans above all who could be expected to make energetic efforts to resolve the problem.

Not for nothing did FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher assess positively the Soviet decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987 as a step toward an agreed solution to this problem and the problem of nuclear arms in general. Deutsche Welle could not avoid reporting this statement by the head of the Bonn foreign policy department. But it devoted far greater energy and zeal to diplicating in dozens of commentaries -- this is where the rinforzando comes in -- a report on the position of FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, that opponent of the moratorium and supporter of the nuclear arms race., [paragraph continues]

In his remarks, he fully reproduces the American thesis: While there are nuclear weapons in the NATO arsenals, there can be no question of renouncing tests. Deutsche Welle is particularly enthusiastic about the American neoglobalists, and condemns -- directly or indirectly -- the pressure from the "street," or in other words, the antiwar movement.

But then -- then the tone of Deutsche Welle's reports very rapidly achieves the highest crescendo. It looks like this:

"Whereas at party congresses and press conferences the Soviet side puts forward impressive disarmament proposals, at the negotiating table, on the contrary, it always toughens its stance."

"Moscow seeks to thwart the American plan to create an ABM defense in space (SDI), but has itself been working for many years on the implementation of a similar program."

"The Soviet proposals are designed to drive a wedge between the West European countries and the United States."

"The Soviet Union poses a threat to the young developing states, it has set itself the goal of replacing the former colonialists and seeks to secure a 'sphere of influence' in Africa." And so on, in the same vein.

I am not proposing to reply to all the Deutsche Welle fabrications cited above -- you can't please everyone. I only wanted to show the reader what Deutsche Welle's claims to objectivity are worth and how easy to is to expose the hidden sting in its programs. I would like to ask the present FRG leaders: Is it not time to return once again to examining the question of whether Deutsche Welle's line is in accordance with Bonn's official course? And in the light of the facts cited, can we believe the West German leaders' statements about their willingness to open a new chapter in relations with our country?

In this connection it must be stressed once again that Deutsche Welle is the mouthpiece of the federal government. So it should reflect its position on questions of the Ostpolitik, which people in Bonn are promising to activate, especially in the security sphere and in terms of a creative approach to continuing the all-European process. And many sensible words have recently emanated from the West German Foreign Ministry in this connection.

In conclusion, another topic which is related -- not directly, but indirectly -- to the topic under discussion. By a curious coincidence, a few days ago a group of workers from an American television company called on me in the editorial office. They interviewed me about the role of television (and the other mass media) in the modern world. The interviewer -- a very nice woman -- asked me this question, which I am well and truly sick of: "How does journalism in the USSR differ from journalism in the United States, and can Soviet journalists tell the truth about the West?" Instead of replying in general terms, I cited a personal example. Not long ago the Theater of Satire put on my play "Time of Decision," devoted to the quest for a new way of thinking to match our times. The show depicts sympathetically the role of John Kennedy in the final stage of the Caribbean crisis, when a compromise was achieved by the joint efforts of the USSR and U.S. leaders and a real threat of nuclear conflict was averted. Incidentally, the show has been transmitted, in part, on American television and on the whole had a good press in the United States.

So I asked my interviewer: Could she cite an example of people in the United States portraying even one Soviet leader sympathetically in a play or a movie? All the members of the group joined in the discussion, but they could not call to mind a single example. Obviously we are as far ahead of the West in the development of the new way of thinking as we are in initiatives in the disarmament sphere.

However, should not our Western colleagues -- journalists, scientists, writers -- give some thought to this? So as to renounce entirely the propaganda of hostility and to join in the competition to seek a new approach, a new style of international information -- in the interests of peace and cooperation between our countries. And indeed, simply for the sake of truth and right.

SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

PM291540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] The 23d sessison of the Soviet-French joint commission on scientific, technical, and economic cooperation was held in Moscow 23-26 September.

The results of cooperation between the USSR and France in the sphere of science, technology, and the economy in the past year were summed up. It was noted that business ties are developing in accordance with long-term programs and agreements and the decisions of sessions of the "grand" and "little" commissions.

Examining questions of the implementation of the program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in science and technology for the period 1983-93 and individual intergovernmental agreements, the sides noted the successful progress of cooperation in the sphere of fundamental research. Active work is taking place in the sector groups on machine tool building and the oil, gas, chemical, timber, and pulp and paper industries. It was recommended that the activity of a number of working parties be stepped up, in particular in electrical equipment, tractors, and agricultural machines.

The commission noted that in some spheres of cooperation there has not always been sufficient effiency.

The sides reaffirmed the need to extend Soviet-French trade exchanges.

In view of the economic potential of the USSR and France and the high level of development of science and technology in the two countries, as well as the desire for a substantial expansion of bilateral cooperation which was voiced in the course of the summit talks held in Moscow this July, the sides agreed to make mutual efforts to seek and develop new forms of cooperation, including joint industrial and commercial ventures and the joint implementation of major projects. The possibility of creating joint [smeshanyye] enterprises in the Soviet Union, with the participation of French firms, was discussed. It was deemed necessary to continue to study this matter, in particular at the level of sector groups.

On the basis of the results of the session, which took place in a constructive, frank atmosphere, a supplement to the program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of science and technology for the period 1983-93 was signed.

It was decided to hold the next session of the "little" commission in France in the second half of next year.

ITALIAN PUBLIC ANGRY AT ROME'S SDI INVOLVEMENT

PM301251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Zafesov "Commentator's Column": "A Trap for Italy"]

[Text] Rome — A so-called Italian-American "Memorandum of Mutual Understanding," or to put it simply, an agreement on the terms of Italy's involvement of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), has been signed in the United States.

Thus another country falls into the American trap. And although one would not call this an unexpected development, the adverse reaction to this step in Italy was far more violent than the initiators of SDI involvement had anticipated. Indeed, could it have been any different when, contrary to expectations, the matter was not even discussed in Parliament, and legislators were not even acquainted with the "Memorandum of Mutual Understanding." The government simply ignored not only the demands of the general public, who opposed SDI, but the country's supreme legislative body as well. The foreign and defense ministers declined to meet with parliamentarians and instructed their deputies to read out messages, the burden of which was that apparently it is necessary to observe secrecy and not divulge the nature of the memorandum...

It is natural that Rome's involvement in SDI should meet with sharp criticism among the broadest Italian public circles. It shows that most Italians are fully aware of the danger of such an action and the unpredictability of its consequences. People in Italy are also aware that it is by no means a "technical," as they would have it, but a military-political decision. The paper LA REPUBBLICA writes that the "Memorandum of Mutual Understanding" is only the first step toward Italian involvement in the "star wars" plans and it could be followed by other, even more dangerous actions. As well as criticizing the government's decision, people are dispelling illusions that involvement in SDI will give Italy "economic and scientific-technical advantages." The paper L'UNITA remarks in this connection that the United States will not agree to transfer the most up-to-date technology to the allies and that SDI will only increase Europe's subordination to and dependence on the United States.

The actions by the Italian Government in deciding to join SDI, which is a military program of unprecedented size, clearly contradict repeated assurances by actual official spokesmen for Rome of a desire to help curb the arms race, ease international tension, and reduce the war threat. The result is that Italy, which has already been forced to have U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory, is becoming more and more obviously involved in the transatlantic militarists' dangerous venture.

Many local observers note that this step by the Italian Government not only damages the cause of peace in Europe and in the world as a whole, but also contradicts the fundamental interests and clearly voiced aspirations of the people of that country.

PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF GULF WAR URGED

LD292312 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] A short commentary on the meeting of the [Gulf Cooperation Council] GCC chiefs of staff which was held in Riyadh. What can be said in this connection?

Among the news broadcast by the agencies, the meeting discussed the necessary measures for strengthening cooperation between the members of the committee. These are emergency measures because of the worsening Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Arab Gulf states are anxious about the possibility of the conflict spreading to all the parts of the region and this pushes them to address the fighting parties once again calling on them to resolve their armed conflict peacefully. One must agree with 'Abdallah Bishara, secretary general of the GCC, who said neither side can win and that the war must end on the basis of peaceful coexistence which existed before the war. 'Abdallah Bishara said that joint international influence will play a positive role in putting an end to this war.

The Soviet Union strongly supports the ending of the Iran-Iraq conflict as soon as possible and its peaceful resolution. This was mentioned once again by the Soviet foreign minister during his meeting with his Iraqi counterpart in New York. He said: The Soviet Union is ready to participate in efforts in this direction.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DISCUSSES 'SENSELESS' GULF WAR

PM301143 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by G. Musayelyan: "Fatally Senseless. For 6 Years the War Has Been Going On Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Text] The triumph of war... One is automatically reminded not only of Vasiliy Vereshchagin's canvas with its mountain of human skulls or Pablo Picasso's "Guernica," but also of a picture seen by the writer of these lines in the Iraqi city of Basra.

On both sides of the border there between Iran and Iraq there are stretches of shallow water. Tens of thousands of Iranian soldiers crossed them on boats or forded them, holding their weapons above their heads. Boys of 12 and 13 went ahead to divert enemy fire. It reproduced the plantasmagoric scenes of Dante's inferno: The water ran bright red for kilometers, as far as the eye could see...

It was just one horrific scene from this war which the world press long ago termed "senseless," "fratricidal," and "endless." In fact the conflict is now 6 years old. But the Iranian leaders are still refusing to hold peace talks with the Iraqi Government, stating their intention to continue the war to a "victorious conclusion." Although the entire course of the conflict convincingly demonstrates that neither side has reason to expect an early success.

At the moment there is no discernible possibility of an end to the war. Moreover, the events taking place at the front make a political settlement of the conflict an even more remote prospect and create possibilties for its further escalation.

In terms of the scale of hostilities the Iran-Iraq conflict has become one of the biggest armed clashes since the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. About 1.5 million people from the regular forces and civilian formations, around 5,000 tanks, and 1,000 aircraft are involved in combat actions on the two sides. According to the U.S. press, more than 1 million Iranians and Iraqis have already died. As for the economic damage to the two sides, it runs into several hundreds of billions of dollars.

Who benefits from the continuation of the war?

Obviously not Iraq. In fact, the conflict has put a brake on the country's economic development and poses a direct threat to its sovereignty and unity.

The interminable war contradicts Iran's national interests too. The war has disrupted the economy and has led to a sharp drop in the people's living standard.

The Iran-Iraq conflict has aggravated contradictions in the Arab world itself. Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia are on Iraq's side. They are providing it with considerable material resources and are supplying equipment and a variety of goods. Other states, such as Syria and Libya, for example, support Iran. The war, particularly the Iranian invasion of southern Iraq and the push toward the Kuwaiti border, has frightened the ruling circles of states situated in the Persian Gulf zone. It has diverted their efforts and attention from the solution of the Palestinian problem.

Finally, the conflict is having an adverse effect on the situation in the world as a whole and is leading to an increase in terrorism. The unsettled situation in the Arab East has already caused the funeral bell to toll in France and West Germany.

So the Gulf war has no logic, no point. But this is if you approach it from the viewpoint of common sense and genuine national interests, from a position of safeguarding the people's security. However, when you analyze the sources of the war, you cannot help seeing that it did not flare up and is not raging of its own accord. The explosion was made possible by the atmosphere of tension, enmity, and war danger created in the Near East as a result of Israeli aggression. It occurred as a direct consequence of the criminal machinations of imperialism and Zionism, which are interested in exacerbating the political situation in the region, weakening militarily, economically, and financially the countries which reject foreign diktat, creating favorable opportunities for perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and turning the Arab East into a U.S. militarist bridgehead. THE NEW YORK TIMES candidly wrote: "The military conflict is draining the strength of both sides, and this accords with U.S. interests in that part of the world." So the hopes of a U.S. peacemaking mission, which some in the Near and Middle East entertain, are a dangerous illusion.

As for Israel, this year the chief of the country's military intelligence, the Kuwaiti paper AL-RAY' AL-AMM reports, visited Tehran. The important visitor made a trip to the front, voicing, in particular, concern that "the Iranian soldiers are negligent when it comes to taking care of Israeli-made weapons." It is barely surprising in the light of this that Iran recently asked Israel to supply 30 U.S.-made Phantom aircraft.

The USSR's position on this and other conflicts is clearly defined in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. [paragraph continues]

"We are in favor," it says, "of stepping up the collective quest for ways of disentangling conflict situations in the Near and Middle East, in Central America, in southern Africa, and in all turbulent parts of the world. This is urgently demanded by the interests of universal security." Our country and the other socialist states are in favor of the speediest cessation of hostilities and settlement of disputes between Iraq and Iran by means of talks, on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and recognition of existing borders between them.

IRAQI RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 SEP

JN291522 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1353 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep (INA) -- Muhammad Sharif, counselor to the Awqaf and Religious Affairs Ministry, arrived in Moscow today at the head of an Iraqi delegation to participate in the World Islamic conference which will be held in Baku, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, the day after tomorrow. The 3-day conference will discuss studies on the role of Islam in disseminating peace in the world and Muslims' duties in preserving the principles and values of the true religion. The conference will discuss means of confronting the Zionist entity's ambitions behind its occupation of Arab territories and its desecration of religious holy places there.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: U.S., ISRAEL SPUR MIDEAST 'TERRORISM'

PM301037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov "Observer's Notes": "Range of Terrorism"]

[Text] Around 25 French servicemen have been killed or wounded in south Lebanon, where they were serving as part of the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Some 8 people were killed and almost 150 wounded in the wake of a spate of bombings staged in Paris recently. The UN Security Council was forced to hold an emergency session to discuss the critical situation in which UNIFIL found itself, and in the French capital, where the situation is tense, the authorities have been taking extensive security measures to prevent new acts of terrorism.

There is no doubt as to who is carrying out the attacks on French servicemen in south Lebanon. As C. Maqsud, Arab League permanent observer at the United Nations, stated in a speech at a Security Council session, Israel is wrecking all attempts by UN forces to carry out their mission to maintain peace and security in south Lebanon. Tel Aviv's continuing occupation of part of Lebanese territory, its aggressive raids, and its support for terrorists, from the "army of southern Lebanon," he stressed, threatens the lives of UNIFIL servicemen.

What about Paris? Responsibility for the spate of bombings there has been claimed by some Arab organization called the "supporters of justice and freedom," whose trail the French police have still been unable to find. And the French newspapers doubt that they will find it. In this regard they draw attention to the speech in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli by Lebanese Prime Minister R. Karami, who directly accused the Israeli special services of organizing the acts of terrorism in Paris. [paragraph continues]

He stated that the criminal bombings in the French capital had been carried out by "Mosad" — Israeli intelligence -- in an attempt to influence French policy on the Near East. The press has also published a statement by Lebanese parliamentary deputy M. al-Dahir, who pointed out that these acts of terrorism are part of the campaign unleashed by the United States and Israel to "force France to join in the struggle against Libya."

And, true enough, it would not be the first time that the U.S. and Israeli special services had used some hitherto unknown "Arab" or "Muslim" terrorist organizations as cover for their provocative crimes. This also applies to to the "supporters of justice and freedom" grouping, whose name first cropped up in connection with the Paris bombings. To this it should be added that Al-Sayyid, director of the Arab League Paris office, has officially offered to cooperate with France and the other West European countries in the fight against terrorism. "True," he added, "one gets the impression that for some people agreeing to our proposal would mean losing the 'scapegoat' that can be accused of all sins."

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RAY 'AL-AMM is clearly right when it wrote in a commentary on the events in the French capital that: "The Paris bombings, the Karachi airport incident, the bloody carnage in an Istanbul synagogue, and the Danish ship that tried to deliver Israeli weapons to Iran are all links in the same chain, which Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to use to destabilize the situation in the Near East." Indeed, all these acts carried out as if to order have played right into the hands of the "strategic allies," who have again been making noises about some kind of "Islamic terrorism."

There is no doubt about the coordination between U.S. and Israeli actions in the Near East region. Vice President Bush has visited the Near East, and two ranking Israeli visitors — Defense Minister Rabin and Prime Minister Peres -- visited the United States one after the other. During his trip the U.S. vice president tried to resurrect the "Reagan plan," proclaimed 4 years ago back in September 1982, and thereby breathe life into the notorious Camp David process.

However, this "peace-loving" sheen to Bush's visit did not prevent him from stating during his stay in Jerusalem: "We wholly advocate Israel having a qualitative dominance in arms over its neighbors." One wonders why Israel needs this dominance if Washington states that its aim is to establish peace in the Near East? The fact is that both the United States and Israel advocate a "peace" — if one can call it that -- which would allow the Zionists to keep the Arab lands seized as a result of aggression under their heel. And in such a situation, of course, it is impossible to make without Israel flexing its "military muscles"! That is why the sham diplomatic activeness on the public stage is backed up by still more intensive activity behind the scenes -- the organization of acts of terrorism and preparations for new armed interventions.

That was how the chain of bloody crimes that were the work of individuals and individual groups made its appearance. But at the same time active preparations are in progress for acts of state terrorism. The United States has concentrated a major naval grouping in the south Mediterranean. It threatens to use its might to inflict "retaliatory strikes," or, more simply put, terrorist attacks on Libya. Washington recently announced the allocation to Israel for the new fiscal year of the latest impressive "helping" of military and economic aid to the tune of 3 billion dollars. For its part Tel Aviv immediately resolved to ship the puppet "army of southern Lebanon" a major batch of heavy arms -- tanks and helicopters -- on the pretext of stepping up the struggle against "terrorists." At the same time Israel has stepped up its preparations for large-scale agression against Lebanon. [paragraph continues]

It has transferred hundreds of tanks, artillery pieces, and helicopters to the so-called "security zone" illegally created on Lebanese soil. Israeli army units have been moved to forward positions near the Lebanese border. In the opinion of observers the aim of Israel's aggressive preparations is to invade and seize the entire territory of south Lebanon.

Why now especially? The answer should obviously be sought in a speech by Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil. Speaking the other day on the 4th anniversary of his inauguration, he stressed the need to restore sovereignty over the entire territory currently occuped by Israel and to deploy UNIFIL forces right up to Lebanon's international borders. The president advocated the continuation of national dialogue at head of government level and called on all Lebanese groupings to overcome their differences through joint efforts to save south Lebanon from the invaders and restore the country's unity, independence, and territorial integrity. And there is no doubt that the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon would have a favorable effect on the state of affairs in the entire Near East region. That is why Israel and the United States -- acting in complete accord with it -- are striving to prevent the normalization of the situation in Lebanon. They both need the Lebanese "sore spot" to retain the capability at any time to stoke the atmosphere in the region by using the full range of terrorism -- from individual to state terrorism.

How can one fail to recollect in this respect that the Soviet Union has proposed a comprehensive program for a Near East settlement which envisages the restoration of justice in the region and the rejection of strong-arm policy, and at the same time takes into account the interests of both the Arab and Israeli sides. Under this program the Arabs would have all the lands seized by Israel since 1967 returned to them; the Arab people of Palestine would be guaranteed the inalienable right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state; and all the region's states would be guaranteed the right to secure and independent existence. A mechanism for implementing these proposals has also been put forward -- an international conference on the Near East involving all interested parties.

The other day the Soviet Union's principled and consistent position on the Near East problem was reaffirmed for the umpteenth time from the lofty rostrum of the United Nations. Speaking at the 41st UN General Assembly session, USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze said in particular: "We believe that the United Nations should once again take the issue of a Near East settlement in hand.

"As a practical step in this direction the Soviet Union proposes the creation within the Security Council framework of a preparatory committee which would do the necessary work in convening an international conference on the Near East."

One cannot fail to see that, despite active opposition from Washington and Tel Aviv, the idea of convening such a representative forum is becoming increasingly popular among the broadest world public circles. The Near East must cease to be a test range for the state terrorism used as a weapon by the United States and Israel. The peoples of the region want to live in peace and security.

MADAGASCAR'S RATSIRAKA HOLDS TALKS; TOURS; DEPARTS

Confers With Gromyko

PM291501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Malagasy Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 24 September between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution [AREMA] Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and P.P. Petrik, USSR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

On the Malagasy side -- Jean Bemananjara, Democratic Republic of Madagascar foreign minister; Gisele Rabesahala, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of revolutionary art and culture; Pascal Rakotomavo, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of finance and economy; Victor Ramahatra, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of public works; Jose Rakotomavo, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of industry, energy, and mining; Joseph Randrianasolo, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of animal husbandry, fisheries, forest and water resources; Maxime Zafera, director of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar President's Civil Office; Jean Robiarivuni, Democratic Republic of Madagascar general director for planning question; Richard Fandriamahuli, governor of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Central Bank; and Frederic Randriamamonjy, Democratic Republic of Madagascar ambassador to the USSR.

In an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding, the sides exchanged information on key aspects of their countries' domestic life. The Soviet side briefed Madagascar's leaders on the tasks of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development, historical in their depth and scope, which have been set by the 27th CPSU Congress, and described the work which has been launched in the Soviet Union to implement them.

Madagascar's president described the efforts being made by the Malagasy people to overcome the hardships standing in the way of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

Extensive exchange of opinions on fundamental problems of international life took place during the talks.

Both sides expressed serious concern with the tension in the world caused by the policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism and their course of whipping up the arms race and transferring it into space, of fanning conflict situations in different regions. The participants in the talks declared that the main task in our time is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet side drew the high-ranking guest's attention to the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives, whose goal is the elimination of the threat of nuclear war from mankind's life, the stage-by-stage reduction and ultimate liquidation of the arsenals of deadly weapons, and the radical improvement of the international situation. These initiatives were put forward in the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. D. Ratsiraka, having emphasized the Democratic Republic of Madagascar's commitment to a policy of peace and disarmament, declared his country's support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. The Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 was described by the president of Madagascar as a bold and responsible step in the interests of strengthening international security, which must be joined by the United States and the other nuclear powers.

The Soviet side emphasized that the realities of the nuclear and space age persistently dictate the necessity of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security. Having emphasized that peace can be preserved and strengthened only as a result of joint efforts by all states, be they large or small, both sides spoke out in favor of a constructive dialogue on this propsal being held at the United Nations.

The participants in the talks, having pointed out the interconnection between disarmament and development, noted the persistent need to switch the funds being presently expended for military purposes to the needs of development.

D. Ratsiraka spoke of Madagascar's proposal to establish special funds of nonaligned states, with whose help developing countries would be able to oppose more effectively the neocolonialist economic pressure and blackmail by imperialist powers.

Both sides emphasized that the successful solution of topical international problems depends to a considerable extent on the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all progressive anti-imperialist states and their ability to effectively oppose the forces of aggression and militarism. The Nonaligned Movement's activity to improve the international situation was highly appraised.

The participants in the talks were unanimous that the contemporary world is indivisible and interconnected, and that there can be no "peripheral" questions in international relations. A number of regional problems were examined in this context. The coincidence of the approaches of the Soviet Union and Madagascar toward the problem of settling the situation around Afghanistan was noted in particular.

Much attention was given at the talks to the situation in the southern part of the African Continent. The participants in the talks expressed solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and declared their determination to contiue to give it political, moral, and other support. There was sharp condemnation of the policy of the racist regime in South Africa which continues to commit acts of direct aggression against sovereign African states, illegally occupies the territory of Namibia, and perpetrates bloody terror inside the country.

The Soviet Union's firm support for the UN General Assembly's resolution on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was declared. Both sides cofirmed their readiness to work for the convening of an international conference on this question not later than in 1988.

Discussion of a number of other topical problems of the contemporary international situation confirmed the proximity or coincidence of the Soviet Union's and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar's positions on them.

The present state and future prospects of Soviet-Malagasy relations were also examined.

D. Ratsiraka expressed profound gratitude to the USSR Government and the Soviet people for the selfless help and support given to Madagascar. A.A. Gromyko declared that the Malagasy people, in their efforts to build the new life, can firmly rely, just as is in the past, on the Soviet Union's support.

The participants in the talks emphasized the mutual interest in expanding bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. Emphasis was placed on the imortance of making full use of existing opportunities for the further development of trade, scientific, technical, and cultural relations and of cooperation between public organizations in both countries. It was emphasized in particular that the further deepening of ties between the CPSU and the AREMA Party will contribute toward the development of the entire complex of bilateral relations.

The sides agreed to sign a number of joint Soviet-Malagasy documents.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD261220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today in the Kremlin Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

A conversation was held in an atmosphere of comradely sincerity and mutual understanding. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev informed the eminent guest of the work being carried out in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the party's strategic directives to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. He stressed the close connection between the CPSU's domestic policy and its peace-loving foreign-policy course.

Didier Ratsiraka described the 27th CPSU Congress as an event of great international significance. He spoke about the efforts being made by the people of Madagascar, under the leadership of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution, in alliance with other progressive forces of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to achieve the goals set down in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution.

The head of the Malagasy state reaffirmed that despite existing difficulties the country's people and leadership are fully determined to continue moving along the chosen path.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems. It was unanimously noted that there is no more urgent task in the world today than the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, eliminating the danger of a world catastrophe, and ending the arms race, which is so ruinous for all mankind.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized the importance of ending nuclear tests as a first, true step toward averting the nuclear threat. The president of Madagascar welcomed the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and noted that if the United States and the other nuclear powers joined in this step it would play an important role in reducing tension in the world, which meets the vital interests of all countries and peoples. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives strengthen peoples' hopes that the situation can be changed and that there are accessible, real alternatives to confrontation.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a high appraisal of the results of the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries held in Harare and the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs. He noted the great, positive contribution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and other progressive states to the movement's work, and its efforts to improve the international situation. The Soviet Union's intention to continue to render all-around support for the struggle of the liberated countries against imperialism's neocolonialist policy and for their political and economic security was once again reaffirmed.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka agreed that the realities of the present epoch urgently require from all countries and political leaders a new thinking that excludes from international relations the placing of stakes on force and nuclear blackmail and attempts to dictate one's will on sovereign states. An example of a new approach to world problems is the proposal to create an all-embracing system of international peace and security, which has been put forward by the countries of the socialist community for examination by the United Nations.

The leaders of the two countries resolutely condemned the star wars plans, stressing that their implementation would increase the threat of self-destruction of present-day civilization.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar expressed the conviction that the problems of development and the liquidation of poverty and backwardness are inseparable from ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, which would release considerable funds and intellectual and technical potential for the needs of development.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka reaffirmed the invariable solidarity between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Frontline States and the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and Namibia, under the leadership of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization. They spoke in favor of the speediest proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of expanding and strengthening Soviet-Malagasy cooperation. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka noted the favorable prospects for the further development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on a long-term, mutually advantageous basis, which meets the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

The USSR and Madagascar leaders reaffirmed their common desire to promote the consolidation of friendly ties between the CPSU and the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution, and between the USSR and Madagascar.

The usefulness and fruitfulness of the conversation was noted from both sides, and confidence was expressed that meetings between Soviet and Malagasy leaders are of important significance for strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. Didier Ratsiraka invited Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to visit the Democratic Republic of Madascar. The proposal was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Leaves for Tashkent

PM291513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Trip Around the Country"]

[Text] On 26 September Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution party and President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his wife left Moscow for Tashkent. The Malagasy leader is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

D. Ratsiraka and his wife were seen off at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his wife and A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also seeing them off were V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR ministers B.I. Aristov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and G.A. Yagodin; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

The Malagasy and USSR state flags were raised at the airport and a guard of honor was formed up at the airfield, involving three branches of the USSR Armed Forces -- Ground Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy. The orchestra played the two countries' national anthems.

A.A. Gromyko and D. Ratsiraka inspected the Soviet military formation.

The formal leave-taking ceremony came to a close with a marchpast by the honor guard.

The streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, passed on the way to the airport were hung with the Malagasy and Soviet state flags and greetings banners.

The guest is being accompanied on his tour of the country by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P.P. Petrik, USSR ambassador to Madagascar; and F. Randriamamonjy, Malagasy ambassador to the USSR.

Meets Uzbek Party Leader

LD272106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, was received today in Tashkent in the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. In a friendly conversation, the important significance of the Soviet-Malagasy talks in Moscow, which affirmed the interest of both countries in extending cooperation on the basis of equal rights, mutual respect and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other, was noted.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted the guest with the activity of the republic party organization. Also today, Didier Ratsiraka laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on the Alley of Parades and saw the sights of the capital of Uzbekistan.

Attends Dinner

LD290144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, today continued to acquaint himself with Uzbekistan. He is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

Didier Ratsiraka visited the 50-year Uzbekistana state farm and the Kalinin state farm in Tashkent Oblast. He was acquainted with front-ranking methods of cotton and rice cultivation and observed harvesting work on the cotton plantations and in the rice paddies.

After his return to Tashkent, the guest visited the State Museum of Arts of the Uzbek SSR. In the evening a dinner was given in honor of Didier Ratsiraka on behalf of the Tajikistan Communist party Central Committee, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet, and its Council of Ministers. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Concludes Visit

LD290846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Today Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, left Tashkent for a vacation in Sochi. The official friendly visit, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, has finished.

DEL CANTO READS CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

PY301910 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT Sep 86

["Text" of Chilean Socialist Party statement on struggle for democracy read by socialist leader Hernan del Canto; first of two parts]

[Text] Good evening, dear friends and comrades. Tonight, we want to make public the full text of a Chilean Socialist Party document which analizes is the subject of national debates.

Socialists contend in this document that the road to recovering democracy begins by making the deterioration, isolation, and decline into crisis of the dictatorship more serious than it even has been. The experience of these years demonstrates that the fundamental and effective factor in weakening the Pinochet regime is the massive, unified, resolute, and sustained struggle by the people; a struggle that can gain momentum through increased democratic, social, and political cohesiveness. In fact, social sectors like the political right, which only recently deserted the Pinochet camp to join the opposition, would not have gone through such a transformation were is not for the regime's creeping crisis, initiated by the mobilization of the people.

Legitimate differences over how each group envisions the democratic future and over how to advance toward democracy are to be expected, but no democratic group acting alone is in a position to end the dictatorship. We should proceed with efforts to chose a road and to make decisions regarding the transition government and the future institutional order of the country. These efforts must hinge primarily on ousting Pinochet through resolute social mobilization for the immediate restoration of the popular sovereignty.

The Chilean Socialist Party contends that the centralizing, antipopular, antinational nature of the current regime determines the number and variety of the sectors which defend interests that contradict those defended by the dictatorship. This means that within the broad spectrum of the opposition there are different visions of the democratic future. This difference is not to be deplored, it simply represents the expression of the Chilean people who have historically followed different political and ideological lines, but who in general have lived together and had similar interests.

The Socialists affirm that true democratic coexistence is at stake today in the struggle to unite the people behind a common antidicatatorial objective so that in a democracy they can gather the majority necessary to attain their aspirations. Beyond the important problem of the Democratic Alliance and the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] the unification of the oppositon is hindered by the interest of the center-right in excluding the MDP and in negotiating that will preserve its particular interests. The center-right is trying to keep the majority of the people from sovereignly making a choice which might not be to its liking in the future.

Our democratic option begins by asserting that the defeat of democracy and the popular project in 1973 was brought about by the imposition, by any means, of the capitalist system with its attendant concentration of power and wealth, and political exclusivism, which reduces participation.

For this reason, the democracy that we shall build will have to supersede the exclusivist politico-institutional system, to transform the economic and social structures. Moreover, the discontented people and the mass organizations that include most Chileans are demanding respect for human rights, re-establishment of the popular sovereignty, and the right to determine their own future. Likewise, they are demanding jobs, economic reactivation, income distribution, health care, educational opportunities, social assistance, and housing. They also demand that debts, unemployment, and poverty be eliminated as soon as possible.

Consequently, the Socialists assert that we must make a radical choice for democracy; that we must not envision it as a form of administration of the existing social order, but as a form of government capable of susbtantially modifying the formal aspects of democracy. In this way, democracy will be able to transform the existing social order, and will be able to transform the existing social order, and will become not only an instrument, but also a final goal in itself.

On Monday, 6 October, we will air the final part of the document of the Chilean Socialist Party during the spot reserved for the Hernan del Canto commentary.

PRAVDA REPORTS BRUTENTS DELEGATION URUGUAY VISIT

PM301151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Sep -- A CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, was here 21-24 September at the invitation of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU] leadership. The delegation had meetings and conversations with the PCU leadership headed by Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the PCU Central Committee, visited party committees in the capital and in several districts, and toured industrial enterprises.

The meetings and conversations proceeded in the spirit of fraternal friendship and international solidarity which is traditional in relations between the CPSU and the PCU. The exchange of opinions confirmed the unity of views on fundamental problems of the contemporary international situation and world development. The Uruguayan comrades declared full support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER SANGUINE ON SOVIET TRADE TIES

LD292334 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- "Relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil follow an upward trend. They are characterised by the expansion of cooperation in various fields", stated Deni Lineu Schwartz, Brazilian minister of urban development and the environment.

He spoke at the opening ceremony of the Brazilian "Expo-Brazil-86" exhibition here today.

"Brazil is interested in further development of cooperation in the spirit of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. The 'Expobrazil-86' exhibition is of special importance, since it marks yet another state in the process of our two countries' and peoples' drawing closer together", Deni Lineu Schwartz emphasised.

"A search for new, promising forms and directions of Soviet-Brazilian trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation is under way. A possibility of implementing projects in a number of fields, including, in particular, irrigation, ferrous metallurgy, hydropower engineering, and peat production, is under discussion."

"Such form of cooperation as joint action on markets of third countries is potentially effective. The matter concerns, in particular, the construction of a hydropower station in Angola."

A widely representative delegation of Brazilian business circles arrived in Moscow to participate in the Expobrazil-86 exhibition.

"Brazilian businessmen", Deni Lineu Schwartz pointed out, "are interested in broader export of their commodities to the Soviet market. However, they also show a no lesser interest in the import of Soviet goods and technology, which will make it possible to ensure subsequently a more balanced development of bilateral trade".

"During the exhibition Brazilian firms intend to conduct active negotiations with Soviet organisations. The negotiations, we hope, will lead to the signing of new contracts", the minister said.

BARANOV DECRIES HONDURAN-U.S. ANTI-SANDINIST LINKS

LD291734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Report by station Central American correspondent Yuriy Baranov from Nicaragua]

[Text] Honduras has announced a reshuffle in the Army's upper echelons, up to the post of commander in chief. This would have been an event of no more than local importance, except for one thing: It is a conspicuous fact that the changes in the Honduran Army have been carried out rather hurriedly -- just a few days after the new U.S. ambassador's arrival in Tegucigalpa. His mission, in the opinion of local observers, is to make the Honduran Government more amenable to unhindered passage of U.S. arms and equipment to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries entrenched in that country.

Despite the United State's virtual occupation of Honduras, which has turned the country into a vast U.S. military base, it appears that a statement by Honduran President Azcona has stuck firmly in the minds of certain members of the U.S. Administration. Azcona told an OAU session in Washington at the end of May that Honduran territory will never be used against any country. Even at the time -- back in May -- local observers noted this declaration could only wound the morbid imagination of the frenzied anti-Sandinists, because in reality the territory of Honduras has long been a springboard for aggression against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government lodged a complaint at the International Court in the Hague in July against Honduras as a U.S. accomplice in granting adi to the Somozist bandits. But such is Washington's zeal to overthrow the Sandinista government that the administration is like one who is so afraid of burning his mouth that he won't even swallow something cold without blowing on it.

PRAVDA ON 'SPECTER' OF U.S. 'GRENADA MODEL' ATTACK

LD010525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] We present a commentary from today's edition of PRAVDA. It is entitled "Ready To Deal a Rebuff." Pavel Bogomolov, the author of the commentary, writes:

Alarming reports are coming from capital cities in Central America. In Tegucigalpa it was announced officially that the Honduran Army is getting another consignment of new U.S.-manufactured fighters and helicopters. All military bases have been put onto a state of increased combat readiness. In Salvador, the arrival of Green Beret detachments from the United States is expected any day: They are to train Nicaraguan Contras. Subversive actions by counterrevolutionaries on the borders of Nicaragua have become more frequent.

Eminent political figures in Latin America are also talking about the possibility of a new aggravation of the situation in the region. There is a risk that the conflict might flare up in an even more dangerous form at any moment, warned Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Something extremely serious might now take place, says Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias.

It should be noted that fears of this kind are centainly not exaggerated. None other than the head of the Washington administration himself recently again let it be understood that the aim of the White House is to remove Nicaragua's revolutionary government. Whereas until recently Washington tried to hide its undeclared war on the borders of Nicaragua behind calls for the restoration of democracy and even expressed an imaginary interest in the success of the midiation mission of the Contadora Group -- Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama -- now virtually the whole of the disguise has been cast aside. Washington's policy toward Nicaragua is yet another example of the United States' hegemonistic course. As Nicaraguan President Ortega stated a few days ago, the U.S. Administration is continuing its aggressive actions and the undeclared war against his country, providing the terrorists with money and arms. Having secured the allocation of a $106 million to the Contras' chiefs, the U.S. Administration has begun playing the game with its cards almost on the table. It pays no heed to sensible and constructive proposals concerning a regional settlement which stem from the Contadora Group and its support group, wich includes Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay.

In this kind of situation, as local observers note, the sinister specter of a new military adventure on the Grenada model hangs over Central America. It will not be possible, however, to take the people of Nicaragua by surprise. The governnent of the young republic, its Armed Forces, and the population of Nicaragua state their readiness to rise to the defense of the Sandinist revolution and are filled with resolve to deal a rebuff to any attacks by U.S. imperialists and their hirelings from among local and foreign reaction.

PRAVDA CITES GORBACHEV STAVROPOL REMARKS

PM260909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Report by special correspondents K. Aksenov, V. Pankratov, and G. Yastrebtsov: "A Proprietorial and Creative Approach by Everyone. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Stavropol Kray"]

[Text] During M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Stavropol Kray there were a number of meetings and conversations with workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, and party workers. The tour by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was noteworthy for the professionalism and depth of the analysis of the sociopolitical and economic processes taking place and for the study of what has already been done and is now being done to ensure the practical implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

In January this year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Stavropol region and most subunits of the agro-industrial complex switched to full financial autonomy and self-financing in the form of an economic experiement. The potential for expanded reproduction by each farm using its own resources is being developed and tested in practice, and conditions are being created for harmonizing the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes by improving the principles of planning, financing, labor remuneration, and the thorough differentiation of purchase prices and price supplements.

The initial results are pleasing. Despite the drought the gross grain yield was 4.74 million metric tons. Some 2,155,000 tons of grain were sold to the state -- 255,000 tons above the plan. According to preliminary estimates the gain will be R244 million. Of that sum R39 million are in the form of supplements for exceeding the average annual level of grain sales to the state in comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan and R31 million are due to the sale of high-quality grain. The costs incurred through introducing intensive cereal cultivation techniques have been fully recovered. An additional crop of almost 10 quintals per hectare was achieved that way.

Stockraisers achieved notable successes. Although meticulous thinning out of the dairy herd by livestock experts reduced the cattle population by 10,000, milk production in the first 8 months increased by over 33,000 tons. State purchases of meat, eggs, and wool increased.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited Izobilnenskiy Rayon. He met with stockraisers of the interfarm cattle-fattening complex of the "Izobilnenskiy" Rayon agro-industrial association. The conversation immediately turned to the most important matter -- implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, preparation for winter, and reserves for the development of the feed base, and, of course, labor and everyday living conditions.

M.S. Gorbachev: You know, I do not recognize the complex, which once caused local leaders many problems. (Animation) But now the complex is a complete modern stockraising establishment. There were few facilities here, much had to be modernized.

Voice: Modernization did the trick...

M.S. Gorbachev: That is right. Well, what about the weather? There is a lot of drought, is there not?

Voices: This year in particular. Some places have not had rain for 3 months.

M.S. Gorbachev: Even so, you produced a harvest. We are becoming more skillful.

Voices: The machinery is becoming more powerful. The team contract helps.

M.S. Gorbachev: The team contract has already established itself?

Voices: Yes, it has. From the operator to the director, everyone is using the team contract. It is better working as a collective than as individuals. The important thing is that the contract fixed the wages and the collective can regulate itself. If your attitude to work is bad you receive less.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do you do that yourselves?

Voices: We do.

M.S. Gorbachev: Our people have matured enough to be able to manage their own affairs, especially in the team, the link, and the complex. Let them come together and discuss things with the leadership. This is not office work. And the people's decision is the truest form of democracy. You were right when you said that it is always better as a collective because it is easier to see how people are working. When do we hear the question: We do the work, the endeavor, contribute our knowledge and efforts, but you, what do you take out of our common pot? We shall apply the coefficient of labor input to you. [Gorbachev ends]

N. Baykulov, director of the complex, related: "The average weight of each head of cattle sold to the meat combine is 423 kg here as against a plan target of 410 kg. We supply our own feed. We produce 63 quintals of feed units per irrigated hectare. We stick to a uniform type of feeding throughout the year. As experience has shown, this has proved its worth. Several years ago a 1 quintal weight gain cost R538, now it costs R195.

"A graphic and tangible improvement. But we do not intend to be carried away by our achievements, stockraisers of the fattening complex said. The atmosphere of professionalism, competitiveness, and mutual assistance which has established itself in the collective is opening up new horizons."

Initiative, businesslike efficiency, and proprietorial enterprise can and must be shown in every job. This was said many times during M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with rural workers in the Stavropol region. It goes without saying that leaders are expected to set an example to their subordinates in selecting the best methods of resolving practical tasks and to see not only the economic benefit but also the social and moral consequences of the steps undertaken. This applies particularly to those who head laggard farms. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited one such farm in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon.

However, it may be said that for the "Niva" Sovkhoz the reputation of being a laggard is a thing of the past. In the first 8 months of this year it produced R478,000 profit and its actual income exceeded the plan by R162,000. This was achieved thanks to a high grain harvest. On average they produced over 30 quintals. [paragraph continues]

The farm purchased 600 head of high yield Holstein-type milking cows. Milk production began to rise. The farm took up hog-raising and established a breeding stock. There is potential to develop irrigated crop farming. The first 600 hectares due to receive artificial rain are already being prepared for use. The innovations were introduced by the director, N. Novoseltsev. In conversation he stressed:

"Of course we would like to focus all our efforts on eliminating the defects existing in the economy, but such an approach can be one-sided. We must not forget the people and the improvement of their working and everyday living conditions. We are carrying out intensive housing construction, using the contract and own-resources methods. Furthermore, the future tenants of the apartments are taking a direct part in this work. Thus, a large residential area has been created at the farm center. Alongside there is a secondary school, a children's combine, a medical center, and a central boiler house."

To find out for himself whether workers at the "Niva" Sovkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon have good housing, M.S. Gorbachev asked Aleksey Korchagin, a young driver, if he could visit his home. He looked around the well-built apartment and asked if it had gas. There was no need to ask about wages: The young couple with two children lived comfortably.

Next, on the street, where the whole village had gathered, M.S. Gorbachev said: "We all need to work more but we can only do that more quickly if the human factor is always taken into account everywhere.

"I see that you have many new homes and that streets are taking shape. Once there was a local branch, now there is a sovkhoz, and a big one, it seems -- 16,000 hectares. There is much work to be done on this land. Are you satisfied that a new sovkhoz has been set up?"

Voices: We are.

M.S. Gorbachev: Had the branch remained here the village would probably have been neglected. Now the sovkhoz is developing. Are there stores, a hospital, a school?

Voices: We have everything. A medical center and a secondary school for 1,400 children.

M.S. Gorbachev: That is good. What was your harvest like this year?

Voice: On average, 32.5 quintals per hectare.

M.S. Gorbachev: Quite good for this year. But these are not Kuban yields, are they? The harvest must be higher.

Voice: If we are given the water the harvest will be bigger.

M.S. Gorbachev: When water was supplied to the most arid parts of the Stavropol region, people stopped leaving those settlements where life used to be hard. And even those who left have returned. There is much sunshine, the soil is quite good. And water -- and people can live well and work well. Are there any questions for me?

Voices: Let there be peace. And permit us on behalf of all pensioners to thank the party and the government for the fact that we are not afraid of old age, we are provided for. They bring us money, shake our hands, and wish us well.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am glad to hear these words. I believe that all young people should treat the old with understanding. After all, this means their mothers and fathers, their grandfathers and grandmothers, who have had to endure many trials and do much work. [Gorbachev ends]

There is a dairy complex in operation on this farm with capacity for 1,200 cows. A dispensary has been set up there. There are various surgeries and good consumer services facilities.

"Our wages are dependent on end results," said T. Kostyuchenko, a calfherd. "For that reason we try hard. For example, we have introduced a cold method of young animal maintenance [kholodnyy metod soderzhaniya molodnyaka]. Losses were immediately eliminated. I have 74 calves in my group. There is not a sick one among them."

A. Bratusin, a senior operator of the fattening complex, joined the discussion:

"The pay is good, but a high return is expected from everyone. There are some who dislike the increased demands. But they are declining in number. The bulk of people favor order and discipline."

When in the Kuban and Stavropol region M.S. Gorbachev took an interest in questions of improving the pay of leaders and specialists of subunits belonging to the agro-industrial complex. It is a topical and acute problem. By conducting the experiment to switch to self-financing, the people of Stavropol are carrying out an interesting investigation in this area. Kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, and specialists are now "earning" their pay and the scale of the incentive is determined by the production growth rate and by profits. High profitability management and the consideration of every last kopek is becoming a law and a necessity for everyone. Specialists of agro-industrial committees and the rayon agro-industrial association also have a material interest in increasing output sales. The search for such forms of labor remuneration must be deepened and new ways of encouraging economic enterprise must be found. Particularly among the partners directly connected with the agrarian sector. There are laggards alongside the pacemakers. There must not be any! Many insistent remarks were made on that theme during the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the agricultural workers of Stavropol Kray.

In the evening of 19 September a meeting of the kray party aktiv was held in Stavropol; it was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES NEED FOR RESTRUCTURING

PM301411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor K. Varlamov article under the rubric "27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration": "Revolutionary Nature of Restructuring"]

[Text] Restructuring. The word has truly become the slogan of the day that reflects the essence of the changes taking place in our society. [paragraph continues]

Restructuring has revealed and exacerbated the struggle between the new and the old, the progressive and the conservative, and the emergent and the obsolete in all spheres of Soviet society's life.

I think that our problem is sometimes that, for all the importance of its practical purpose, we often oversimplify restructuring, involuntarily turn it into a sort of narrow overemphasis of the practical aspect of matters and bandwagon-jumping, and divorce it from theory and scientific analysis. But it is well known that without a revolutionary theory of restructuring there can be no equally revolutionary practice.

It is perhaps no accident that the party's theoretical thought is now taking a certain step back from practice to look at the profound essential content of restructuring. The fundamental basic and general positions of restructuring were formulated at the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the 27th Congress, and the Central Committee June Plenum (this year). Important theoretical and political aspects of restructuring were revealed in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches to the aktivs in Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, and Stavropol Krays. They persistently pursue the idea of the need to have the correct theoretical conception of restructuring. Obsolete dogmas must not obscure our vision or prevent us from making progress, creatively developing our Marxist-Leninist theory, and skillfully and equally creatively implementing it in practice.

Restructuring, M.S. Gorbachev noted, is "a real revolution in the entire system of relations in society, in people's hearts and minds, and in the psychology and understanding of the modern period and, first and foremost, of the tasks engendered by rapid scientific and technical progress." This fundamental thesis stems organically from the theoretical conception and political strategy of the 27th Congress regarding the transition in a short historical time to a new qualitative state of Soviet society. This is not the first time that the term "revolution" has been used in Marxist theoretical and political language with reference to Soviet reality. FOllowing V.I. Lenin's behests, the party, for instance, collectivized agriculture, which in party scientific literature is assessed as a social revolution. A feature ofit, as is well known, was that it was carried out on an initiative "from above" with the support of the masses "from below." This great revolution radically changed economic relations in the countryside and the peasantry's way of life and consolidated soviet power in the countryside once and for all.

The party carried out a cultural revolution within the framework of socialist building. Is that revolution over? Even now there is talk of a revolution in people's minds, of new economic and political thinking, and of the ability to work in the new style, to switch the country's national economic complex onto the path of the sharp intensification of production, to use nontraditional, innovative solutions in organizational, scientific, and technical policy, and to raise still higher the people's scientific, technical, and cultural level. It is by no means accidental that the party is currently carrying out a radical restructuring of general, secondary specialized, and higher education aimed at molding and fostering a qualitatively new generation of the working class, rural working people, and intelligentsia.

The overall aim of this restructuring is to accomplish a breakthrough in the minds of the rising generation. To teach them to think in ways equal to the demands of the day — to computerize their thinking, if you like, and to prepare them to get their bearings in a boundless sea of snowballing information. To teach them to study the new and the modern all their lives. And, most importantly, to teach them to work for the sake of society. To provide them with worthy vocations.

With the start of the scientific and technical revolution the party put forward the idea of combining its achievements with the potential and advantages of socialism. At the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and later at the 27th CPSU Congress this profound idea grew into a scientifically substantiated concept and a strategy for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the revolutionary restructuring of socialist society.

The revolutionary nature of restructuring primarily encompasses the sphere of society's productive forces on the basis of the utilization of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The development of productive forces is decisive in this respect.

Restructuring also encompasses another aspect of the mode of production -- production relations and the revelation and resolution of the nonantagonistic contradictions that arise between them and new, developing productive forces. It was noted at the 27th congress that the current forms of production relations that have emerged under conditions of extensive economic development have become obsolete, have started losing their stimulating role, and in some respects have become a hindrance.

The revolutionary restructuring of all relations in our society and the acceleration of its socioeconomic development had to come. If we accord restructuring the status of a revolution -- especially one which must be conducted both "from above" and "from below" -- it would be absurd not to consider the totality of the objective changes necessitating it. There are the stagnation phenomena in the economy, natural misfortunes, the highly complex international conditions that require the diversion of enormous funds for defense, and so forth.

But neither these objective conditions nor the need for change shakes the foundations of socialism to any extent. Westerners, M.S. Gorbachev said, "expect something that would mark a retreat from socialism and indicate that we were going cap in hand to capitalism and were ready to borrow its methods. We get a lot of 'advice' from abroad about how to proceed and in what direction. Various types of provocative programs are broadcast and articles aimed at besmirching the changes taking place in our country and driving a wedge between the party leadership and the people are published. These worthless attempts are doomed to failure."

Hence it is clear that it is necessary to boldly and confidently oppose certain bookish pharisees who find it hard to understand and sometimes even to pronounce the word "restructuring." They see the process of renewal as virtually a shaking of foundations and a rejection of our fundamental socialist principles.

Wherein lie in general terms the main signs of the new situation that has engendered the concept of acceleration, which does not allow us to drag our feet, still less do nothing?

First, it can quite obviously be said that the Soviet people and their working class, peasantry, and people's intelligentsia are unwilling and unable to live in the old way or to tolerate things that overshadow the socialist system, prevent us from revealing and implementing its potential and advantages over capitalism, restrict scientific and technical progress, revive throwbacks to labor alienation, hamper the developmemt of productive forces, and engender elements of spiritual aridity, a tendency to retreat into one's own little world, and loss of faith in communist ideals.

Second, the lessons of past decades, the 2 that preceded restructuring at least, have shown that the economy and the country cannot be run in the old way and that our fatherland needs to improve planning on a large scale, to radically reform management, to fundamentally change the style of management, to expand and deepen democracy, and to activate the human factor.

Third, we are witnessing a significant increase in the activeness of the masses, which have risen during Soviet history to a level which not only makes possible but demands an expansion and deepening of the independence of their historic creativity. There is mounting indignation in the party and the people about stagnation and inertia in our affairs, bureaucratism and paper-shuffling, and manifestations of social injustice. At the same time the idea has emerged in the public awareness that many things in our life must be immediately changed and restructured. "Our Soviet people," M.S. Gorbachev said, "are fully behind restructuring... This is a most favorable situation for the party and our cadres..." This situation must be exploited in the most active and vigorous fashion. There is no other way. Either we engage in restructuring or we will lose the worth of our socialist system in the eyes of the world.

The current objectively crucial situation cannot automatically ensure restructuring by itself. If you follow Leninist teaching, the totality of objective changes must be bolstered by the maturity of the subjective factor. Only then, when the correspondence between objective conditions and subjective factors is established, is a revolution guaranteed success.

In this regard it is apposite to recall the classic definition of mankind's highest task. According to Lenin, it lies in the ability to encompass the objective logic of economic evolution (existence in general) in order to adapt to it the social awareness and practical actions of the people's masses (see vol 18, p 345). In other words, the maturity of the subjective factor is now determined by the ability to restructure social awareness, thinking, and psychology in accordance with the demands of the time.

The maturity of the subjective factor in restructuring socialist society is determined first and foremost by the party's activeness. The 27th CPSU Congress posed quite resolutely the question of fundamentally restructuring the party's work in the new historical conditions. Today V.I. Lenin's warning that if we are not a revolutionary group and if the party of the revolutionary class fails to attract the masses we risk being nothing but prattlers (Vol 41, p 70) sounds exceptionally topical.

The party's basic meaning and main historic mission is to unite history's two greatest forces -- scientific theory and the masses' revolutionary activeness and practice -- and to combine the idea of scientific socialism with the struggle of the working class and all working people for a new life.

Under present-day conditions this means, first, that it is necessary to assimilate the loftiest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

Socialism can only achieve real superiority over capitalism when its science and technology outstrip the scientific and technical ideas of that outgoing system and when we achieve the highest labor productivity in the world. It is important to strive to overcome the social sciences' lag behind the needs of the country's revolutionary renewal and resolutely turn them toward addressing the problems experienced by millions of people, who often have no personal sense of modern practice or of the influence of abstract opinions divorced from reality.

Second, science by itself divorced from politics offers little for restructuring. The essence of the party's theoretical concept and political strategy worked out by the 27th Party Congress is to resolutely bring science to the masses and make it an essential and obligatory practical tool in the broadest range of activities -- from the introduction of new equipment and technologies into production to the education of the new man. The turning of science into a "universal intellect" (K. Marx) is an essential demand of our time.

Third, when a correct political line has been worked out, success, according to Lenin, is determined by organization and organizational work. The entire process of restructuring party work ultimately boils down to organizational activity, the ability to adjust a network of organizational relations, the regulation of all spheres of life, the regulation and minimizing of uncontrolled [stikhiynyye] manifestations, and a resolute and uncompromising struggle against bureaucratism, irresponsibility, formalism, and drifting.

In recent decades the emphasis in party work has often been switched away from organizational activity to paperwork, endless conferences and resolutions, and often fruitless discussions and debates. The criterion for assessing party organs and workers has sometimes been not their ability to organize people but their skill in compiling lengthy resolutions or draft resolutions on the basis of a "perfect" model, speechifying at meetings, and a hectoring tone when visiting the "grassroots"... The 27th Congress highlighted the assimilation by all Communists of the science and art of the political leadership of the masses -- which is founded on organizational work with people -- as a most important avenue for restructuring party work. Under the conditions of restructuring it is required that party organizations and each member of them not only produce irreproachable work at their workplace and present a pure and honest appearance but also develop the ability to be organizers of the large and small matters that go to make up restructuring.

The revolutionary restructuring of society can only take place if the working class plays a decisive role. The development of the dictatorship of the proletariat into political power for all working people and of the proletarian state to the state of the whole people, and the ongoing process of molding a socially homogeneous and classless society should certainly not engender any illusions about the loss of the working class' vanguard positions. The success of restructuring depends on enriching workers' political culture and their high awareness, organization, and will and on boosting their general educational, cultural, and vocational level and their labor and sociopolitical activeness. The working class is called upon to play a vanguard role in restructuring, in the struggle for technical progress, in the democratization of management, in strengthening the socialist way of life, legality, and law and order, in all today's purification work, and in improving our society and ensuring its real progress toward communism.

But even the considerable enhancing of the leading role of the working class does not totally determine the maturity of the subjective factor of restructuring. If you follow Leninist methodology, revolutionary restructuring, in order to be successful, must rely on the conscious and active support of the majority of the people. Restructuring is a nationwide matter of paramount importance that will determine the Soviet people's future. It encompasses all strata of the people -- workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, party members, nonparty people, and the different generations. A great deal will depend on how far it rouses young people, revives the intelligentsia's spiritual forces, and provides glimmerings of hope to people who have given up, have become disillusioned, or have simply strayed into a quagmire of immorality and crime to flourish. [paragraph continues]

There are many such people and they must be returned to society.

It is necessary to work not only "for the people" -- or, as certain people do, "at the instigation of the people" -- and necessary not only for the "representatives of the people" to restructure their approach; it is necessary to switch more deeply and genuinely from "management of the people" to self-management by the people and create conditions for ensuring that the people become the main creative force in restructuring. In the light of this the role of the CPSU as a genuinely people's party and of the Soviet socialist state as a state of the whole people are of particular importance. We note that without self-management by the people a state of the whole people is unthinkable. From the very outset the slogan of restructuring has been Lenin's words: "The living creativity of the masses." Indeed, restructuring is creativity, the creation of new and more sophisticated forms everywhere, in all spheres -- productive forces, the economic base, politics, social life, social awareness, and morality.

Restructuring opens up the way to accelerate the country's development. But restructuring iteself its only the start, the first phase of acceleration. It is the most difficult but most important phase that makes it possible to bring the country to a new and higher phase of acceleration in which the entire social organism will function in accordance with objective logic and the law-governed rhythms and demands of the day. There is a saying among the people: A good start is half the battle. Who dares wins.

PRAVDA TEXT OF DECISION APPROVING MINERS' WORK

PM300949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of "The Great Labor Successes and High Socialist Pledges To Greet the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a Worthy Fashion of the Team of Coalface Workers at the 'Yuzhkuzbassugol' Association 'Raspadskaya' Mine Headed by V.M. Gvozdev, the No. 7 Section Collective at the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry 'Vorkutaugol' Association 'Vorgashorskaya' Mine Headed by A.P. Potapov, and the Drilling Team of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry 'Surgutneftegaz' Association No. 2 Surgut Drilling Work Directorate Headed by Foreman V.L. Sidoreyko."

The resolution adopted on this question notes with satisfaction that, responding with practical action to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to the working people of the Soviet Union [entitled] "Inspired Creative Labor by the Soviet People in the 12th 5-Year Plan," the collectives headed by V.M. Gvozdev, A.P. Potapov, and V.L. Sidoreyko have achieved outstanding labor successes.

The miners' collectives each produced 1 million metric tons of coal in less than 8 months and increased labor productivity by almost 50 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The drilling team fulfilled its annual plan 28 July, having sunk more than 78,000 meters of oil wells.

This was achieved thanks to a new creative approach to the utilization of powerful Soviet-made mining equipment, efficient engineering support, and the skill, cohesion, and high responsibility of each member of the collective for ensuring end results.

A characteristic feature of these collectives is the extensive application of progressive forms of labor organizations and incentives (financial autonomy, work according to a single job schedule, remuneration of workers and engineering and technical staff according to the achieved end results and the labor input coefficient) and meaningful, effective organizational and mass educational work by party organizations.

What is very valuable is that these leading collectives are not satisfied with what they have achieved but have adopted new high socialist pledges. The miners in V.M. Gvozdev's team and A.P. Potapov's section have pledged to fulfill the 2-year plan for the extraction of coal and to raise labor productivity by 50 percent by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and in 1990 to double labor productivity in comparison with the average level in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The team of foreman V.L. Sidoreyko has pledged to exceed the target for 1990 and to fulfill the 2 and 1/2 year program for sinking wells by the revolution anniversary.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the collectives headed by V.M. Gvoadev, A.P. Potapov, and V.L. Sidoreyko to fulfill the plan for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and to considerably increase labor productivity and has instructed leaders of ministries and departments and sector trade union central committees to organize widespread discussion of, and support for, this initiative and the Great October Socialist Revolution in labor collectives, lauch a mass movement for enhanced labor productivity, create the necessary preconditions for competition participants, provide them with excellent labor organization and engineering support, and ensure the active participation in this work of every leader and member of the engineering and technical staff.

The USSR Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial offices of central, sector, and local newspapers are instructed to publicize in every possible way the experience of the collectives headed by V.M. Gvozdev, A.P. Potapov, and V.L. Sidoreyko and of leading collectives in other sectors of the national economy which achieve high labor indicators. In their broadcasts and articles they must depict vividly and intelligibly ways of achieving top labor productivity and enhanced efficiency and quality of work and reveal the great moral qualities and professional skill of production pacesetters and innovators.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP COMMITTEE

AU292201 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Obkom secretaries, oblispolkom deputy chairmen, and leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and public organizations met recently at a conference held in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to discuss the issues of intensifying the struggle against unearned incomes, of eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism, and of strengthening discipline. A.S. Chumak, chief of the Administrative Organs Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered a report, and other speakers circumstantially and critically analyzed the situation.

The conference participiants were addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. [paragraph continues]

He pointed out that since the time when the CPSU Central Committee adopted the appropriate decisions, a great deal has been done in the republic to strengthen discipline, law, and order in all spheres of public life. A complex of measures has been worked out and implemented. As a result, the number of grave crimes and other offenses in the republic has shrunk. The number of persons brought to account for drunkenness has decreased 30.5 percent. The sales of alcoholic beverages have dropped by nearly one-third.

However, in many oblasts and rayons a real united front of the struggle against negative phenomena is still nonexistent, and the results of the work are still unsatisfactory. Sluggishness is being permitted in implementing the decisions adopted on these issues by party and administrative organs.

The checkups show that many party committees and executive committees of local soviets suffer from inefficiency, formalism, and occasionally simply from a poor organization of the matter at hand. Not everything has been done to eradicate abuses and offenses in the sphere of trade and comsumer services in Odessa, Lvov, and Kharkov Oblast. In Poltava, Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovograd, and Chernigov Oblast, the number of offenses committed in a state of alcoholic intoxication has not diminished.

It was pointed out that many collectives were still a long way from having eradicated the practice of consuming alcohol at workplaces. Examples were quoted from Sumy, Zakarpatskaya, and other oblasts. Magnificent weddings with many guests and with the consumption of liquors are still frequent in individual rayons of Vinnitsa and Chernovtsy Oblast. In the struggle against drunkenness and drug addiction, emphasis has been put on prohibitive measures. In the meantime, evidently unsatisfactory use has been made of the entire complex of other measures, from the educational to the medical and rehabilitative. Prevention and medical treatment are not sufficiently effective. The attention of Comrade A. Ye. Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health, was called to this fact.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, law and order organs still have not reformed in line with the CPSU Central Committee requirements. The work performed by the militia, prosecutor's offices, judicial organs, and courts still lacks proper coordination, vigor, and efficiency. This adversely affects, in particular, the results of the struggle waged against extortion and sponging.

To eradicate offenses, it is necessary to significantly step up preventive work, primarily within labor collectives. This was stated repeatedly, but party committees, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, and particularly law and order organs (I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs; P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian prosecutor; and V.I. Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice) have failed to draw appropriate conclusions. They are still insufficiently engaged in the organization of law dissemination and of actions to explain legislation to the population.

Inertness and sluggishness were noted in the organizational work perfromed by the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and a number of Komsomol committees, by ministries and departments to implement party decisions on the struggle against negative phenomena. Many trade union organs still have not waged the necessary struggle against unearned income in collectives. The Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and Vinnitsa and Voroshilovgrad Oblast komsomol committees were late in attending to this work. An impermissible sluggishenss was permitted in this respect at many enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, of Local Industry, of Motor Transport, as well as of the State Agro-Industrial Committee. [paragraph continues]

The outstanding problems were discussed in the Ukrainian Ministries of Trade and Consumer Services only in a formal way, and for this reason Comrades V.G. Starunskiy and V.I. Slinchenko, ministers, were criticized. The appropriate departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and of the Affairs Administration of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers have failed to properly check into the implementation of decisions.

It was noted that conditions for abuses -- in particular, the shortage of some goods and services -- were eliminated too slowly. For example, the sales of building materials are still poorly organized in trade network. The republic's Gosplan and Gossnab are obligated to settle this problem. Oblispolkoms and the Ukrainian Ministry of Local Industry are expected to organize the production of the necessary amount of building materials from local raw materials. As reported in the press, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently examined the work performed by the Ukrainian Ministries of the Coal Industry, of the Local Industry, of the Construction Materials Industry, of Consumer Services, and of Trade to saturate the market with high-quality goods and services, and warned the leaders of these ministries that they were personally responsible for remedying the situation.

Attention was called to the fact that executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies and local organs of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services still have not established control over the utilization of housing space, and still have not registered persons who sublet dwellings. Many citizens use state, cooperative, and private dwellings for profit. It is also essential to improve the files on persons engaged in private labor activity.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Finance has not shown proper initiative to check unearned incomes. Control organs are not persistent enough in improving accountancy at enterprises and organizations, in raising its quality, effectiveness, and trustworthiness. Many audits continue to be superficial, and the existing abuses, as well as book doctoring practices are not always revealed. Serious improvements are needed in the work of controlling organs. Many posts in the staff are vacant. In the system of departmental control, only 50 percent of auditors have higher education, and in the Ukrainian Ministries of Social Security, of Culture, and of Communications this ratio amounts to one-third.

It was also noted that officials, including administrative functionaries, occasionally prove to be among the infringers of the law and of one's own duty before society. The cases of liberalism still have not been eliminated. Persons who perpetrate unworthy deeds occasionally not only evade opportune sharp criticism and unmasking, but also find defenders. Concrete conclusions must be drawn from each case of this kind, and not only the infringers of the law must be punished, but also those culpable for shortsightedness, negligence, and irresponsibility in selecting and promoting cadres. Administrative organs must take care of all these matters.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, better use has to be made of the great possibilities of ideological work and particularly of the mass media. On the whole, they are now more efficient in disseminating the law and in cultivating respect for the law. However, there are still too few rank-and-file laborers among authors of publications and persons participating in broadcasts. We must not restrict ourselves to the publication of court chronicles. It was also emphasized that, while unmasking and condemning carriers of the evil, one must also spread and foster honest and conscientious toil for the benefit of society.

All organizational and educational measures have to be used to instill among people the deep awareness that the struggle against negative phenomena is a matter concerning all and each one. [paragraph continues]

Even one single state or public organ must not stand aside from this struggle. All this work must be performed within the framework of strict legality. It is no secret that in the struggle against unearned incomes, shortcomings and excesses were permitted here and there. As a result of this, the supplies of products to marketplaces in a number of cities have shrunk. The interests of individual honest laborers have been impinged, and this has brought about their justified complaints. Such unlawful acts committed by officials must be resolutely nipped in the bud.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that, notwithstanding significant reduction of losses in working time as a whole and increased labor productivity, the problem of promoting good organization and order in production continues to be acute. In the first half of the current year, losses caused by truancy increased in the industries of Voroshilovgard and Zaporofhye Oblasts, at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and of Local Industry, as well as in some construction organizations. At the same time, the situation in many labor collectives is not being examined, and the existing shortcomings are not being evaluated in a principled manner. For example, in the Pochenkov mine under the Makeyevka coal mining associations, persons who infringe labor discipline have a chance to compensate for their absenteeism on the days off, and when this has been done, their names are erased from the lists of infringers, and thus they actually remain outside of collective influence.

It was pointed out that the positive experiences accumulated in organizing swoops, including during night shifts, and voluntary checking into the state of discipline, into the work of comradely courts, and other forms which have proved themselves, have been simply forgotten here and there. In some cities, the number of persons hanging around idly has increased, and attendance at motion picture theaters, stores, marketplaces, and hairdressing saloons has become more frequent. Life shows that attention to this important sector must not be slackened.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, efforts are to be redoubled everywhere. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said during his visit to Krasnodar Kray, "we will continue everything what has been started in the economy, in the social sphere, in tightening discipline, and in the struggle against negative phenomena."

In summing up the results of the conference, V.V. Scherbitskiy emphasized that restructuring should become an irreversible process in all sectors. We must not tolerate those leaders who approve party and government decisions but in practice do not do anything to implement the measures set. It is essential at all levels -- for a minister to a rank-and-file executor -- to demand in the strictest way that the adopted decisions be carried out, and to get rid -- the sooner, the better -- of those who are unable or unwilling to change their style of work. What matters most, we must not indulge in complacency, must not rest satisfied with the first results, even if they are very appreciable. It is essential to examine everywhere how the measures drawn up are being implemented, to consistently translate them into reality, and to tighten control.

Those paticipating in the dicussion were N.N. Skidan, Kharkov Obkom secretary; A.M. Tsurkan, Chernovtsy Oblispolkom deputy chairman; V.G. Starunskiy, Ukrainian minister of trade; V.P. Sytnk, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committees; V.A. Dolgov, Rovno Obkom secretary; P.M. Bigma, Ukrainian first deputy minister of the coal industry; I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs; V.I. Slincheko, Ukrainian minister of consumer services; and P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian prosecutor.

Additional measures have been worked out in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to intensify the struggle against unearned incomes, to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism, and to strengthen discipline. Supplemented during the discussion, these measures have been sent to obkoms, oblispolkoms, and the appropriate republic-level bodies.

CHEREP APPOINTED UKRAINIAN MINISTER 25 SEP

AU301321 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Valeriy Ivanovich Cherep, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, a minister of the Ukrainian SSR.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 25 September 1986

Born in 1940, Comrade V. I. Cherep has been a CPSU member since 1962, and is a construction engineer.

He began his labor activity in 1957 as a foreman, then was engaged as a sector chief, as chief of a construction administration, as chief of a trust in Krivoy Rog, and as Dnepropetrovsk Oblispolkom deputy chairman. In 1976, he was elected board first deputy chairman, and in 1978, board chairman of the Ukrainian Inter-Kolkhoz Construction Committee. In May 1982, he was appointed Ukrainian minister of rural construction, and in December 1985, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee.

He is a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. He is bearer of state awards and Honored Builder of the Ukrainian SSR.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KARAGANDA OBLAST AKTIV

LD300908 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1415 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The energy and initiative of the masses must be encouraged to accelerate. The working people of Karaganda Oblast are endeavoring to speed restructuring in various spheres of socioeconomic life and to increase the results achieved by the coal, metallurgical and other industries as well as to raise the intensity of farm and livestock production. Reaping and threshing grain is now being completed. Farms have stockpiled enough coarse fodder. There are fewer enterprises and farms which have not completed the plan.

However, there is no reason to rest content with what has been achieved. Industry is not fully coping with contracts for deliveries. It is behind with preparations for winter, with the comprehensive use of raw and other materials, with fuel and energy conservation and the quality of output, including output of consumer goods. Animal numbers and productivity are lower than planned. There are shortcomings in carrying out the harvest.

Special attention was drawn to this by the participants in a meeting of the Karaganda Oblast party and economic aktiv.

Reports were delivered by Korkin, first secretary of Karaganda Oblast of the Kazakh Communist Party; Mukin, first secretary of Molodezhnyy Raykom; Ivanova, first secretary of Osakarovskiy Raykom; Durnev, first secretary of Telmanskiy Raykom; Belyayev, first secretary of Ulyanovskiy Raydom; Dzhazin, first secretary of Tengizskiy Raykom; Ustinovskiy, first secretary of Karanganda Gorkom; Akbiyev, director of the Karanda metallurgical combine; and Drizhd, director general of the Karagandaugol production association, who spoke of positive changes but went on to talk about unutilized opportunities for increasing industrial and agricultural potential.

In his speech Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, who was warmly welcomed by those present, told the aktiv that this situation must be rectified as quickly as possible and in a most resolute manner. At the moment it is most important to take steps to ensure the successful completion of the harvest and delivery of grain and other farming produce to state stores. All possibilities for losses and reduction of quality of everything that has been grown must be eliminated everywhere.

Referring to animal husbandry tasks, Dinmukhmaed Akhmedovich Kunayev drew attention to the importance of a systematic analysis of the effectiveness of investment and manpower in the oblast, of ensuring that waste and inertia were eliminated. Existing opportunities must be exploited to increase production and hand-over to the state of meat, milk and other produce; to improve herd structures and increase the number of animals. The entire basis of food supplies to towns and industrial settlements needs to be greatly strengthened.

The role of Karaganda enterprises in the industry of the republic and the country and the socioeconomic acceleration outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress is great. This places a special responsibility on the Communists and all the oblast's workers. In response to the tasks set in the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorvachev and the new Soviet peace initiatives, they are called upon to play an even more active part in all-union socialist competition, to use machinery and equipment as productively as possible, to work as hard as poossible, and to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Increased output in the leading industries must be achieved entirely by the increased labor productivity. Not one works, factory or association must tolerate deficiencies in preparations for winter, overconsumption for fuel and energy and other resources, and poor quality work. The same applies to transport, communications and other sectors.

The need for a sharp enhancement of the human factor in the activities of the oblast party organization was stressed. Political work among the masses and ideological measures must be more responsive to the people and their needs. Cadres must be called more strictly to account for deficiencies. More reliance should be placed on primary party organizations, local Soviets, the trade union and Komsomol activists, and work collectives, combining a very exacting attitude with concern and consideration. This will guarantee the attainment of everything outlined for the next few years and the future beyond.

The aktiv meeting expressed confidence that the oblast's working people would overfulfill the plans for grain production and procurement and provide the homeland with other types of agricultural produce in quantities as large as possible, improve the situation in animal husbandry in the light of the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party on this question, and cope with the tasks for the development of industry and other sectors of the national economy, for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, with the restructuring of the entire socioeconomic sphere.

The aktiv meeting was attended by Miroshnik, candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party.

Comrade Kunayev visited Telemanskiy and Molodezhnyy Rayons. At the Kommunar Sovkhoz he showed interest in the effective, wide-row ZZHVM-6 harvester and familiarized himself with the organization of work on the harvest and transport conveyor. At the Tuzdinskiy Sovkhoz he spoke to the autumn fieldwork participants about their work and leisure and the possibilities for raising the rate of hand-over of agricultural produce and improving its quality. He toured the workshops of the Novokaragandinskiy cement works; the bread, macaroni and confectionery combine; and the Karagandaselmash works. He also visited new projects in Karaganda and Temirtau and laid flowers at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the metallurgical town.

During his tour of the oblast, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev was accompanied by Korkin, first secretary of Karaganda Oblast of the Kazakh Communist Party, and Inkarbayev, chairman of the Oblast Executive Committte.

CHERNOBYL 'ENTOMBMENT' OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTED

LD300917 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 2015 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Leonid Samoylenko report from Chernobyl AES]

[Excerpts] I am in a so-called shelter where the remote control television panel is stationed, through which final operations to entomb the fourth damaged reactor unit are supervised. While sitting here, one can observe the unit from various points. The remote control system is maintained by experienced communications specialists.

[Ivanov] I am Viktor Pavlovich Ivanov, in charge of the remote control network. From here we control all assembly operations concerning the construction of the sarcophagus. Now we are putting the beams into place. On the unit's structure special towers were assembled and television cameras fixed to them, which are trained on an assembly operation. From here we can point a camera to any spot we want.

[Samoylenko] I move closer to the control panel and instantly see on the screens all the tension that reigns all over the site.

Then I leave the shelter and together with a new shift, march toward the fourth unit. Several building organizations are engaged there. All of them are involved in placing beams over the reactor. The crane lifts a large-diameter tube 35 meters in length and delivers it to the spot. One has to possess a jeweller's precision in order to place in into a prepared groove without the presence of men. The tubes are placed one after another, and together they resemble a sort of roof concealing the black abyss of the damaged reactor. [passage omitted]

Several days have passed since I arrived in Chernobyl. And with each new day, with each new hour the work becomes more intensive. The faces of those who have done their shift and are leaving the site are tired. In the eyes of those who meet them outside is always the same question: how soon?

Well, very soon the fourth damaged unit will be buried hermetically and reliably, so that work on the site can proceed in a normal way. There is still so much to do at the station -- There is no end to it. But this is another story which I shall report next time.

UKRAINE TO IMPROVE FURNITURE, LEGAL ASSISTANCE

AU301301 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the work performed by the Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry to radically improve the quality of production. The adopted decision notes that, in the 11th 5-year period, the ministry's associations and enterprises increased the output of high-quality goods 2.2 times over, and expanded the choice of articles. More effective use was made of resources.

At the same time the ministry has still been slow in meeting party and government requirements with regard to radical improvements in production quality, and in implementing the measures set under the Quality Program. There are significant shortcomings in the style and methods of activity of the central apparatus. The practice of issuing orders and other documents frequently substitutes for brisk organizational work and practical assistance in the field.

The branch has made poor use of economic incentives, and the system of production quality control has been working inefficiently. The experience of advanced enterprises is being applied in an unsatisfactory manner, the rates of renewing technological equipment are low, and a production base necessary for making appropriate devices and mechanisms has not been created.

The ministry has relaxed the responsibility of leaders and specialists at associations, enterprises, and organizations for improvements in production quality, and proper personal responsibility of cadres for this matter of state importance is non-existent. The level of work performed by branch scientific research, planning and designing institutes, by planners, designers, and other collectives and workers is low.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has requested that Comrade I. I. Grunyanskiy restructure the style and methods of the activity of the ministry's board and central apparatus, and to turn their attention toward practical assistance to associations and enterprises, toward adopting advanced experience in production, and toward intensifying in labor collectives the efforts to cultivate among workers the feeling of responsibility for the prestige of one's own enterprise.

The Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry has been requested to abide by the requirements of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees and to take steps to radically improve the quality and to expand the choice of goods produced by the branch associations and enterprises. The task has been set to hasten the pace of renewing fixed assets which are in operation; to create a basis necessary for producing appropriate devices and mechanisms to make up full sets of furniture and to ensure that equipment works reliably; and in this field to expand cooperation with the republic's ministries and departments. Note was taken of a need to work out measures aimed at raising the technical standards, the quality, and the competitiveness of goods made for export, as well as for designing furniture for young couples and elderly people, simple furniture for gardening societies, and then to ensure that this furniture is manufactured.

The issue of improvements in the organization of legal assistance to the population by the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice was examined. It was noted that the Ministry and justice sections in oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms were still slow in restructuring the style and methods of their work in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum, as well as of the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party; that they have failed to eradicate infringements of the law, manifestations of red tape and bureaucratism in the activity of subordinate judicial institutions and courts, as well as failed to streamline their work and to make it more convenient for the population.

The leadership of the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice has not always been critical in handling serious omissions in the activity of juridical institutions, has incurred shortcomings in work among cadres, and has not been evaluating manifestations of carelessness in discharging official duties, of bureaucratism, abuses, and other offenses strictly and in adherence to principles.

the Ukrainian Council of Ministers has called the attention of the ministerial board and personally of Comrade V. I. Zaychuk, minister, to the shortcomings noted, has requested them to reform the work of judicial institutions in such a way as to significantly improve their services to the population in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses; and to see to it that qualified legal assistance is organized for the working people, and that legality and the rights of the citizens are observed in administering the law.

It has been found necessary to increase exactingness with regard to the ministry's central apparatus, to leaders of judicial organs and institutions, and to raise their personal responsibility for the smooth and efficient performance of people's courts, state notarial offices, civil registration branches, and legal consultation offices, as well as for adopting positive experience in legal assistance rendered to the working people directly at enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. The need to tighten control over the organization of proceedings in people's courts was emphasized, as was the need to invigorate the propaganda of the valid legislation in labor collectives and at the places where people live. Attention was called to improvements in selecting, distributing, and educating cadres, and in raising the standards of their qualifications.

Oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopola Gorispolkoms have been requested to submit accountability reports given systematically by leaders of juridical organs and institutions on legal services rendered to the population, and on the observance of legality and citizens' rights in their activity.

'SHORTCOMINGS' OF ANGREN PARTY COMMITTEE HIT

NC300933 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Summary] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau held a meeting on 24 September, and discuss the formalist practices and irresponsible behavior of the Angren City Party Committee Bureau, secretaries, and party apparatus. Numerous reports have recently been received from Angren about serious shortcomings in the work of the city party committee bureau, secretaries, and party organization, and on their formalist practices and irresponsible failure to give guidance in social and economic development and in the reorganization of party methods and forms. The description of the city party committee's weakness contained in these reports is largely accurate."

The city party committee bureau has been punishing Communists for insignificant offenses, while leading party committee officials have been overlooking liberalist trends and political dissensions. Relations among the secretaries of the party organization are in an undesirable state.

"Many of the city party committee officials have not familiarized themselves with the party position on the struggle to consolidate moral values and the psychological state of affairs in the city. [passage indistinct] Nor are they well acquainted with party and state objectives or with conditions in the fields they are supposed to be controlling."

The city party committee officials have done little to further the struggle, currently being waged throughout the country, against drunkenness and alcoholism. The attitude of the Angren city party committee first secretary toward established principles of party work has been irresponsible. As a result, there have been shortcomings in the work of the city party committee.

There are serious deficiencies in the economic field as well. The unsatisfactory level of the city cadres' economic experience has not helped the party committee to fulfill its task of economic guidance. Efforts to reconstruct industrial factories and supply them with the required technical equipment have fallen far short of expectations. Party organizations have not taken the necessary measures to improve the atheist training of the workers and consolidate the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has removed the Angren city party committee first secretary from office for his failure to give the appropriate guidance to the city party committee, for his excessive formalism and irresponsibility, for not implementing the measures recommended by the party and government to deal with drunkenness and alcoholism, and for his disorderliness. The bureau instructed the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee to acquaint itself with the work carried out by the Angren city party organization and take the necessary steps to help it correct its deficiencies. The bureau also discussed matters concerning the organizational and political work carried out by the party, soviet, and communal organizations and decided on appropriate measures.

RAZUMOVSKIY NAMED CHAIRMAN OF NEW VETERANS' GROUP

LD301148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A decision has been adopted on the creation of an all-uniion organization of veterans of the war and of labor. This has been done on the initiative of the Soviet public and in accordance with proposals approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. An organizing committee has been formed. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been confirmed as its chairman.

UNION OF THEATER SOCIETIES COMMITTEE MEETS

PM300911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Lofty Theater Platform"]

[Text] The USSR Union of Theater Societies is required to promote the scaling of artistic heights when reflecting the most important aspects of modern activity, and also to further the mutual enrichment of national cultures, and the enhancement of the role played by the art of the stage in working people's communist education. A session of its organizing committee was held in Moscow on 19 September. Draft statutes and questions connected with its constituent congress were examined.

USSR People's Artist K.Yu. Lavrov, chairman of the organizing committee, USSR Culture Minister V.G. Zakharov, and other speakers stressed that, since the theater is now engaged in the process of restructuring which is taking place in the country, it is essential to improve all areas of theatrical activity, encourage initiative, and universally establish a responsible and exacting attitude to creativity.

Enhancing theater workers' standing and giving them all-around assistance and support, the union must unite and channel the creative efforts of the country's theatrical community into developing the Soviet Union's multinational theatrical art.

The session discussed and approved in the main the union's draft statutes. It was deemed expedient to publish them in the press for broad discussion. It was resolved to hold the constituent congress in Moscow this December. It will examine the tasks and basic avenues of the union's activity, will confirm its statutes, and elect its leading bodies. Yu.P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, took part in the session.

YELTSIN'S SEP PARTY ACTIVITIES EXAMINED

Visits Polyclinic

PM291025 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Party Concern for Muscovites' Health"]

[Text] A report and election meeting attended by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was held yesterday by Communists at Polyclinic No. 49 in Moscow City's Brezhnevskiy Rayon.

At the meeting there was a direct and frank discussion of the role and place of each party member in improving medical services for the population and molding a healthy way of life. The results that had been achieved were examined critically and shortcomings exactingly analyzed. The Communists acutely posed the question of improving the health care system in the city: There was a discussion, for instance, about improving office correspondence in the work of practising physicians increasing the attention aid to patients, and improving the role of science, and about the shortcomings in training physicians in narrow specialities in medical institutes.

In his speech B.N. Yeltsin drew the Communists' attention to the need to restructure work more resolutely, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to improve responsibility for work and the results of the entire collective's activity.

The task has been set of focusing efforts on carrying out the city and rayon "Health" programs. First and foremost we must radically improve the organization of medical checks for the inhabitants of the microrayon, conduct preventive are more persistently, and strive to cut losses of worktime through incapacity for work. The Communists outlined specific measures to improve the energetic activity of the party organization and step up party influence on the solution of the problems facing health care workers.

Chairs School Reform Meeting

PM291031 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Party Gorkom"]

[Text] The problems of reforming general educational and vocational schools are constantly under review by party organs. The progress of the reform will determine how successfully we will be able to prepare the rising generation for active participation in the socioeconomic transformations which are under way in our society.

These questions were discussed at a meeting with workers in public and vocational and technical education at the party gorkom chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. During the meeting there was a pointed and interested conversation about improving the quality of teaching and educational activity, pooling the efforts of teacher training and labor collectives and families, and establishing closer contacts between base enterprises, vocational and technical colleges, and school collectives. There was also a conversation about improving independence in the work of Komsomol and Pioneer organizations and student collectives as a whole. The first accumulated experience of schoolteaching for 6-year-olds was discussed. The need for a more demanding and creative attitude toward the implementation of reform on the part of teachers and leaders of educational establishments was stressed.

A proposal was made at the meeting about the need to generalize the experience of implementing the reform that exists in the city and disseminating its most valuable aspects. The meeting participants gave reports on the progress of the reform in the collectives where they work and on the most difficult and acute questions in solving the tasks of reform.

On the eve of the meeting B.N. Yeltsin visited a number of public education centers.

SOLOVYEV HONORS LENINGRAD PROPAGANDISTS

LD270913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of the Leningrad party organization ideological aktiv is under way today. The topic of the discussion is the new school year in the system of political and economic education. In preparing themselves for it, the communists of Leningrad and the oblast are striving for the study of the party document in close connection with the practical achievements in the acceleration of socioeconomic development and to raise a firm ideological conviction in people.

On the eve of the meeting Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom presented Leninist diplomas to the best propagandists of the oblast party organization.

ZAYKOV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND SCIENTIST'S FUNERAL

LD010511 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1615 GMT 30 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Moscow today saw off on his final journey the outstanding scientist, one of the founders of modern chemistry and a major organizer of Soviet science, member of the CPSU, and member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, twice hero of Socialist Labor, Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov. Comrades Zaykov and Zimyanin and the heads of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, local Soviet, and public organizations and scientists mounted a watch of mourning in the hall of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where the coffin with the corpse of the deceased was set. At Novodevichye Cemetery, where Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov was buried, there was a mourning meeting.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACTOR

PM300859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Victor Ivanovich Khokhryakov]

[Excerpts] Soviet theater art has suffered a grave loss. On 20 September 1986 USSR People's Artist Viktor Ivanovich Khokhryakov, member of the CPSU, winner of USSR state prizes, and artiste of the USSR State Academy Malyy Theater, died in his 74th year. [passage omitted]

Ye. K. Ligachev, B.N. Yeltsin, A.N. Yakovlev, Yu. P. Voronov, V.G. Zakharov, A.N. Aksenov, F.T. Yermash, V.T. Saykin, V.A. Andreyev, N.A. Annenkov, E.A. Bystritskaya, Ye. N. Gogoleva, I.O. Gorbachev, O.N. Yefremov, Ye. V. Zaytsev, I.V. Ilinskiy, V.V. Kenigson, E.G. Klimov, V.I. Korshunov, K. Yu. Labrov, I.A. Lyubeznov, I.A. Naumenko, R.D. Nifontova, Ye. V. Samoylov, V.A. Safronov, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, M.A. Ulyanov, M.I. Tsarev.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT EXPERIMENT

PM291351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "New-Style Management"]

[Text] The solution of the new tasks in the economy put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress presupposes a profound restructuring of the economic mechanism and the creation of an integral, effective, and flexible management system making it possible to fully reveal Soviet people's creative potential and implement socialism's immense creative possibilities.

More than 2 and 1/2 years ago a group of sectors started a large-scale economic experiment. Since last year its conditions have been spread to enterprises and associations under the jurisdiction of machine building ministries, and from the start of 1987 it is planned to complete the transition to the new conditions for running industry as a whole.

There has been enough time to reveal the strong and weak aspects of the experiment on the basis of an analysis of the results of work and to eradicate factors hampering the full flowering of the potential inherent in the new management principles. Such an analysis has now been carried out by central departments. It shows that the economic experiment has enhanced the responsibility of associations and enterprises for the fulfillment of output deliveries in accordance with customers' orders. The level of their fulfillment has grown. The new management conditions promote the implementation of adopted plans with fewer staff. Economic work in labor collectives aimed at bringing financial autonomy to shops, sections, and teams has been galvanized. Enterprise independence in using funds for developing production and encouraging people has expanded.

At the same time the results of the large-scale experiment show that it is still failing to produce substantial improvements in accelerating production growth rates and the retooling of enterprises. At a time of increased demands on the fulfillment of contractual commitments attention to output quality and to increasing the output of new and progressive equipment has not yet been stepped up. The national economy continues to be supplied with a great deal of ordinary, and sometimes even obsolete equipment. For this reason the material- and energy-intensiveness of output is falling only slowly and returns on fixed capital are showing poor growth.

The inadequate level of return produced by the large-scale experiment was dictated by its uncomprehensive nature. New methods were essentially interwoven with the obsolete economic mechanism and did not touch all levels of management. Planning methods at the sector, territorial, and national economic level were not improved. The material and technical supply area, output sales, the finance and credit system, and price formation remained the same. Interrelated national economic sectors -- capital construction, transportation, trade, and others -- functioned as usual. As a result it has not yet proved possible to create a cost-cutting economic mechanism or overcome excessive regulation and the petty tutelage of enterprises.

In a number of cases the experiment's effectiveness has been reduced by the formal and incomplete introduction of its conditions. In particular, it has not been possible to enhance the role of the 5-year plan. The orientation toward the annual plan alone leads to financial autonomy levers often idling or working intermittently. Nor has the planned sharp reduction in directive indicators and limits been implemented. They have been repeatedly changed. [paragraph continues]

Firm links between end results and pay have not been established everywhere. Norm-setting is poor.

Switching the economy onto the path of intensification requires that a system of indicators equivalent to the intensification formula -- maximum results with minimum expenditure -- be used as criteria for evaluating enterprises' activity. This demand is fully met, in particular, by profits and net output, which gear labor collectives to improve production efficiency and output quality with the least expenditure.

The fact that in a number of sectors net output most fully reflects labor collectives' efforts is graphically visible in the example of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. When the new indicator was introduced there the labor collectives were interested in thoroughly processing the raw material. Calculations show that for each metric ton of oil there will be considerably more production of various types of valuable output. As a result production growth rates at oil processing enterprises over the 12th 5-Year Plan will grow by 43.7 percent as against 8.5 percent under the old gross indicators.

The large-scale experiment has made it possible to determine the main avenues for comprehensively improving the management mechanism. This mechanism must be developed and deepened. It is a question of a system encompassing all its component party -- organizational structures, planning, financing, supply, price formation, incentives, and other elements of commodity-money relations.

The recently adopted party and government resolutions on improving the economic management mechanism in light industry and the construction complex are a major step in restructuring the methods of running the economy in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The principles of self-financing and self-capitalization, which have been checked at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and the M.V. Frunze Machine Building Plant Scientific Production Association in Sumi, will be used in these sectors. Since the start of 1987 the ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, as well as 36 major enterprises and associations subordinate to 17 other ministries have been switched to these conditions.

This year we will have to work out the basic principles and provisions of the economic management system and establish the stages and order in which it will be implemented. There is less and less time to do this before the end of the year. That is why it is now necessary to enhance the activeness of organizational and economic work in all central departments and make them strictly accountable for each instance of a delay in decisionmaking.

Such delays are still common. For instance, many years ago it was decided to expand long-term economic ties between manufacturers and clients' in every possible way and develop the wholesale trade in means of production. However, the USSR Gossnab and its local organs resolve practical issues only slowly. In order to instill order there it is necessary to more boldly eschew obsolete paper methods in supply organization and assess the word of territorial organs not in terms of gross turnover but on the basis of the fulfillment of clients' orders.

The resolution of long-term problems cannot be divorced from the fulfillment of current plans. The better the results of the first year of the 5-year plan, the sounder will be the foundations we will have created for radically improving management methods.

Those local party organizations and ministry and department party committees which have urgently heeded their leaders' comments on work in the first year of the 5-year plan and are taking all measures to successfully fulfill plans and prepare well for working under the new management conditions are acting correctly.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

LD281857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0915 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "Time, Events, People" program: interview with Yevgeniy Andreyevich Varnachev, USSR minister of construction, road & municipal machine building by program presenter Boris Leshchinskiy on the occasion of Machine Builder's Day, date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Leshchinskiy] Hello, Comrades. It has just occurred to me that there are probably no calendars in the world like ours, in which, among all kinds of noteworthy dates, so many days of the most varied professional festivals are featured in red letters. There is probably no point in naming them now -- they are all well known to you. We are marking one of them -- Machine Builder's Day -- today. You have probably heard the name "factory of factories" being applied to Uralmash more than once. This is one of our largest heavy machine-building enterprises. It is called that because it truly is difficult to imagine the birth of a new enterprise, or the work of one already operating, without the involvement of machinery made by Uralmash. It appears to me that all machine building could just as well be called "the industry of industries." We have invited Yevgeniy Andreyevich Varnachev, USSR minister of construction, road and municipal machine building to participate in our program today.

[Varnachev] Approximately 15 million builders, land improvers, timber cutters, and workers in other specialities use machinery and equipment produced at our industry's enterprises. A powerful stock of building plant has been created in the USSR through the industry's workers' efforts, thereby making it possible to assimilate at least R75 billion in capital construction annually.

[Leshchinskiy] Yevgeniy Andreyevich, how are the industry's enterprises working? What tasks have they been set in the 5-year plan period?

[Varnachev] Some positive changes have occurred in working collectives in the new management conditions. But, I first and foremost, would like to talk about what has not been done and what we still have to do.

The average annual rate of growth of output volume was only 3.2 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The country failed to receive hundreds of excavators, loaders, mobile cranes, spare parts, and other products which featured in the plan. The quality of our machinery leaves much to be desired as well. Only 20 percent of serially produced machinery matches up to the world's best standards according to the latest expert assessments. We were unable to achieve the accelerated creation and large-scale assimilation of fundamentally new types of equipment. We have to increase output by over 40 percent in the current 5-year plan period. Labor productivity will grow by nearly 50 percent. The proportion of output matching up to world levels must be brought up to 90 percent by 1990. The reliability of recently assimilated equipment will be increased by 50-100 percent.

The time needed to create new equipment must be reduced by a factor of 3-4, and, naturally, much must be done to improve the working and living conditions of the industry's workforce. That is the overall line on which we are working now.

[Leshchinskiy] What is being done to free ourselves from importing many types of building equipment?

[Varnachev] It is planned to significantly improve the structure of the manufacture of machinery. Thus, the production of hydraulic-drive cranes will be increased. Soviet-made self-propelled cranes with a lifting capacity of 160 metric tons and 250 metric tons will be manufactured. The production of powerful bulldozers of the 25 metric ton class will be doubled. Soviet-made pipelaying cranes for oil and gas pipelines already have been developed and are being manufactured. Excavators with a bucket capacity of over 1.5 cubic meters will be produced in numbers approximating to builders' requirements. It is planned to mass-produce mini-excavators. There will be a significant increase in the production of transit concrete-mixers and transit concrete-pumping machines, land-improvement, and tree-felling machinery. Fourteen new technological lines for the manufacture of building materials will be created and brought into production, including the construction of 140 factories to make bricks through a fundamentally new process using completely Soviet-built equipment. Many other tasks also must be accomplished.

[Leshchinskiy] Yevgeniy Andreyevich, it is common knowledge that one of the reasons for the long time it takes to complete construction work is the shortage of power tools and equipment for carrying out finishing work, painting, and so on.

[Varnachev] Yes, you are correct. The position is changing, but very slowly. The builders still do not have sufficient quantities of that type of machinery, and they make no secret of their complaints either. We have drawn up a broad program for reducing manual labor, in the broad sense of the concept. Through the introduction of on-board manipulators, small earth-digging transport equipment, and single-bucket mini-excavators, it is possible to free hundreds of thousands of builders from manual labor. On the subject of finishing work, minstroydormash [ministry of construction, road and municipal machine building] is planning to boost, at a priority rate, the output of equipment intended for the integrated mechanization of finishing work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

I would like to say a brief word about our social development plans. There is a great deal to be done here. In order to more completely satisfy the requirements for housing, children's preschool facilities, social, and cultural amenities and public utilities, 25 percent more capital investment has been allocated in the 12th 5-Year Plan period than the previous plan period. Quite a lot of housing also will be built out of enterprises' funds. Fulfillment of the set tasks is expected to be carried out by both the contract-labor method and through a sizeable increase in the volume of work being undertaken by the direct-labor method. For that purpose, a significant increase is taking place in the capacities of the ministry's construction subdivisions already this year. I am certain that our collectives will cope with the task set.

Esteemed comrade machine builders! As I come to the end of my address, taking advantage of the opportunity offered me, I would like to sincerely congratulate workers, technicians, process engineers, designers, scientists, and all machine builders on the occasion of their professional festival, and to wish them health and success in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29-30 SEP REPORTED

LD010041 [Editiorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 29 and 30 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each time.

29 September

Northern Ossetia farms have begun the mass digging of potatoes. (0000)

Soya harvesting has begun in the southern rayons of Amur Oblast and will be carried out on 400,000 hectares. (0006)

The harvest drive in Kurgan Oblast is being completed under difficult weather conditions. Over the past few days rain has been falling constantly here and it has gotten cold. Almost one-third of the grain crop has yet to be threshed on the collective and state farms. The oblast party committee and executive committee of oblast Soviet of people's deputies has appealed to the participants in the harvesting to take every possible measure to save the harvest. Additional harvesting equipment and transportation, are being sent to the farms that are lagging behind. Particular attention is being paid to creating good conditions for the people engaged in field work. They are being given warm clothing and hot food has been made available.

To date over 300,000 metric tons of raw cotton has arrived at procurement points in Tajikistan, one-third of the amount planned. Almost one-half of the cotton is made up of valuable fine-fibrous varieties. (0304)

Moscow, 29 September. (TASS) -- Rice is being cultivated in the North Caucasus in the USSR, nearly 1,000 km north of the traditional rice growing zone. Furthermore, new industrial technology has been created to cultivate it. The North Caucasus and Crimean peninsula which are the most northerly areas where this crop is grown now produce over 40 percent of all the rice cultivated in the USSR. By producing it in these northerly areas, the USSR has become full self-sufficient in rice and can even export it. This does not mean that the traditional rice growing areas in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and the Far East have lost their significance. Many farms there produce between 50 and 60 quintals per hectare. (Moscow TASS International Service in Russian) (0845)

The farms of Korov Oblast has dispatched 400,000 metric tons of grain to the state granaries. The average yield of grain has increased by 5 percent, compared with last year's yield. (1200)

Today combine harvesters left the grain fields of Turgayskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. Grain crops here took up 2.120 million hectares. On the whole of this area, grain has been reaped and threshed. At the treshing floors, 17.5 million quintals of grain have arrived, mainly successfully fulfilled the annual plan and continue to transport grain to the state storehouses on account of their socialist pledges. (1200)

Azerbaijan farmers have sent off over 500,000 metric tons of cotton for processing to date. (1330)

30 September

The grain harvest has been completed in Pavlodar Oblast Cutting and threshing is over on the whole of the sown area - 1.8 million hectares. (0500)

Sugar beet harvesting has begun in Chechen Ingushetia. (0500)

Mari ASSR has fulfilled its 9-month plan for meat and dairy products sales to the state; nevertheless some farms could improve on their record. (0530)

Bashkiria has sold 3 million metric tons of grain to the state, which is 650,000 metric tons above plan. Crop harvesting is being completed in difficult weather conditions. (0901)

Mass harvesting of Rice is underway in the Odessa Oblast. (0901)

Agricultural workers of Kurgan Oblast today delivered the 1 millionth metric ton of grain to the state storehouses and are approaching fulfillment of the plan. (1200)

By today, farms in Ryazan Oblast have sold 350,000 metric tons of potatoes to the state. Tubers have been picked from 80,000 hectares and the harvest is practically in its final phase. The target of potatoes for dispatch to Moscow has been completely fulfilled. (1200)

Tselinograd Oblast frams have completed their grain threshing, the first in the Kazakhstan virgin land, thanks to help from mechanizers from Moldavia and the Ukraine. (1200)

Rice-fields along the Black Sea are yielding on average 40 quintals per hectare thanks to intensive methods. This year Odessa Oblast aims to sell the state no less than 22,000 metric tons of rice. (1200)

COMPUTER USE IN FARM LABOR ASSESSED FAVORABLY

LD301244 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- Can computers help boost milk and meat production? They certainly can, A. Calikis, Dr. of agriculture and manager of the livestock breeding analysis centre of Latvia's Research Institute of Livestock Breeding and Veterinary, says in PRAVDA. This daring statement is based on the results of the 15-year operation of an automated selection system. Milk production per head of the dairy herd rose by 553 kilograms a year after the introduction of the system in the Kirimulda Experimental Farm in the Soviet Baltic republic of Latvia. The charts produced by the system make it possible to trace within three minutes the lineage of a cow or bull through 25 generations. Needless to say, it is a great help in selection work. The computer prints out work sheets for zootechnological operations for middle-level specialists, using the algorithms prepared by scientists. When milk production or weight gains are below standard, the computer draws the attention of specialists concerned to the need of prophylactic measures. The computer also prepares integrated productivity and reproduction sheets, breaking the results down by groups of milk machines operators, individual complexes, the farm and the district as a whole. What is important, the scientist stressed, is that reports go not from the grassroots to managers but vice versa. A realistic picture is thus put together, enabling managers promptly and correctly to respond to new situations. Moreover, the computer can compile well-substantiated forecasts for milk production and new issue.

Along with other measures, the computer systems helps reduce by 40-60 percent specialists' labour inputs into zootechnological and breeding record-keeping and data-processing and makes it possible more efficiently to manage dairy production.

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'DEVILISH CHAIN' OF U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS CRITICIZED

LD011646 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The United States has conducted another nuclear test in Nevada. Viktor Glazunov elaborates:

We live at a complicated and controversial time when hope coexists with anxiety. The gratifying news on the upcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan was followed by the disquieting reports on another nuclear test in Nevada. That was the 21st blast since the imposition of the unilateral Soviet nuclear moratorium. When will this devilish chain end? This question worries everyone because each new nuclear blast signifies a blow on human hope. Each new explosion is a challenge to the world community, whose representatives at the United Nations are calling for an end to nuclear tests. This call is ringing as an alarm bell over the globe saturated with nuclear charges.

All responsible statesmen in the world recognize the necessity of averting the nuclear threat, the necessity of nuclear disarmament. The United States leaders also recognize this: Why, then, are they persisting in their nuclear tests, which only serve to perfect the weapons of mass destruction and to develop new types of deadly hardware? United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared that it would be possible to ban nuclear tests when nuclear weapons cease to exist. With such perverse logic it is hardly possible to reach either goal. To end nuclear tests means to halt the nuclear arms race. To continue these tests means to persist in the arms race. Rhetoric in this connection is useless.

Silence has been reigning at the Soviet nuclear test sites for almost 14 months now. We are continuing to urge the United States to heed the voice of reason and the sense of self-preservation and to join the Soviet moratorium. This would be the first practical step on the path towards halting the nuclear arms race, after which it would be possible to start the process of freeing the globe from nuclear weapons.

POZNER ON U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS VERIFICATION

LD011329 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] It has been several months now since the National Resources Defense Council, the respected American scientific body, was invited by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to set up seismographic equipment not far from Semipalatinsk in Soviet Kazakhstan to monitor the USSR's compliance with the unilateral nuclear test ban it imposed upon itself as of August 6 1985 and has since prolonged four times.

The key person in having made this American on-site inspection [word indistinct] possible is Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a leading expert in the external nuclear area and one of the most active figures in the nuclear disarmament movement. Last evening I met informally with Academician Velikhov. [passage omitted]

In 1983 and before that the American side repeatedly stated it was ready for a test ban provided there was adequate -- especially on-site -- inspection. Anyway, said Velikhov with a smile, these American scientists set off and began monitoring. Their equipment has been registering the U.S. nuclear tests in Nevada -- but nothing here. And all the while we've been waiting for Soviet scientists from our Academy to be invited to the test site in Nevada. We waited and waited and waited; and nothing happened. Finally, just yet again, the American side delivered. And here Velikhov chuckled. Was it that funny? I asked. Well, judge for yourself, he said.

Here's what they proposed. If we accept an invitation from the National Resources Defense Council, a non-government organization, we can go to Washington and spend 7 days visiting museums, taking in the sights -- and then go home. But forget about Nevada. If, however, we accept an official government invitation, then we can go to Nevada for 15 days and set up equipment to record U.S. tests and examine whether or not it's possible to determine test [word indistinct], that is, whether a test has a yield of say 151 kilotons instead of 150.

So what does that mean?, I asked. It means -- and here Velikhov laughed -- it means that in the all-important area of verification, the one item that was supposed to be the stumbling block to an agreement on a test ban, it's the Americans who have backed down. They are the ones who kept insisting on on-site verification, and now that we've accepted it we see that in reality they never planned to do so. They just banked on our refusal to accept them. And the best they can offer now is to record tests, not to monitor their absence.

So on two crucial issues, space and testing, the Americans have done the opposite of what they originally asked for. We have done exactly what we and they agreed to do in the first place, in principle to stop the arms race. And Velikhov laughed again. I guess it is funny -- in a way.

TRUD REPORTS 'REALITIES' OF TEST MONITORING

PM011159 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Special correspondent Ye. Zhurabayev report: "At the Test Site in Kazakhstan; the Soviet-American Experiment: Realities and Potential"]

[Text] Karkaralinsk, Bayanaul, Semipalatinsk -- The topic of monitoring [kontrol] nuclear tests is being discussed with much interest throughout the world in newspapers, magazines, and radio and television broadcasts. Viewpoints frequently diverge, but gradually, despite partial differences, a common conclusion is emerging, namely that from the technical viewpoint verification [kontrol] is possible and that what is needed is simply the sides' goodwill and a reasonable amount of courage. Verification [kontrol] issues are not just being discussed, the first practical steps have already been taken.

One cannot help describing this scientific experiment as bold. Judge for yourselves. Under its terms, the Americans with their observation equipment are given access to the 200-km zone around the nuclear test site in Kazakhstan and Soviet seismologists in turn get access to the area around the Nevada test site. So far there is no nuclear test ban treaty, nor even a U.S. moratorium, and the rehearsal of the methods of verification [kontrol] has already begun in the field. [paragraph continues]

Incidentally, this experiment conducted by the USSR Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council is not proceeding as smoothly as one might wish. But let us begin at the beginning.

There is an influential nongovernmental organization in the United States -- the Natural Resources Defense Council -- funded by private subscription. The council, like many other public associations is trying to convince the White House and the U.S. Congress that a nuclear test ban treaty lends itself to reliable verification [kontrol] and that, consequently, there are no objective obstacles to its conclusion from this viewpoint. One of the typical arguments of the opponents of a test ban agreement states that although the Russians are talking about peace day and night, they will never agree to on-site inspection [inspektsiya]. And so the leaders of the council -- Dewind, Cochran, and Von Hippel have put to Academician Velikhov a proposal to counter the dangerous demagoguery of the "unbelievers" with action. It was decided that it would be expedient to site three monitoring [kontrolnyy] stations around each of the USSR and the U.S. test sites. The USSR Academy of Sciences, obtaining the support of our country's leadership, was ready for specific measures on Soviet territory within a very short time. In May this year the two countries' scientific organizations signed a corresponding agreement, although our American partners had yet to convince their government not to hamper the experiment -- it concerns, after all, the Pentagon's holy of holies, the Nevada test site, and also the exportation of scientific equipment on which restrictions have been imposed in the past by the United States. As distinct from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Natural Resources Defense Council could not give any guarantees that it would be able to abide by its commitments.

Nonetheless, as early as July this year representatives of the council arrived in Kazakhstan accompanied by NEWSWEEK, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and ABC correspondents. They included such prominent U.S. scientists as James (Evergreen), a leading theoretician in world seismology and Charles Chambeau, scientific consultant to the Delhi Six. Together with Soviet colleagues they chose three monitoring [kontrol] sites and soon surface installation of recording equipment began. This equipment, although it is not the last word in science, is quite adequate for the tasks it is intended for. It must be said that the U.S. Departments of Defense and of Commerce gave permission of its exportation without delay and the U.S. State Department gave official permission for the U.S. specialists to leave the country to operate the equipment on the spot. This indicates the U.S. side's interest in having its side in the area of the Soviet test site. Thus it could be claimed that even at the inital stage, the U.S. Administration is willy-nilly to some extent involved in the scientists' experiments. The "big press" in the United States noted that the government should participate directly in such an important venture instead of leaving it entirely to a public organization.

So what is the state of play at the moment?

I have visited all three monitoring sites scattered over the boundless steppe in northeast Kazakhstan. They are located in the settlements Karkaralinsk (Karaganda Oblast), Bayanaul (Pavlodar Oblast), and Karasu (Semipalatinsk Oblast). The location of the sites was chosen to reliably cover the whole test site, and the granite rocks which reach the surface here ensure the most favorable geological conditions for observation. As early as 17 July the equipment installed in Karkaralinsk registered the first explosion in...Nevada.

As I was told by the Soviet participants in the experiment, staffers of the Earth Physics Institute F.S. Tregub and N.F. Yukhnin, the silence at the Soviet test site is being monitored with a safety margin which is greatly exceeds requirements. In view of the fact that a minor earthquake in Greece has been registered and almost all the explosions in Nevada (with the exception of the three smallest ones which had a yield of less than 1 kiloton -- the established ceiling for nuclear explosions being a yield of 150 kilotons), the equipment would simply have to be switched off in the event of a nuclear test in Kazakhstan because otherwise all the sensors would be overloaded. The views of the Soviet scientists are shared by their American colleagues who work with them in Kazakhstan. I talked to David Chavez, a geophysicist from the University of Nevada in Reno.

"I am fully satisfied with the progress of work here in Kazakhstan. We are embarking on the second stage of the experment, the installation of equipment in special shafts at a depth of 70-100 meters. This will enable us to avoid the problems we encounter on the surface in connection with daily and seasonal temperature fluctuations. In Karkaralinsk and Bayanaul these shafts are ready and the shaft in Karasu is nearing completion. By the end of October, beginning of November, new, more sensitive equipment we expect from the United States is to be installed in these shafts provided, of course, that it is not embargoed. Working here, we have been able to acquaint ourselves well with the geological composition of the rocks in the area of the test site. The local crystalline rocks are different from the rocks in Nevada and favor the transmission of compressional shock waves to such an extent that our experts frequently overestimated the yield of previous Soviet explosions. For this reason it has sometimes been claimed that you exceeded the 150 kiloton ceiling. Thus our experiment is already contributing to reducing suspicions.

"Suspicion is a terrible thing," D. Chavez goes on. "Not trusting each other, our countries are spending substantial sums of money on deterrents while many other states are calmly investing in the economy, education, people's welfare, and development. In our country the military have overloaded the economy, they are squandering money which the society badly needs. All this talk about SDI simply gets on your nerves. After all, it is a terribly expensive thing and you will no doubt come up with something to counter it. Concerned about a mythical military threat, the administration may overlook a real economic danger. When the Soviet Union first announced its unilateral moratorium, many people in our country thought at the time the Russians simply had not need for nuclear explosions. However the silence which has lasted for more than 1 year at the test site has convinced them you have taken a courageous and difficult step which demonstrates readiness for real and even more serious business. And similarly, the experiment we are conducting has a tremendous political significance. The point is not so much its scientific side -- here everything has been clear for a long time -- but the fact that you were the first to summon up courage to open up the appproaches to your test site."

Yes, we were the first to do so, despite our legitimate misgivings, despite the arms race that is being foisted on us, despite the fact that not a chance is missed to provoke us, and despite the exceptional political intransigence of the present U.S. Administration. Furthermore, up to now, the experiment has been one-sided to a certain extent. The Americans have been in Kazakhstan for quite some time and meanwhile their Soviet colleagues whose first visit to Nevada was scheduled for 14 September have still not received their visas from the U.S. State Department. Granting visas means sanctioning the experiment on U.S. soil.

"I simply refuse to believe that they will not issue the visas in the end," D. Chavez sighs.

But time does not stand still, the agreed deadlines are not being met, and the experiment remains one-sided. Let us reserve our final judgment. There is still hope that the official U.S. circles will demonstrate reason. Washington must decide whether to give the go-ahed to the promising experiment which can largely resolve the question of verification [kontrol] even before a corresponding all-embracing treaty is signed, or whether rudely to thwart the scientists' efforts. One thing is clear. In the present-day world the process of adopting important decisions demands that both sides display reason.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSESSES STOCKHOLM FORUM RESULTS

PM011535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev: "A Victory for Reason and Good Will. The Results and Lessons of the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] The first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended. The long, nearly 3-year marathon has come to an end: The representatives of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada have adopted a final document and agreed on a package of political and military technical measures to reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

The accords in the final document are convincing evidence of the attainment of a qualitatively new stage on the path to the creation of an atmosphere of great confidence and strengthening of security. First, there is the accord on nonuse of force intertnational relations. A package of complementary measures was agreed to and adopted on strengthening confidence and security on the military sphere. Thus a strong foundation of military aspects of security has been created for the political aspects of European security.

These measures, which are politically binding, cover such key matters as notification of military exercises, transfer and movement of troops, exchange of annual plans for notifiable military activity, invitation of observers to it, and limitation of military activity on the European Continent. Military activity will be subject to notification (42 days or more) in cases involving at least 13,000 people (for ground forces) or 300 tanks, if they are organized in a divisional structure or at least in 2 brigades (regiments); at least 3,000 people (for amphibious forces or airborne troops). The participating states' air force exercises will be liable to notification if 200 or more aircraft sorties are planned.

Participating states will invite observers from all other participating states to attend such types of military activity as ground forces' exercises carried out under a single operational command independently or in conjunction with air force or naval components, amphibious and parachute assault landings by airborne forces in the European zone, and the transfer of ground forces from outside the zone or inside the zone. All aforementioned military activity will be liable to observation in cases where 17,000 and more troops are involved. For amphibious and parachute assault landings the threshold will be 5,000 men.

As for monitoring the fulfillment of pledges, each participating state will have the right to carry out inspections on the territory of any other participating state in the zone where the confidence-building and security measures apply. No state will be obliged to accept more than three inspections on its territory in one calendar year (and more than one inspection by the same state). Inspection will be permitted on the ground, from the air, or by both methods.

In looking back over the ground covered by the conference, it is necessary to point out that from the very start there was a constant struggle between different trends. The position of some leading NATO countries, headed by the United States, was in fact a constant brake on the Stockholm forum's work. They tried to play down the significance of the conference, narrow the range of questions discussed at it, make it purely technical, and debase the political aspects of confidence and security building. The obvious aim was to prevent the achievement of significant results at the forum and deprive it of a future. At the same time, these participants were expecting to secure some one-sided advantages for themselves, establish rigorous monitoring [kontrol] of the conduct in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of normal activities involved in instructing and training troops, and implement their own concept of effective transparency of the entire structure and deployment of Warsaw Pact Armed Forces. This was evidenced in particular by the proposals on placing at NATO's disposal information of an intelligence nature, arranging observation of extra-garrison activity, including all movement by troops outside their permanent deployment areas, and unrestricted on-site inspections [inspektsii na mestakh].

But despite this unconstructive platform, the conference was vigorous enough to surmount the artificial obstacles in its path. What is the secret of this vigor?

The completion of the conference with substantial results was due to three factors. First of all the enterprising and flexible line of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which did a great deal to find solutions to the key issues, made bold compromises, and took vigorous steps to achieve mutually acceptable accords. There was hardly a session at which they did not put forward enterprising proposals promoting the conference's work.

A vital role was performed by the neutral and nonaligned states, which, for their part, also put forward constructive, businesslike proposals. And, finally, a number of the European partners of the United States from time to time put pressure on Washington and its main "assistants," making the shift from unrealistic, hidebound positions. But in overall terms, success in Stockholm would have been inconceivable without reciprocal efforts by all the participants.

What is the significance and what are the lessons of the Stockholm conference? First, the achievement of substantial accords taking account of the interests of all sides is of fundamental significance for the development and deepening of the all-European process started in Helsinki. It was confirmed that the Helsinki process has taken root in European soil. Second, it is the first major agreement in the military-political sphere since the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty in 1979. Third, the fruitful completion of the conference should contribute in the future to the reduction of military confrontation in Europe: The confidence - and security-building measures elaborated in Stockholm should serve as a step leading to the direct consideration of questions pertaining to disarmament on the continent. The foundation for new agreements, including one on substantially reducing forces and armaments in Europe, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries, has been laid. Fourth, the improvement of the situation on the European Continent and peace and tranquillity in the European home should be an example to other parts of the world, an example of constructive coexistence among different states which are aware of their interdependence and build their relations on trust.

The success of Stockholm graphically demonsrates that in the present situation it is possible to find mutually acceptable solutions to complex questions on the basis of goodwill and willingness to cooperate and compromise. It also clearly shows that the path to security by no means lies through the rejection of agreement, but, on the contrary, through the strengthening of existing accords and achievement of new ones. Without agreements there can be no strong and stable structure for international relations -- either on a regional or on a global scale.

The Stockholm success was not to the liking of certain people in Washington. According to the U.S. television company CBS, certain U.S. Administration spokesmen immediately after the signing of the final document called it "worthless."

But the prevailing view of the forum's results in the world, and above all in Western Europe, is somewhat different. Britain's THE TIMES called the accord a historic agreement between East and West, the start of a new era in the "bridgebuilding" process. Satisfaction with the results achieved at the first stage was expressed by French President F. Mitterrand, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, and the leaders of other West European countries.

The Soviet Union sees the success of the first stage of the conference as the materialization of the new political thinking in tune with the realities of the nuclear-space era in which we live. "Stockholm demonstrated," M.S. Gorbachev said, "that even in a complex situation it is possible to reach understandings on security issues if the political will and disire are there."

UN DELEGATES ASSESS GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD011308 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The news about the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik was met with broad response among the participants in the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, expressed confidence that the meeting would provide an opportunity for the two countries to improve their relations and to pave the way to considerable mutual understanding, especially in the sphere of disarmament. According to Perez de Cuellar, this could make a positive impact on the world community in general and on the work of the United Nations Organization in particular.

The world community met with approval the report on the coming talks between the Soviet and American leaders, Hoerdur Helgason, acting head of the Icelandic delegation at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, said in a TASS interview. The world expects the Soviet-American dialogue to bring about greater understanding between the two countries, to promote the curbing of the arms race and the reduction of arsenals of conventional armaments.

Addressing the session of the U.N. General Assembly, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, pointed out that the Soviet-American dialogue would make a favourable impact on the international situation. He said that tension and mistrust in relations between the two countries could be removed only by way of constructive talks which would lead to the reduction of military arsenals, disarmament and broad mutually advantageous cooperation. In this connection Peter Varkonyi pointed out the significance of the Moratorium on nuclear tests announced by the Soviet Union which, in his opinion, is a concrete step on the way to the elimination of nuclear weapons on this planet by 2000.

Peter Jankovitsch, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, spoke at the session about the problem of the reduction of world tension. He emphasized the need for taking urgent and effective measures for the termination of nuclear tests and the use of space for peaceful purposes and supported the large-scale creation of nuclear-free zones. The Austrian foreign minister went on record in favour of the turning of the European continent into an arena of peaceful cooperation and expressed high appreciation of the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

In the course of the general political discussion much attention is being devoted to the tense situation in various parts of the world. Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs of Qatar, pointed out that the interests of the preservation of international security and the establishment of peace in the Middle East require the all-embracing settlement of the conflict with due account for the lawful right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. He went on record in support for the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned.

The criminal regime of South Africa is stepping up its aggressive policy, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, said. Only comprehensive and mandatory sanction can force South African racists to give up the apartheid system. He emphasized that the practices of the apartheid regime were incompatible with the standards and principles of the U.N. Charter and were a crime against morality.

SHEVARDNADZE'S UN ACTIVITIES SUMMARIZED

Meets Mexican President

LD261818 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Thursday met with Mexican President Miguel de La Madrid Hurtado who had arrived here to attend the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

During the exchange of opinions, the Soviet Side voiced support for the initiatives by the heads of state and government of six countries of different continents for removing the nuclear threat and keeping outer space peaceful. The Soviet foreign minister recalled the conviction, expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to a recent message from the leaders of these countries, that joint efforts to bridle the arms race and stop nuclear testing would finally materialize in practical measures leading to that important goal.

The Mexican president spoke with satisfaction about the Soviet leadership's constructive initiatives and stressed the significance of its extension of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

A shared desire was reaffirmed to strengtehn the traditional friendship of the people of the USSR and Mexico and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of enhancing peace and international security.

Meets Iraqi Minister

LD261148 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, met Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on Thursday. During the talk he pointed out that the Soviet Union firmly stood out for the earliest end to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, its political settlement in line with generally recognized rules of international law and was ready to contribute to efforts in this area. T. 'Aziz confirmed Iraq's support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at liquidating nuclear weapons, stopping nuclear explosions, preventing arms from outer space and establishing extensive international cooperation between states on an equal basis.

The two sides voiced support for developing further friendly relations between the USSR and Iraq and expanding fruitful cooperation between them in various spheres.

Meets FRG's Genscher

LD261206 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor, FRG minister for foreign affairs, on Thursday. In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere [TASS Russian at 1025 GMT in an identical report, uses delovaya ostanovka], views were exchanged on ways to preserve European and universal peace. The meeting has been a continuation of the frank discussions held during the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev with Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Moscow in July this year.

The sides noted that the serious agreements reached at Stockholm on reducing the level of military danger in Europe are convincing evidence of the realism of the effort to strengthen the security of states through political methods. The sides have agreed that the success of Stockholm should give an added impulse to the talks on the limitations and development of a constructive dialogue between all states irrespective of their social system.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that mere statements on the wish for an improvement of the situation and reaching agreements are not enough. It takes practical deeds contributing to an end to nuclear testing, elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and prevention of the arms race in outer space. The mutual intention has been stressed to contrubute to the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other ties between the two countries.

Meets Ghanaian Minister

LD261945 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- During the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Obed Asamoah, secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana for foreign affairs, held on Thursday, the sides favoured more active efforts to remove the nuclear threat, strengthen international peace and security and establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and in Africa in particular. The sides expressed a mutual desire for developing further and strengthening Soviet-Ghanaian cooperation in the interests of the two nations and the cause of peace.

Meets Belgium's Tindemans

LD261954 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, had a talk on Thursday with Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign affairs. Emphasizing the positive significance of the results of the stockholm conference, the sides confirmed the commitment of the two countries to the development of the European process in all spheres, the desire for contributing to the dynamic and resultative holding of the Vienna meeting of countries participating in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

As it has been emphasized in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, Stockholm has become a victory of common sense and a gain for all the 35 countries participating in the conference.

While discussing the issues of the 41st U.N. General Assembly, the ministers favoured the achievement of such important goals of the U.N. as the prohibition of all nuclear arms tests, prevention of an arms race in outer space and strengthening of peace and security. The sides expressed confidence that expansion and deepening of Soviet-Belgian cooperation would conform to the interests of both nations and the aims of strengthening peace and mutual understanding in Europe.

Talks With Japan's Kuranari

OW270625 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] At a meeting in New York with Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze explained Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's major proposals which he made in Vladivostok concerning security, peace, and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region. The proposals, he said, apply to Japan too, which has become a major power in many areas under the nonnuclear principles which it pursues as a national policy.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze noted that the policy of the Japanese Government in pressing for Japan's participation in the "star wars" plan with its economic, scientific and technological resources does not (?contribute to) international security.

In their discussion of bilateral issues, the two foreign ministers agree to work for further development of relations between the two countries through continued political negotiations.

Praised by Cypriot President

LD270648 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus here on Friday. Matters of the development of Soviet-Cyprus relations as well as a number of topical international problems were discussed during the conversation which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

"The Soviet Union, striving for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, consistently comes out in favour of an improvement of the situation in the Mediterranean, in favour of achieving a lasting, just and comprehensive settlement with the problem of Cyprus and in favour of convening with this end in view a widely-representative international conference under the auspices of the United Nations," Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out.

The president of Cyprus welcomed the directedness of the USSR's peace initiatives, particularly singling out the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2038 GMT on 26 September adds the following: "We had a very useful exchange of views with the foreign minister of the Soviet Union," he said at a press conference. "We exchanged information regarding our respective contacts, all the sides of the problems of course. We also exchanged views regarding the proposal of the Soviet Union on the international conference (on Cyprus problem -- TASS). As you know from my statement yesterday at the General Assembly we support fully the proposal for the international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

"On the whole I can say that I'm very satisfied with the meeting I had with Mr Shevardnadze", concluded the president.]

Meets Indian Counterpart

LD270653 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and foreign minister of the USSR, met here Friday with Shiv Shanker, leader of the Indian delegation to the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly Session and minister for foreign affairs and commerce of India.

They expressed profound satisfaction with the steady development of Soviet-Indian friendship and all-round cooperation and reaffirmed the identity or proximity of their countries' positions on the key problems of the times.

The Indian side's attention was called to major foreign policy initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, including his statement announcing the extension of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, and a proposal by a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The Soviet side spoke highly of the activities of the Delhi group of six and the decisions of the non-algined in Harare directed at preventing nuclear war, stopping the arms race and promoting equitable cooperation.

Meets Sweden's Andersson

LD270656 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here Friday with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson. Note was taken of the need for all countries to step up their efforts to remove the threat of war. In this connection a high opinion was confirmed of the initiatives made by the leaders of the countries of the Delhi group of six aimed at putting an end to nuclear testing and bridling the arms race.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Sten Andersson hailed the attainment of a weighty result at the Stockholm Conference, pointing out the constructive role played in achieving the mutually acceptable accord by all states interested in a continued development of the Helsinki process.

A desire was reaffirmed to futher develop bilateral relations in the light of understandings reached during a conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden, when he stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit last April.

Talks With Ethiopian Minister

LD270702 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foriegn affairs of the USSR, met with Goshu Wolde, minister of foriegn affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, here on Friday.

The two countries' determination to press for a radical improvement of the international situation, for the termination of and a ban on nuclear tests, for real headway in the cause of nuclear disarmement, for a just political settlement of regional conflict situations and, in particular, for the earliest elimination of the hotbed of war danger and racism in the south of Africa was reaffirmed during the conversation. The sides specially pointed out that headway in all these directions would promote a solution to the urgent tasks of improving international economic relations and releasing material resources for the purposes of socio-economic progress.

The need to begin a dialogue at the United Nations organisation concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security in all its components was emphasised.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction that Ethiopia under the guidance of its recognized leader Mengistu Haile Mariam made successful headway along the lines of strengthening national independence and building a new society. Mutual interest in further strengthening and developing friendly Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation was expressed.

Meets DRA's Dost

LD282309 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2244 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR foreign affairs minister, had a meeting here on Sunday with S.M. Dost, DRA foreign affairs minister. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the great significance for the normalization of the situation in Asia of the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speech in Vladivostok was emphasized. The ministers devoted much attention to efforts for achieving the speediest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. An indispensable condition should be a full cessation and guaranteed non-resumption of armed and any other interference from outside in the internal affairs of the DRA.

The mininsters expressed satisfaction with the fruitful nature of Soviet-Afghan cooperation and spoke in favor of its further development in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

Meets Zimbabwean Counterpart

LD282351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2305 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze met Zimbabwean foreign minister Witness Mangwende, here on Sunday. In the course of friendly conversation, a high mark was given to the positive results of the 8th Conference of Heads of States and Governments of teh Nonaligned Movement. Mangwende's attention was drawn to Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the conference. The Nonaligned Movement's growing role in world affairs, its active speeches in favor of preventing nuclear war, halting nuclear tests, harnessing the arms race, releasing means for development, and strengthening the security of all were noted.

Having stressed the necessity of the fastest possible liquidation of the dangerous center of tension in the south of Africa, the sides resolutely condemned the aggressive policy toward the frontline states conducted by the RSA racist regime which enjoys imperialist circles' support and protection. The full support for the just liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia was declared.

Questions of strengthening and developing Soviet-Zimbabwean relations, and frienship between the two countries' peoples were also examined.

Meets Algerian Counterpart

LD282332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2310 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze met Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi here on Sunday. Some questions of Soviet-Algerian relations and international problems of mutual interest were discussed. The successful development of fruitful Soviet-Algerian cooperation was satisfactorily noted, and the mutual desire to deepen it in all areas was voiced. It was emphasized that in the present, complicated international situation it is essential to take practical action so as to commence, through joint efforts by states, the movement toward setting up a reliable and comprehensive system of international peace and security which would embrace all regions, including the Mediterranean.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Kuwaiti Minister

LD282350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2316 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, met Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister here on Sunday. During the course of the friendly conversation, the urgent necessity of stepping up the efforts of all states in the cause of preserving peace and international security, eliminating the sources of tension, including those in the near east and in the region of the Persian Gulf, was emphasized. During the examination of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, both sides came out in favor of their further and mutually advantageous development.

Meets Australian Minister

LD290020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2318 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze had a conversation on Sunday here with Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden. The increased activity of dialogue between the two countries at various levels and the mutual interest in attaching a regular character to it was noted with satisfaction.

Eduard Shevardnadze underlined the importance of strengthening security and establishing international cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region in the right of the program presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July of this year. Soviet support for the creation of non-nuclear zones in various regions of the world and in particular in the south part of the Pacific was confirmed.

Meets Zimbabwe's Mugabe

LD300818 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here on Monday with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and discussed with him in detail a number of urgent problems. The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Emphasis was laid on the importance of contacts between Mikhail Gorbachev and Robert Mugabe for the further development of Soviet-Zimbabwean relations and for the joint efforts of the two countries for peace.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew attention to the Soviet Union's reaction to the results of the 8th Non-aligned Summit in Harare as a major success. That forum demonstrated anew that the Non-aligned Movement is an influential international force, an important tool of strengthening the political and economic independence of developing countries and that it is making a great contribution to the struggle for peace and against the arms race, imperialism, colonialism and racism. Emphasis was laid on the Soviet Union's readiness to continue energetically to cooperate with non-aligned countries in tackling the most important problems of our time.

Talks With Nicaragua's D'Escoto

LD300830 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, met here on Monday with Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto. During the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides stressed the need for invigorating the efforts by peace-loving nations to end nuclear tests, curb the arms race and create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Having denounced the United States for its actions with regard to Nicaragua and its policy of whipping up tension in Central America, the ministers emphasised that the region's problems could only be resolved by way of talks with due respect for the legitimate right of the peoples to a free choice of their development without diktat and outside interference.

The sides pointed to the importance of Nicaragua's constructive initiatives, the efforts by the Contadora group and other peace-loving countries with a view to finding a fair political settlement of the region.

Receives Austrian Minister

PM011133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- The pressing need for efficient steps to be taken toward ending nuclear tests and the arms race as a whole, preventing it from spreading to outer space, and developing broad international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space was noted in the course of the talk held on Monday between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, and Austria's Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch.

The interlocutors welcomed the successful completion of the Stockholm conference. Attention was drawn to Mikhail Gorvbachev's statement that the accords reached at the conference are important not only as they are. The accords improve prospects of establishing a stable situation in Europe.

Peter Jankowitsch touched upon the Austrian side's efforts being undertaken to ensure conditions for the successful holding in Vienna in November this year of the follow-up meeting of representatives of the States, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is designed to promote further consolidation of the all-European process.

Confers With Egyptian Minister

PM011419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] A meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and Egyptian foreign minister, touched on questions of the development of bilateral relations and the settlement of the situation in the Near East, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid responded positively to the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives aimed at the eradication of the nuclear threat, the stopping and prohibition of nuclear tests, the implementation of real steps on the path of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in space, and the formation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

PETROSYANTS INTERVIEWED AT IAEA CONFERENCE

AU011059 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Nuclear Power, while in Vienna for the 24-26 September IAEA special conference, precise date not given]

[Text] Question: What in your opinion will be the development of the nuclear power industry in the USSR and the whole world? I have in mind the slow down in the United States.

A.M. Petrosyants: If we proceed from the position of the Soviet Union, then the Chernobyl accident has created a very complicated, difficult and painful situation for the Soviet people. But despite all this it did not affect the development of the nuclear power industry in the USSR. I should like to point to the very extensive program for the construction of nuclear power plants and the generation of power by these plants. Even though the Soviet country is rich in organic fuels, in coal and gas, the distribution of mineral resources is uneven. In the European part of the Soviet Union in particular, where the major part of the population lives and there is very powerful and manysided industry, there are very few resources of organic fuels and the quantities of water power and electricity are inadequate. That is why the decision to develop the nuclear power industry in the European part of the country was adopted.

This situation has not changed, even after the Chernobyl accident. Quite the opposite, this accident has corroborated the need to develop the Soviet Union's nuclear power industry. As far as the slowing down of the pace in the United States is concerned, there are various reasons and motives for this. As is well known, the growth of the power industry is primarily determined by the requirements of industry and the population. At present the United States needs less power. That is why there is no need for an accelerated development of the power industry as a whole and of the nuclear power industry in particular.

Question: The geographical conditions of a nuclear power plant are one of the factors regarded as important for the safety of nuclear power plants. What is the pertinent view in the USSR?

Petrosyants: Undoubtedly, there are a number of things that should be taken into consideration, and this also applies to the approach one should adopt. Why? Simply because Soviet territory is immense, the Soviet Union occupies one-sixth of the surface of the earth, and it is naturally worthwhile to reflect on a more rational distribution in the Soviet Union. Such considerations are impossible as far as other countries are concerned. I am thinking in this context above all of West European countries. There it is impossible to discuss the problem in such a manner because the nuclear power plants will always be located close to the population because there is little room there, there is limited territory. The problem is simpler in the United States or in Mexico because such states extend over a larger territory.

Question: What are the prospects for international cooperation between countries after the preparation and signing of the IAEA conventions?

Petrosyants: A great deal of work concerning the preparation and discussion of this convention has been accomplished. I am even rather surprised that these conventions were adopted so quickly. [paragraph continues]

This is a very pleasant situation. I might say that before the Chernobyl accident lengthy debates would have been necessary, there would have been long consultations about whether such conventions are required or not. After the Chernobyl accident -- and accidents had also occurred in other countries, the United States and Great Britain -- it became evident that the conventions came into being at the very moment they became necessary. The fact also seems important to me that they went into effect immediately. As far as the future is concerned, they will be naturally expanded and deepened and will be completed with all the necessary data and supplements that real life requires. This is naturally not only possible but also necessary.

Zholkver Comments on Session

LD011015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is taking place in Vienna. Here is a "latest news" commentary. At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, our correspondent:

The disturbing events of recent times, the accident at Chernobyl, and those at U.S., British, and other nuclear power stations have directly raised before all states the question of the need to strengthen and deepen international cooperation to ensure the safe development of nuclear power engineering. This is the question at the center of the work of the IAEA, which has in recent months held a meeting of competent experts from over 50 countries, and of a special session of the general conference, which adopted an international convention on prompt notification of nuclear breakdowns and on mutual assistance between states in the event of such an accident or a breakdown situation.

A leading role in the drafting of these extremely important documents was played by our country, which submitted for the IAEA's consideration a broad, and at the same time fully palpable program for establishing an international framework for the safe development of nuclear power engineering. As was stressed in Vienna, the reports of the Soviet specialists were of outstanding value, among them those on the causes of the Chernobyl accident and on the measures to eliminate its consequences. The IAEA leadership noted the correctness of the decisions they adopted, decisions which will be broadly applied by scientists, planners, and field workers in other countries as well.

At the latest annual conference in Vienna, a broad range of questions of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear power are now being discussed. At the same time, it is difficult to ignore the fact that some Western politicians, mainly from the United States, in interviews that are being extensively broadcast over the Voice of America and the BBC are striving to cast a shadow on the work of both the Soviet experts in Vienna, and of the IAEA as a whole. U.S. Energy Secretary Herrington, for example, averred that the Soviet specialists had given no reply to 600 questions. He said this at the very time that the IAEA was taking special note of the fullness, sincerity and openness of the report by the Soviet delegation.

It seems to me that the central point is that Herrington's purview includes not only U.S. nuclear power stations, but also the Nevada testing ground, where nuclear blasts continue to resound as before, and the total number of these blasts long since passed that same figure of 600. One of the IAEA's most important tasks lies in ensuring that the atom is exclusively peaceful and serves the progress of mankind.

PYADYSHEV BRIEFS PRESS ON REYKJAVIK MEETING

TASS Report

LD011143 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- The purpose of the interim meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik practically to evaluate the situation and concert proposals aimed at ensuring progress on some aspects of nuclear weapons, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said here at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

It is not ruled out, he continued, that the sides will discuss in Reykjavik Soviet-American relations and some other problems of mutual interest, including regional conflicts. The two leaders will be able to give proper directives to their negotiating teams and also to their foreign minister so as to find the most productive solution.

As for the format of the Reykjavik summit, the Soviet leadership believes that what is needed is a working meeting in a working atmosphere, without much publicity and between small teams.

The interm meeting is viewed as a part of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the USA, on which agreement was reached in Geneva in November 1985. This means that the question of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States is not cancelled. Naturally, such a visit should produce results.

The early reactions show that the news of the working meeting in Reykjavik evoked diverse responses in the United States. We are not surprised. In the past few days the Soviet-American contacts in Washington and New York were enveloped in an atmosphere of nervousness. Those who have set out to frustrate by all means the efforts to start dialogue attempted to aggravate the situation around the trumped up "Zakharov case" and "the case of Daniloff" who engaged in unlawful activities in the Soviet Union.

The groundless demand of the U.S. Administration that 25 staff members of the Soviet U.N. Mission leave new York before the expiry of their tours of duty, by October 1, can only be characterized as an undisguised act of provocation. Why should such a decision be taken just the day before the arrival of the Soviet foreign minister in New York? The answer is clear: Some parties wanted very much to thwart the meeting of the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of the state and therefore the summit.

Eventually, the artificial obstacles put by the American side were removed. The soviet foreign ministry spokesman said. There arose an opportunity for a working meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU central Committee and the U.S. President. Now that a breach was made in the wall by joint efforts, one may say that accord was reached thanks to the realism and constructive approach of both sides. As Armand Hammer, 88, wise with years and experience, said, neither the Russians nor the Americans have lost but both gained in this matter.

Moscow Radio Report

LD011959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists took place today in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, recalled that in accordance with the accord reached, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet 11-12 October this year in Reykjavik, capital of Iceland.

It was noted that the proposal for the meeting was made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. On his instructions it was conveyed to the U.S. President by USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, during a meeting in the White House. The President accepted the proposal for an urgent meeting between the top leaders of the USSR and the United States.

Putting forward the idea of a meeting in Iceland, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative stressed, Moscow is guided by the fact that recently positive events have taken place in the world which give cause for hope. At the same time, a whole series of factors cause grave concern. The solving of the central problem of today, the problem of security for all, has not moved one step forward. The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons are going round in circles, and indeed the entire process of dialogue between Moscow and Washington is in essence marking time. Only an outward appearance of constructive work is being created. In this connection, attentive analysis was made of what was contained in the letter from the U.S. President on 25 July addressed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It should not be said that there is no rational core in the U.S. proposals. In these circumstances, in the view of the Soviet leadership, new serious impulses are necessary for the matter to move ahead. And the aim of the interim meeting of the leaders consists in directly assessing the situation and agreeing clear instructions aimed at ensuring progress in certain questions of nuclear weapons.

It is not ruled out that in Reykjavik a discussion of questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as all other problems of mutual interest, including regional conflicts, will be held.

As to the format of the meeting in Reykjavik, in the view of the Soviet leadership working meetings are needed, without superfluous fuss and with only a few people attending.

By the way, as a venue for the meeting London was also put forward together with Reykjavik. The U.S. did not express a preference for the British capital.

The interim meeting is conceived of as being within the framework of preparations for the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the United States, which was agreed in Geneva in October last year. That means that the question of the trip by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to the United States is not being taken off the agenda.

It was stressed that first responses testify to the fact the news of the working meeting in the capital of Iceland has drawn varied reaction in the United States. This is not surprising. Over the last few days Soviet-U.S. contacts in Washington and New York have been surrounded by an atmosphere of nervousness. Those who have set themselves the task of torpedoing at any price the arrangement of a dialogue have been attempting to exacerbate the situation surrounding the artifically fabricated Zakharov affair and the Daniloff affair. And the question is, why, 1 day before the arrival of the Soviet minister in New York, take a decision on the early departure from the United States of 25 officials of the USSR representative office at the United Nations? In the final analysis, the obstacles artificially put forward by the U.S. side were removed.

Now, when through joint effort the wall has been breached, it can be said that an understanding has been achieved thanks to the realism and constructive approach of the both sides

Answers were given to questions from journalists.

Reply on Arms Control Guidelines

LD011949 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At the international press center on Moscow's Zubovskiy Boulevard Today, a spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry commented on the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan on 11 and 12 October in Reykjavik. Our Moscow correspondent was there. Here is a report from Klaus-Juergen Fischer:

[Passage omitted] Boris Pyadyshev said repeatedly that it is necessary to agree on negotiating directives in the Icelandic capital which could serve the foreign ministers and the delegations of the two countries as guidelines after the summit, so as to achieve results. I asked him in what areas of arms control, for example, new guidelines were conceivable. The Soviet Press spokesman replied:

[Begin Pyadyshev recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] As we understand it, the meeting in Rejkyavik is to have a working character. It must give an impetus in all basic directions currently being worked on in the field of nuclear disarmament.

As we understand it, there will be the possibility in Rejkyavik of giving precise, concrete instructions for intensification of the negotiations between the two delegations in order to prepare and formulate the drafts for two or three agreements concerning nuclear disarmament. As an example, I could name the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe. We believe that that is a direction with good prospects. From the nature of the Soviet proposals on this question and the commentaries and remarks on them made by the American side, it can be assumed that here is a clear and real prospect for the preparations.

I cannot, of course, ignore such an issue as that of a ban on all nuclear tests. In our view, the problem could be solved today, or could already have been solved. We also believe that the long Soviet unilateral moratorium plays an extremely important positive role in world politics. We conceive the type of possible directives, about which you asked, along approximately these lines. [end recording]

Reply on UN Staff

LD011437 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held here today. Asked about the demand of the United States Administration that the personnel of the Soviet Mission of the United Nations be reduced, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said: This is an unlawful action designed to cause far-reaching negative consequences in the field of Soviet-American relations.

He said the final decisions on this matter would be taken after the summit meeting. The Soviet side, he went on, has refrained from the reply measures prepared by it. These are rather big and telling counter-measures, he went on. "We are against a competition in this field," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman went on. "We hope that a reasonable solution will be found at the summit meeting."

Today, October 1, is the deadline set by the American side for 25 Soviet staff members to leave New York. They continue to work with the exception of those six-seven of them who were not in New York at the time this demand was made.

Arms Accords, Daniloff, Dissidents

AU011734 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting next week in Iceland "will be a working meeting, in an atmosphere of work without too much noise," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said here Wednesday.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would have the "possibility to give clear directives to concentrate work for the elaboration of two or three draft accords in the nuclear arms field," he said in a news conference. The spokesman gave an example of Euro-missiles as an area where accord could be reached. [passage omitted] Mr. Pyadyshev said the proposals already made by the Soviet side were "sufficient to go ahead." He said "the USSR is ready to take into consideration propositions from the other side," and added that the Soviet Union would always be "an attentive negotiator."

When asked about the Daniloff affair, Mr. Pyadyshev quoted U.S. millionaire Armand Hammer who has close links with the Soviet Union, and who said about Mr. Daniloff's release "neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has lost, both have won." [passage omitted]

The spokesman said Mr. Zakharov was "resting at his home in Moscow" and that the question of Mr. Daniloff, who he said was guilty of "illegal activities, is now resolved." No other information on the charges against him would be released, he added.

Under the deal, the Soviet Union is also to free Soviet dissident physicist and human rights activist Yuriy Orlov from a Siberian work camp by October 7. Mr. Pyadyshev said other dissidents could also be released, but would not elaborate on his comment. "The Soviet authorities have had requests, but I would not like to give their number. I can only say that such cases have been resolved in the past and I do not see why they should not be in the future," he said. [passage omitted]

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS HOPES FOR REYKJAVIK TALKS

Opportunity To Break Deadlock

PM011815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["Yuriy Zhukov 'Observer's Opinion'" PRAVDA headline]

[Text] It would be no exaggeration to say that the number one topic of speeches by statesmen and public figures and commentaries in the world's mass media today is the news of the upcoming 11-12 October working meeting [rabochaya vstrecha] in Reykjavik between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President.

This rapidly arranged [srochnaya] meeting, which is taking place at M.S. Gorbachev's suggestion, has special significance in the present complex and contradictory situation. On the one hand, there have been really positive events demonstrating that, given the political will, far-reaching mutually acceptable agreements can and must be achieved. On the other hand, in the main areas -- above all on the question of the solution of the central problem of today, the problem of security for all -- there has been no progress at all.

Moscow believes that the critical moment has now arrived, when an ultrapowerful impetus is needed which is capable of breaking the deadlock at the dangeroulsy protracted talks on nuclear and space armaments and of finding ways to improve the international situation.

The initiative displayed by the Soviet side is an eloquent reaffirmation of its responsible approach to the resolution of vitally important problems on whose solution, it would no exaggeration to say, the fate of all mankind depends. Even in the complex, dramatic situation where a deadlock is emerging on questions of nuclear and space armaments, the Soviet Union is taking bold and unusual steps enabling a way out of the situation to be found.

The upcoming special [vneocherednaya] meeting in Reykjavik, which is conceived of as a meeting in a working atmosphere and on a restricted scale [v uzkom sostave], offers such an opportunity. It makes it possible to assess the situation and agree on directives on the basis of which the two countries' diplomats would be able to prepare for the adoption of important decisions during the official visit by the Soviet leader to the United States which was agreed on the Geneva last November.

Is there any real chance of this happening? It is my profound conviction that there is. There have been reports that of late various options have emerged for resolving certain questions pertaining to medium-range nuclear missiles, and indeed even to strategic and space arms. At his press conference in New York USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze said that compromise Soviet proposals are available on the whole range of these questions.

Everything will depend on the extent to which the two sides display at this meeting the new political thinking which presupposes renunciation of the illusion that one side can achieve superiority over the other in the terrible implements of destruction. And steps as the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada or the ASAT antisatellite system test are hardly likely to contribute to the creation of a climate of confidence and cooperation between our countries.

The solution of serious problems demands a serious approach. The path toward peace demands constructive and mutually acceptable solutions in international relations. Embarking on this path, as M.S. Gorbachev noted in his 18 August statement, means passing the historic test of maturity. This applies to all political leaders to whose lot has fallen this lofty mission concerning mankind as a whole.

Soviet people, together with all the world's people, wholeheartedly wish them success in the accomplishment of this mission which can and must pave the way to a solution of the key problems which is designed to ensure mankind's survival in the nuclear age.

Atmosphere Needed for Success

LD011948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The announcement of the forthcoming meeting on 11-12 October between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has truly aroused the broadest interest among the international public. Statesmen and the leaders of political parties and other public organizations, and the mass media are expressing their opinions about this meeting. One can say without any risk of exaggeration that the agreement between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States to hold the meeting within the framework of preparations for Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States -- some press organs received widespread approval, but at the same time the hope is being expressed that it will open the way toward reaching specific accords on the problems of space and nuclear weapons and also on other issues relating to Soviet-U.S. relations, connected with regional conflicts, and other problems of mutual interest.

In dispatch datelined Washington carried by AFP, my attention was drawn to the following: As the official White House spokesman announced, the proposal for the meeting was contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's letter which was handed to President Reagan by Comrade Shevardnadze, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, on 19 September. On the very next day the U.S. side expressed its agreement to this proposal. But for 10 whole days even many senior White House officials did not know about this. According to the UPI agency, they found out about the agreement reached literally 15 minutes before the official announcement of it. My attention was drawn to just this fact as evidence that Washington can keep a secret. Recently, you will recall, we have on several occasions come up against leaks of confidental information which did anything but facilitate a solution of the problems under discussion. This time however, one can, in my view, conclude that the U.S. side has manifested both realism and constructiveness, which indisputably merits a positive evaluation.

Now, when just a few days are left before the planned meeting, it is becoming particulary important to create an atmosphere facilitating success.

And in this connection, the latest nuclear weapons test at the Nevada testing ground produces a depressing impression. Expressing his opinion on the agenda for the summit meeting, Comrade Shevardnadze, at his press conference in New York, conjectured that the problem of ending nuclear tests would occupy a very important place, if not the focal place.

No proof is needed of the fact that U.S. agreement with the Soviet Union's proposal to cease nuclear tests would be of fundamental importance. And one can count on the British and the French following suit and renouncing nuclear tests. China, which is also a nuclear power, is known not to conduct nuclear tests.

CONGRESS BUCKS WHITE HOUSE ON ARMS FUNDS, RSA

PM011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "'Gauntlet Thrown Down' to White House. Opposition to Administration Prescriptions Grows in U.S. Congress"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Sep -- This happens very seldom in American politics: During the past 24 hours legislators have twice essentially passed a "vote of no confidence" in the administration's actions.

The administration undoubtedly suffered its most painful defeat, and the most far-reaching in terms of significance and consequences, in the House of Representatives. The house adopted, albeit by a minimal majority of one vote, a multipurpose bill on appropriations for fiscal 1987 which sharply contradicts not only the positions but also the entire military and foreign policy philosophy of the present U.S. ruling elite. A number of legislative amendments abruptly change the administration's priorities in funding the Pentagon, in approaching the problem of accords with the Soviet Union, and also in channeling internal spending. Against the will of the White House the congressmen risked going along with the Americans' widespread sentiments. The draft law they approved envisages limiting Pentagon nuclear explosions with a yield of less than 1 kiloton, observing the SALT II numerical ceilings, banning tests of antisatellite weapons, freezing at the present level resources for the "star wars" program, and deferring purchase of qualitatively new -- binary -- chemical weapons. At the same time, the House of Representatives advocated reducing by almost $34 billion the request for appropriations to the Pentagon in the next fiscal year. The extent of military-economic aid to foreign states was cut by 10 percent, compared with the present level.

All these initiatives were left untouched despite the exceptionally aggressive and unceremonious administration arm-twisting campaign to pressure the House of Representatives. Pentagon figures, in particular, accused the legislators of "playing up to the Soviet Union" and making "political gestures to indulge the USSR." In a personal letter to Congress, Defense Secretary Weinberger tried to frighten it with "the undermining of American security as a result of limitations on nuclear explosions." According to a statement by the ultra-rightists' mouthpiece, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, this will entail abandoning tests of a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser within the framework of "star wars." In addition, the deployment of nuclear warheads for Trident 2 missiles and the new Midgetman mobile ICBM is threatened. Finally, President Reagan himself declared at a meeting with a group of conservatives that "each House initiative undermines our peace and security." "These actions," he threateningly announced, "will cut the ground from under the feet of our delegates at the Geneva talks and jeopardize our security." The President vowed to veto such initiatives and claimed that the ban on nuclear explosions is "a back door leading to a freeze on nuclear arms, which will make their reduction almost impossible."

In short, the administration's pressure was exceptional but, alas, useless. It is, of course, difficult to separate political intrigue from the common sense of legislators.

But the fact remains that before the eyes of the whole country the House of Representatives has "thrown down the gauntlet" to the White House. The bill is now being referred for consideration by the Senate, where, as is known, the Republicans are in the majority. Very experienced commentators predict defeat for almost all the amendments. However, it seems to me that everything will not end so simply. M. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, declared today that he intends to submit a proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions -- the chief object of White House hatred. "By all accounts, the moratorium will receive considerable support," THE WASHINGTON POST points out.

Whereas with these actions the political damage to the administration is so far limited to the House of Representatives, on another issue -- its attitude to the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa -- the White House has been forced to oppose the entire supreme U.S. legislature. A bill adopted by a majority of votes in both chambers demands a ban on American capital investments in and bank credits to Pretoria and on flights by South African passenger aircraft here, as well as the stopping of imports to the United States of uranium, coal, steel, textiles, and agricultural and certain other kinds of products.

Having waited until after the major U.S. television companies had broadcast their news programs, so as to lessen the public reaction, President Reagan vetoed the bill submitted for his signature. It is generally believed that the Senate and the House of Representatives will ultimately overturn the President's veto.

Although it is premature to speak of a fundamental change of feeling in Congress or of its rejection of being blindly led along by the White House, the present outbreak of opposition in the Capitol is remarkable. At any rate, it indicates growing opposition to the peremptory administration "prescriptions" which until now have been imposed on the country according to the principle "the White House knows best." And perhaps Congress is really ripe for independent thought?

SHEVARDNADZE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

TV Report on Arrival

LD012342 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Canada correspondent A. Melnikov]

[Excerpts] Comrade Shevardnadze has arrived in Ottowa on an official visit at the invitation of the Canadian Government. Our correspondent in Canada reports:

At the international airport in the Canadian capital, Comrade Shevardnadze was met by Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark and other officials.

Great importance is being accorded here to this visit. It is supposed that a number of joint documents aimed at further strengthening and developing Soviet-Canadian relations will be signed in the course of it. In a statement for the press made on arrival, Comrade Shevardnadze made special note of the fact that the USSR and Canada have always given preference to dialogue and even in the most tricky periods have conducted such dialogue in a correct way in an attempt to develop cooperation and find mutually acceptable solutions to contentious issues.

He voiced confidence that the talks ahead will promote greater cooperation between our countries both in world affairs and on a bilateral basis.

Our peoples hold sacred the memory of those times when they were allies in a common struggle. Tens of thousands of Canadians gave up their lives to vanquish fascism. Among them were naval seamen who escorted convoys of ships carrying weapons, food, clothing and medicines to Murmansk. This national military memorial stands in the very center of Ottawa. The Soviet delegation laid a wreath at it, with a ribbon bearing the inscription in Russian and English: "To Canadian Servicemen Who Fell in the Second World War in the Joint Struggle Against Fascism."

At a government residence outside the city talks began today between the USSR and Canadian foreign ministers [passage omitted]

Talk With Clark

LD011938 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ottawa October 1 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, paying an official visit to Canada, today began talks with Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark.

In accordance with the Soviet-Canadian protocol in consultations, the sides had a detailed exchange of opinions on different aspects of the world situation, primarily on the vital problem of our time, the lessening of dangerous tensions and the ensuring of world security.

The attention of the Canadian side was drawn to the complex of Soviet initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the field of disarmament, the implementation of which would make it possible to rid mankind of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. The ending of nuclear weapons tests could become a most effective practical step towards the removal of the nuclear threat. In this context emphasis was laid on the importance of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which had been extended four times.

In the course of a detailed exchange of views, which passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, the ministers called for the early prohibition of chemical weapons and tangible results in the limitation and reduction of other weapons of mass destruction.

Both sides stressed the basic importance of the forthcoming Soviet-America summit in Reykjavik, on which the people of the whole world were pinning hopes for an improvement in the world situation and the creation of a sound base for real progress towards disarmament.

It was stressed that the successful completion of the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe was meeting the interests of all the participants in the European process and contributing towards stronger security and cooperation on the European Continent and in the world as a whole. The ministers called for a constructive atmosphere at the forthcoming Vienna follow-up meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Meeting With CP General Secretary

LD020357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0315 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Oct (TASS) -- A comradely meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, took place here yesterday. E.A. Shevardnadze talked about the constructive activities of the CPSU and the whole Soviet people to carry out the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. W. Kashtan provided information about the struggle of the Communist Party and other progressive forces in the country for working people's rights, peace, and democracy. The importance of the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries was emphasized during the conversation.

Dinner Speech

LD021052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is here on an official visit, spoke on Wednesday at a dinner given by Charles Joseph Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs. He said:

"Esteemed Mr Minister, Esteemed Mrs McTeer, ladies and gentlemen.

Today began on a high solemn note; we laid a wreath at Canada's national war memorial.

When a country opens up its sacred places to you it says a great deal to you about yourself and about its attitudue toward you. And one can only reply to it with sincerity and speak frankly about how we would like to see our relations. This is no problem because this tone is characteristic of relations between our country and Canada. In this we are helped by the personal contacts between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the leaders of Canada, and his correspondence with Prime Minister Mulroney on most important questions of world poltics. Our talks with Mr Clark are also taking place in a similar spirit. Clearly it would be premature at the moment to talk about what they will yield for the two sides. The talks are continuing. Important meetings and talks will be held tomorrow.

However, at this moment, at the midpoint of our visit, it is worth thinking out aloud about why we are holding talks and what we want to achieve as a result. Simple worldly wisdom dictates that the objective of good policies is to achieve good relations, both between people and between states.

Until comparatively recently it was considered sufficient to build interstate relations in such a way that disputes should not grow into conflicts. while fields of cooperation should be expanded.

Today this is not enough. For in the modern world there exist forces capagle at any moment of affecting the destiny of our relations in a way we would neither wish nor desire. Such are the realities of the nuclear-space age, and no country is in a position to close its eyes to them now.

In our time, security, if it is thought of as peace and stability for all, has become multidimensional. It cannot be reliably ensured without the liquidation of nuclear weapons and a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space armaments.

It will not become lasting unless the levels of military confrontation go down, unless conventional weapons and armed forces are reduced. Equally necessary is the strengthening of confidence, the implementation of military detente measures and the creation of mechanisms for adequate monitoring of the observance of agreeements. And finally, all this needs to be underpinned by persistent cooperation in the economic and humanitarian fields, the development of contacts among people, and exchange of information.

Guided by these criteria, which are fully in keeping with the UN Charter, M.S. Gorbachev has called for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and has put forward concrete proposals on all components of such a system. It is built around the idea of a nuclear-free world, expounded by him in the statement of 15 January of this year.

We are afforded satisfacton by the fact that Canada, too, advocated the reduction and, eventually, liquidation of nuclear armaments. This provides foundation for counting on the closest and most fruitful interaction with your country in this very important field.

We realize that much -- especially in questions of nuclear and space weapons -- depends on the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Now, in spite of all the difficulties and problems, the possibility has objectively arisen for achieving progress on this key component of security. That is precisely why M.S. Gorbachev offered U.S. President Reagan an urgent meeting to jointly stimulate the reaching of appropriate accords.

We appreciate the position of the Government of Canada, which has positively received the accord on the Soviet-U.S. summit.

We in the Soviet Union listen carefully to your appraisal of the world situation. We are interested to hear your speech at the 41st UN General Assembly Session.

At the same time we feel that Canada's authority regarding what it has to say in favor of achievement of weighty agreements is sufficient for it to be taken into account by its allies.

This would be in the interests of all states. As we understood it, the Canadian side would welcome a Soviet-U.S. accord on a mutual moratorium on nuclear tests, or talks about a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons test.

We know that Canada advocates the elimination of chemical weapons. Our delegations keep in touch on this problem at the conference in Geneva. Their contacts will become much more fruitful if they do not restrict themselves to technical details and go straight on to the political aspect.

Also being discussed a the Geneva conference is the problem of preventing an arms race in space. We are resolutely in favor of keeping space exclusively for peaceful cooperation.

Cooperation between our countries could be particularly fruitful in the sphere of European security. Both our countries have every right to count the success of the Stockholm conference in their scores.

It is extremely important to bring the spirit of mutual undertanding which triumphed there to the Vienna meeting to CSCE participant states. We are prepared to cooperate energetically with the Canadian side in order to promote the dynamic and meaninful work of that forum.

The Soviet Union and Canada are Pacific states. Our common interests are that the region is not turned into an arena of military rivalry. As M.S. Gorbachev said in his Vladivostok speech, we would like to have an objective discussion with Canada on this matter.

While striving for better cooperation in resolving security problems, we, of course, consider it important to develop our bilateral cooperation as well. As northern neighbors, we have things to discuss. The harsh Arctic world creates many problems for our countries and we learn from each other in tackling these problems. The word "pioneer" has the same meaning for us and for you. In developing large areas in which man is active, we also accept the call of nature as a call to preserve and protect it. On the whole our cooperation is developing quite well and I think that it will be even better in the future. A serious restructuring of the machinery of external economic links is taking place in our country. It makes it possible to vary the forms of contacts, to set up mixed enterprises and to decide questions more speedily. The establishment of direct contacts between the direct producers of output is envisaged. We expect that our trade and economic cooperation will develop much more dynamically. The most important thing is that on both sides there is the wish for this.

In conclusion permit me to share with you one simple thought: Yesterday, when we saw your country from the plane, through breaks in the clouds, one was reminded of the wonderful old name of the river in the book by Farley Mowat, "The River of People." We are all living on the banks of the same river of people, and we are obliged to keep its waters clean, both for ourselves and for future generations. It is worth living, seeking and finding for this. Let us wish each other success in this endeavor.

Thank you for your hospitality.

I wish you happiness and health. Mr Clark and Mrs McTeer. I wish everyone present all the very best."

OFFICIALS GREETS PRC ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC,

Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,

Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council,

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, we send you and all Chinese people cordial greetings on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

After the victory of the revolution in China and the establishment of the PRC, the Chinese people attained big successes in transforming society on socialist foundations, in the development of the economy, science and culture and in enhancing the standard of life of the working people.

The Soviet Union has always felt solidarity with the Chinese people's struggle for its social and national liberation.

The Soviet people, who are engaged in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on the acceleration of social and economic development, perceive with understanding and esteem the aim put forward by the CPC — to modernize the country and build a socialist society. Much in international affairs depends on the two largest socialist states, which is what the Soviet Union and China are. The creative plans which the peoples of our two neighboring states are working on implementing, just like the peoples of the other socialist countries, can only be realized in conditions of peace, the most important prerequisites for which are curbing the arms race and disarmament, and setting up a universal system of international security.

In recent years a noticeable improvement has taken place in Soviet-Chinese relations. This creates a good basis for their further progressive development in all spheres, for strengthening mutual confidence, goodneighborliness and cooperation on the basis of equality of rights and in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and the cause of peace and socialism.

On the day of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, we wish you and all the Chinese people new successes in work, peace and prosperity.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

USSR Council of Ministers.

Friendship Body Greets PRC

OW011420 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Program prepared by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society]

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese Friends! 1 October is a glorious day in Chinese history, for 37 years ago the People's Republic of China was founded on this day.

The following is a talk by Kaliyagin, member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, vice director of the Moscow No. 1 Medical College, and a Soviet hero, marking the Chinese National Day.

Comrade Kaliyagin said: On behalf of all members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, I would like to convey our congratulations to all the Chinese working people on the eve of the Chinese National Day, and wish them still greater successes in both economic and cultural development and good luck and prosperity in everything. [passage omitted]

We completely understand and respect the goals set forth by the Communist Party of China to modernize China and to build a socialist society for the Chinese people. We and China have similar tasks; that is, to accelerate socioeconomic development. For this reason, we welcome the recent expansion of our contacts with China in such fields as economy, trade, science, and culture. In accordance with the agreements signed with China, the Soviet Union is taking part in a series of major Chinese projects for improving Chinese national economy. The trade volume between the two countries thus has been greatly increasing. [passage omitted]

At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Talyzin, candidate member or the CPSU Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid a successful offical visit to China which added new momentum to the development of Soviet-Chinese economic and trade relations. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kaliyagin said: The Soviet people welcome further contacts between our two countries' governments, parliaments, and relevant departments. We feel happy about the continuous development of cooperation in science, culture, education, and physical culture between the two countries and of cooperation between the two countries' social organization, including the friendship societies of our two nations. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kaliyagin continued: Let us again greet the Chinese National day, the 37th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China, and wish the Chinese people luck and happiness.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS CHITA, SHARES IMPRESSIONS

PM011315 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Own Correspondent A. Gamov article under the general heading "Tomorrow is Republic Day -- The PRC's National Holiday": "Meeting of Neighbors"]

[Text] Chita Oblast -- A delegation from the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society branch in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has been visiting Chita Oblast for 10 days. Participants in the meetings there now give their impressions.

Li Wenchang, deputy chairman of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society branch:

This is my first visit to the Soviet Union. We were moved by the attention which greeted us everywhere. We talked with workers, representatives of the intelligentsia, and schoolchildren and could see for ourselves that Soviet people want peace. We welcome the Soviet Union's initiatives.

Yu. Arshinskiy, responsible secretary of the Chita branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society:

I believe that our guests have been able to see for themselves the attention that we pay to strengthening contacts between the two countries. Our social organization also contributes to this matter. The foreign languages department of the Chita Teacher Training Institute and the No. 4 Secondary School, which teach Chinese, give us good help. Over 20 enterprises and organizations belong to our society as collective members. More than 60 lectures on Chinese history and culture have been given in the oblast in the past 18 months. Nine reports in Chinese have been prepared. An interesting exhibition of Chinese painting was put on.

Jiang Bingxin, assistant professor of the Nei Monggol Engineering Institute:

For 10 years I worked with Soviet geologists and metallurgists, who helped us in the construction of enterprises. At that time, in the fifties, I studied Russian. And then an opportunity came up to visit your country and meet with Soviet people again. I shall never forget this trip!

G. Polukhin, leader of a team of fitters at the Chita Machine Building plant:

Last summer I had an opportunity to visit China as part of the society's delegation. We met with workers, vegetable growers, and stockraisers and were received warmly and cordially everywhere. Relations of good-neighborliness meet both peoples' fundamental interests. Since Chita Oblast established trade relations with the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region through the "Dalintorg" foreign trade assocition in 1973 the volume of border trade has increased several times over. It now stands at millions of rubles. We receive knitwear, sewn and fur articles, footwear, and other goods from China. The Soviet side in turn supplies mineral fertilizers, motorcycles, refrigerators, and roofing steel.

Zhao Tian, general secretary of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society branch:

When we were about to set out for the Soviet Union we had very many questions: For example, what is life like for Soviet people? What processes are taking place in your country's economy? Our delegation has visited various collectives. Nothing was hidden from us, they spoke frankly about the successes and problems. Now much has become clear to us. We have seen for ourselves that Soviet people are interested in improving mutual relations between our countries.

GANDHI DEATH ATTEMPT AIMED AGAINST INDIAN UNITY

LD021108 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin writes:

An attempt was made today on the life of the Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi and the President of India Zail Singh.

As reported by the PTI and UNI agencies, three shots were fired at Rajiv Gandhi and Zail Singh, when together with other members of the Indian Government they were taking part in a ceremony at the place of cremation of one of the founders of independent India Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth, which is marked as a national holiday in India.

The prime minister and the president were not hurt. As reported by UNI, two persons from among those present at the ceremony were wounded. The criminal, a young man in military uniform, was arrested by the police. A spent cartridge clip and two full clips were found at the place where he was hiding. Rajiv Gandhi held an urgent meeting with members of the government and his closest advisers to discuss the situation. Security measures have been intensified in the capital. The police is hunting for persons involved in the crime. The Central Bureau of Investigations has started the interrogation of the detained man and establishing the circumstances of the assassination attempt.

According to the deputy police commissioner of Delhi Rajendra Mohan, the preliminary investigation has not established any ties of the arrested man with any terrorist or extremist groupings. So far the investigation does not have any information about the participation of other persons in the assassination attempt. But according to observers the crime was thoroughly planned. The attacker was dressed in the same uniform as the police security forces. This apparently explains the fact that the several hundred policemen and security agents who had come to the cremation site two hours before the ceremony and inspected the locality had failed to discover anything suspicious.

PTI agency draws attention to the obvious blunders made by the security service which is charged with the protection of the country's leaders. The criminal had first fired two shots that virtually passed unnoticed. Journalists who were at the ceremony mistook them for "motorcycle exhaust". The security agents ignored them. It was only when the assailant fired his third shot directly at Rajiv Gandhi from a distance of 10-15 meters as he was walking to his car that the alarm was sounded and the police rushed to the bushes from where the shot was fired. The criminal did not resist arrest.

The assassination attempt shows that the reactionary forces in the country have not abandoned their criminal plans against India. As is known, on October 31, 1984 hired killers took the life of the outstanding stateswoman of India, the prime minister of the country Indira Gandhi. Since then the leaders of extremist anti-Indian groupings entrenched abroad, such as Chauhan, have repeatedly made open threats against the present Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other leaders of the republic and incited the forces of internal reaction.

The shots that sounded today at a place held sacred by all Indians and on the day of a national holiday were fired with the aim of splitting the republic's unity and territorial integrity. The criminal's hand was guided by those forces who cannot stomach India's independent foreign and home policy that was formulated by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi and continued by the government of Rajiv Gandhi.

Tougher Security Measures

LD020952 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

Tougher security measures were taken in the Indian capital today following the assassination attempt on the life of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President of the Republic Zail Singh.

As was already reported the unidentified person fired three shots at the leaders of the state at a time when they were taking part in the memorial ceremony at the site of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi, a founder of independent India.

Officials of PTI news agency confirmed that Rajiv Gandhi and Zail Singh are unhurt. The gunman was arrested. According to tentative information, the criminal does not have connections with any terrorist groupings, PTI reports.

According to UNI news agency, police and security forces are hunting for the second man who is suspected to have taken part in the assassination attempt but succeeded in escaping.

AFGHANISTAN'S DOST DEPARTS AFTER STOPOVER

PM011455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Afghan foreign minister, who stopped over en route from New York where he headed the Afghan delegation at the 41st UN General Assembly session, left Moscow for Kabul 29 September.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AQUINO'S VISIT TO U.S.

PM011333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent I. Kovalev report: "Promises and Reality"]

[Text] Manila -- President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines has returned to Manila after a 9-day visit to the United States. The Americans applauded C. Aquino herself, the widow of an assassinated politician, as a brave woman but not for what she said in her speeches, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes.

What displeased the U.S. politicians? For example, that moment in the history of U.S.-Philippines relations which the president recalled: the Philippines' "liberation" from the Spanish colonizers by the Americans in 1898, which turned into betrayal. The country acquired new colonizers, Aquino stressed. This statement flatly contradicts American propaganda's image of the United States as the "mother country" of the Philippines. There was also a direct challenge to Washington in the fact that during the visit the commission appointed by the president to draw up the new constitution included in the draft basic law a provision which expresses the intention to ensure the country's nonnuclear status. This clearly runs counter to the Pentagon's intentions to perpetuate the presence in the Philippines of its military bases, crammed with ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons.

Economic problems occupied a large part of C. Aquino's official talks in the United States. What did she achieve? A lot, according to the U.S. press. Now, apparently, the Philippines can expect financial "injections" through various means of around 1 billion dollars. The Philippines have been given a 5-year deferment in the payment of its loan debts and subsequently an extension of payments to 12 years. The IMF is promising credits of 508 million dollars and the U.S. Administration is trying to obtain from Congress direct and nonrepayable aid of 200 million dollars. There is also a promise to study the possibility of increasing the Philippines' exports to the United States and U.S. capital investments in the Philippines.

Let us turn our attention to the terminology used: "promise," "trying to obtain," and "study"... The Philippines press is commenting keenly on these promises. The MANILA BULLETIN writes: "All the loans which the United States now intends to offer the new government were offered to the former regime of F. Marcos. The extra 200 million is compensation long due from Washington for the deployment of bases on Philippines' territory. The United States kept back all these resources for C. Aquino's visit to make it look as though 'manna from heaven' is being showered on the Philippines."

"Our headache in our relations with the United States," the Manila newspaper TRIBUNE writes, "is that there are too many unkept promises in them."

GORBACHEV, JARUZELSKI MEET IN MOSCOW 30 SEP

LD301721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Mutual Understanding' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, today met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, who made a brief stop in Moscow following his visit to the MPR, DPRK, and PRC at the head of a Polish party-government delegation.

The conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

The same day Wojciech Jaruzelski left Moscow for home.

CSSR OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION IN KIEV

AU301311 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 86 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 22 September V.A. Ivashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, received I. Rehorek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, who was in Kiev.

During a warm and friendly conversation, V.A. Ivashko spoke about the work performed by the republic's party organizations and working people to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. I. Rehorek briefed his listeners on accomplishing the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress for the social and economic development of Czechoslovakia, and on the efforts made by the CSSR to implement the foreign political initiatives brought forward by the countries of the socialist community.

During the conversation, problems concerning the part of the Ukrainian SSR in developing all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation were touched upon.

Participating in the conversation were A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; L. Petcl, First Department chief in the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and M. Kovac, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

BILATERAL LONG-TERM TRADE WITH POLAND TO EXPAND

LD011033 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Soviet State Committee for Agriculture and Industry, Gosagroprom, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy of Poland have extended until the year 2000 the agreement on deliveries of fruit and vegetable production.

The sides have reached an agreement which states that Polish exports will increase from 340,000 tons this year to 500,000 tons in 1990 and almost 1 million tons in the year 2000. This means that deliveries of Polish fruit and vegetables to the Soviet market will triple in the course of 15 years. Besides this, Poland will soon become one of the largest exporters of flowers to the Soviet Union. At the end of the century, the value of deliveries of this fragile commodity will increase to R18 million per year. The network of Morozko frozen food shops will also expand. They are, so to speak, Hortex's [Polish horticultural company] representatives in the Land of the Soviets. At the end of the 5-year period, ten such trade centers will be operating in Soviet cities. [passage omitted]

Long-term contracts of this kind are, so to speak, the platform of our cooperation, including agriculture. There are broad possibilities for cooperation in this field, too. Both the Soviet Union and Poland aim to develop such long-term forms of cooperation as industrial co-production; direct links between industrial enterprises and scientific research institutions; the establishment of joint enterprises, associations and teams of scientists and specialists. In the agro-industrial area, the most modern forms of cooperation will be joint enterprises. The USSR State Committee for Agriculture and Industry and the Polish Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy have signed two agreements envisioning the creation of joint potato processing enterprises. One of these will be commissioned in 1991 and will operate in Poland. The second, a potato granule plant, will be built by 1989 in the Belorussian town of Slavgorod. Polish specialists will hand it over ready to start production. This plant will have a joint Soviet-Polish management and an international workforce. The production, according to the agreements, will be divided between both partners. These are, of course, only the first steps along this road. These two joint enterprises should be seen as an experiment, a test of the new possibilities for our cooperation.

SFRY OFFICIAL BEGINS TALKS WITH KAMENTSEV

LD010350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council Vice President Janez Zemljaric who today arrived on a working visit to Moscow, started talks with Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the agenda are the problems of Yugoslav-Soviet economic exchange in the light of sluggishness in trade noticed this year.

MITTERRAND ROLE IN RELEASE OF ORLOV, OTHERS CITED

AU011008 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 01 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 1 (AFP) -- Almost 60 people have been authorised to leave the Soviet Union for France since President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Moscow in July, French diplomatic sources said here Wednesday.

They comprise 15 out of 21 "cases" submitted in June to the Soviet authorities by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. His Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze said during Mr. Mitterrand's visit that the Soviet authorities would look favourably on the requests.

The cases included families, some numbering seven, and mainly concerned Armenians who wanted to be reunited with their relatives.

One of the still outstanding dossiers was that of Jean Der-Sarkissian, a French citizen of Armenian origin who has been trying for 30 years to return to France, and who met Mr. Mitterrand at a French Embassy reception in Moscow.

Mr. Der-Sarkissian, 56, who must formally renounce his Soviet citizenship which he has never recognised, wants to return with his wife, who was also born in France, and their three children.

The diplomats said that some of those allowed to come to France would only stay temporarily to visit relatives and would then return to the Soviet Union.

One of the non-French cases raised by Mr. Mitterrand was that of leading dissident Yuriy Orlov, whose release was announced as part of the deal to solve the Daniloff and Zakharov affairs.

ARMS POLICIES MAJOR TOPIC AT UK LABOR CONGRESS

New Approach to Arms Race

OW010448 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Serikov]

[Text] The 85th Annual Labour Party Conference began its work in Blackpool. Our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello comrades. As you know, the Labor Party is the largest opposition party in the UK. Its criticism, directed at the ruling Conservatives, is, of course, largely subjective and biased, for the end-goal of this party, as its leader, Neil Kinnock stated recently, is to put an end to Conservative rule, which the whole country deprecates, at the next election. But, at the same time, the Labor program quite objectively and naturally reflects the mood of those Britons who, in the current difficult international situation, are trying to think in a new way.

Judged by its agenda, one of the central places in the work of the Labor conference will be taken by the question of UK military policies, particularly the attitude to the nuclear arms issue.

The Labor leaders have repeatedly stated that their party is firmly prepared to defend the principles of constructing the country's defense policies on a nonnuclear basis.

In this regard, it is appropriate to remember the recent statement by Neil Kinnock that, if the Labor Party had been in government, it would have accepted Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal to hold talks between the USSR and the UK on the question of bilateral reduction of nuclear arms.

The Laborites are also actively insisting on the withdrawal of American cruise missiles from the country and the abolition of nuclear bases. They are against the Conservatives' plans to purchase the new Trident nuclear missile system, and condemn the star wars program.

In other words, the Labor program reflects the concern of Britons with the continuation of the international arms race. As a result, the Labor Party conference which has begun in Blackpool could, as expected, make a noticeable contribution to the cause of normalizing the international situation and the strengthening collective security.

'Uproar' Over Price 'Attacks'

LD012312 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] London October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports.

The United States is stepping up intervention in the internal affairs of Britain in a bid to prevent Labour, whose anti-nuke policy is not to Washington's liking, from winning the forthcoming elections. The U.S. ambassador to London, Charles Price, echoed the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger and his assistant Richard Perle in a vicious attack on the Labour Party. Giving an interview to BBC, the ambassador claimed that the fulfilment of Labour's plans to renounce nuclear weapons, close the U.S. nuclear bases in Britain and ban the entry of nuclear-armed American ships to British ports would cause dissent and instability in NATO.

American troops and nuclear weapons on the British Isles are a part of NATO, the ambassador stressed, thus hinting that London has no right to control them.

These attacks of the American official caused an uproar among the delegates to the annual conference of the Labour Party in Blackpool. The delegates criticised especially harshly his arrogant statement that Washington intended to publicize its point of view to the day of the British elections in order to influence their outcome. Labour leader Neil Kinnock reiterated the party's anti-nuclear stand and made it clear that it would not yield to blackmail from the other side of the ocean.

The newspaper DAILY MAIL notes today that the campaign of threats to labour is obviously orchestrated by the White House. The U.S. Administration is not happy with the results of public opinion polls in Britain, according to which Labour is ahead of the ruling Conservative Party.

TASS NOTES HONDURAN BORDER 'PROVOCATION'

LD010320 Moscow TASS in English 2328 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Managua October 1 TASS - As Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry said, Honduran servicemen staged a fresh act of sabotage in Vado-Ancho in the north of Chinandega Department. They blew up a substation of a power transmission line and machinegunned a frontier patrol of the Sandinist People's Army.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry demanded that the Honduran authorities immediately investigate into the fresh provocation directed at undermining Nicaragua's economy, instigation an armed incident on the border and using it as a pretext for a direct armed invasion of the republic. These aggressive acts, says the note of the Foreign Ministry issued here, pursues the aim of intimidating the local population and building up tensions in the region.

Such actions, the note stresses, are in conflict with the norms of international law and incompatible with the generally recognised principles of relations between sovereign states.

New York October 1 TASS -- The public organization Americans Against Injustice, Suppression of Human Rights and Exploitation has condemned Washington administration's interventionist policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua. Walter Pitch, the founder of that organization, said, addressing a press conference in Mineola City, New York State, that the White House is assisting murderers from the terrorist Contras gangs. Washington's policy may lead to direct U.S. military interference in Nicaragua. The USA is following the pattern of the Vietnam aggression. The speaker urged all honest Americans to say a resolute no to the administration's crudest violation of the norms of international law.

U.S. PRESSURING COSTA RICA ON NICARAGUA

LD020257 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] San Jose October 1 TASS -- The United States is putting strong pressure on Costa Rica to make it toughen its policy towards Nicaragua, Costa Rican Minister of the Interior Guido Fernandez told foreign journalists. Gangs of Nicaraguan Contras, whose gory crimes in Nicaraguan territory are paid by the Central Intelligency Agency of the USA, are known to have entrenched themselves in the northern areas of Costa Rica. The conflict in Central America, which will be further aggravated as a result of Washington's aid to the counter-revolutionaries, will have a most negative effect on our national interests, Fernandez said.

OLYMPIC PRESIDENT HOLDS HAVANA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012054 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Havana October 1 TASS -- "My two lengthy meetings with the Cuban leader Fidel Castro were devoted to a discussion of the present problems of the Olympic movement", a press conference here was told by the President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch.

He refused to give any details of the conversations and only said that they had discussed the key problems of world sport and that Fidel Castro had displayed a profound knowledge of sports issues not only on a national but also on a world scale.

Asked about the possibility of holding competitions of the 1988 summer Olympics in the DPRK and South Korea, Juan Samaranch said that the IOC was working on the solution of this problem. Certain successes in this field were observed during the third meeting between sports officials of the DPRK and South Korea. It is expected that a final decision will be adopted at their fourth meeting in Lausanne (Switzerland). The IOC president said that meeting would be devoted to a discussion of questions of distributing sports events to be held in the DPRK and South Korea and also the problem of free movement by participants in the Olympics between the two parts of the peninsula.

The IOC president was asked whether Cuba could be chosen as the site of the 1991 Pan-American Games. He said that Cuba had hosted many important sports events and that if Cuba were entrusted with the hosting of Pan-American Games the IOC would give it every assistance in its preparations.

The IOC strives to prevent private commercial firms and companies from establishing their control over sport, Juan Samaranch stated. But at the same time he tried to justify the participation of professionals in Olympic Games.

The IOC president said that thirteen cities were vying for the right to host the 1992 summer and winter Olympics.

Asked about the possibility of holding the Olympics in African countries the IOC president said that personally he would welcome this. He added that several problems existed because continental games in Africa had already been put off more than once. Success in their organization could become the first step towards bringing the Olympic Games to Africa.

TRADE MINISTER ARISTOV MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

PM301303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] On 19 September USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov had a conversation with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrisas.

They discussed questions pertaining to implementation of the protocols on mutual trade in the current year and the expansion of trade between the two countries in 1987.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAMAICA 19 SEP

PM301349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] On 19 September a CPSU delegation headed by N.S. Perun, executive secretary and member of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kingston to attend the 48th Conference of the People's National Party.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE HELD IN KREMLIN

Leadership Participants Noted

LD010929 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0755 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today in the Great Kremlin Palace an all-union conference of social sciences faculty heads of higher educational establishments started work.

The participants in the conference welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev and Kapitonov.

The conference was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Gorbachev Address

LD011055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0755 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; speech by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to 1 October conference of social science faculty heads of higher educational establishments, in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace; video shows alternating shots of Gorbachev, audience, and sections of speakers' platform -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, first of all I would like to welcome you cordially on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and to wish your conference success. [applause] We ascribe great significance to it. The time requires initiative and creativity in all areas of life. It has raised tasks which are unprecedented in their novelty and scale, and which must be solved in the very quickest historical time limits. The Central Committee proceeds from the firm conviction that the implementation of the course of acceleration, of restructuring, of achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society is unthinkable without a stepping up of ideological-theoretical activity, without the reliable scientific provision of practical measures to improve social relationships of developing socialism. In his time Marx said that before the proletariat wages the struggle on the barricades to its conclusion, it will herald the era of the struggle's manifestation with a series of intellectual victories. Applying that to our time, we can say that before we achieve a qualitatively new state of the new society, our society, we must strive to attain big intellectual victories -- in other words, make a substantial advance in the sphere of theory, in creative comprehension of the new phenomena and processes of life.

Theory is essential not only for forward-looking social and political orientation. It is necessary for literally every one of our steps forward. Not a single large-scale practical question can be solved if it has not been thought out and grounded from a theoretical point of view. Theoretical work is one of the most important moving forces of socialist and communist construction, the most important instrument of restructuring.

Theoretical thought must, above all, reveal more fully and profoundly the features of the present-day stage of socialism, the individual phases of its achievement of a qualitatively new state for the period up to the year 2000 and beyond. It is called upon to provide a scientifically objective picture of the modern world as a whole.

These are questions which are not all simple. Let us take just one of them. Our ideal is the all-round development of man, which presupposes the increasingly full satisfaction of people's growing material and spiritual needs. With this it is important that material progress should be accompanied by intellectual and moral acquisitions. We know from experience; if the spiritual, moral basis in man and society grows scant, a consumer attitude, material greed, inevitably gains force and the internal world becomes poorer.

As we see, the law of rising demands does not operate uniformly and automatically. There is a problem here, and it is a big one, and it needs to be resolved through the interaction of all the factors of man's development. The restructuring which is developing makes most responsible social demands on the whole system of social sciences. Our concept of the dialectics of productive forces and productive relations needs to be enriched from the material of present-day life, as does our concept of socialist property, cooperative work, popular self-management and democracy, the development of a social consciousness, the causes of and ways to overcome negative phenomena, and much besides.

The party is counting on the increasing contribution of economic science to our struggle for the development of productive forces, the adoption of advanced production processes, the qualitative improvement of productive relations, the changing forms of management and administration. Without that, acceleration and the bringing into play of the main factor -- the human factor -- are impossible. In a word, the CPSU Central Committee considers the activation of the whole theoretical front to be a most important task. This is an integral component of our strategy. Today, this, for us, is an urgent and objective social need. A lot needs to be rejected, and a lot needs to be started from scratch on this path. What do I have in mind? The program documents of the 27th congress, a recent CPSU Central Committee decision about Kommunist, talk about the necessity for restructuring social science. The topics it should treat, and concrete paths and methods, have been planned. You will discuss these questions here.

I should like to express my opinion on this score. First of all, I think that there should be a discussion of the changed role and significance of social sciences, both within science itself, and on a broader, social and general human scale. These profound, qualitative and, one might say, revolutionary changes require not simply a restructuring of just social sciences, but also a number of substantial shifts concerning this on the part of other sciences and on the part of society as a whole. It is clear that in the course of the restructuring of our life and its renovation, an acute struggle of ideas, which is not always open but is uncompromising, is in progress, one of psychological position, in the style of thinking and behavior. The old ways will not give in without a fight, they will find new forms of adaption to the dynamics of life, in various scholastic tricks, while they sometimes try to include the very concept of acceleration and restructuring in the framework of the obsolete dogmas and sterotypes, emptying them of their novelty and revolutionary substance. But today's processes must not be trimmed to fit the old formulas; new ones must be elaborated, which reflect today's dialectics of life, and this can only be done in an atmosphere of creativity.

The search for truth must be made through the comparison of various points of view, discussion, and the breaking of former stereotypes. That is why we speak particularly forcefully about the need for boldness, initiative, and promotion of new ideas. That is why the Party poses so acutely the question of the importance of truth [moment istiny], of asserting the truth, both in life and in science, which is supposed to study it and find sober and effective solutions for its problems. The first duty of those who wish to seek paths to human happiness, Lenin stressed, is not to delude themselves, to have the boldness to admit frankly how things are. The new thinking, which we must all adopt, is dialectical thinking, and, according to Marx, dialectics bow before nothing, and it is critical and revolutionary by its very nature. This quality is something that belongs to Marxism wholly and unconditionally. Social scientists are today faced with the task of overcoming a distancing from the requirements of life today.

We vitally need a turn of the whole front of social science so as to face practical matters. That is how our party congress posed the question. I am confident that this is the direction in which the work of your conference will go as well. I would just like to stress that the strengthening of links between theory and practice is not simply a general slogan; it is the key to the restructuring of social sciences, and a principle for the work of scientists and teachers. Another thing: Practice is the foundation of knowledge and a criterion of truth. That is something we have long known, and it is what we teach our students. But is it always realized that the connection between theory and practice is a dialectical one? Theoretical tasks must not be divorced from practical tasks, but it is also impermissible to substitute a simple recording of facts for theory. Theory must be ahead of practice, must take phenomena more broadly, look deeper, and see what is covered over by time. Science, and theory, are also indispensible where and when the conventional methods for action do not work, when previous experience and practicality cannot give the advice needed, and where solutions, which are fundamentally new, and nonstandard action, are required. We also need science in order to shape, educate and cultivate an ability in young people to think independently and creatively.

I shall say frankly and plainly that the way of teaching social sciences that has so far existed, the forms and methods, to a large extent foster what we call dogmatism and scholasticism. The tendency to look to truisms for recipes which fit everything that comes up in life in truisms, is born of pedantry, of counting not on creative thinking work, but on unthinking rote-learning of general principles.

As is known, Lenin countered this learning by heart and cramming with the process of thinking things through -- and it is exactly this that is often in short supply in the teaching of social sciences. A paradoxical picture has taken shape: man and society, the laws governing their development, contradictions, the class struggle, the construction of a new world, mankind's attraction toward the ideal, spiritual search and disappointments, the quest for truth and the heroism of creation by work -- that which is most interesting and captivating in the process of acquiring scientific knowledge today -- are not infrequently turned, during lectures and even in textbooks, into something that is boring, official and formalistic. This is tantamount to killing off the live soul, the entire attractiveness of the emotional intellectuality of Marxism-Leninism, which represents the apex and the materialization of the excited thoughts of man, containing the entire wisdom and pain, the most enormous experience of the working people, their hopes for a better future.

At present, in a situation in which the party has called for a new way of thinking and working, it is essential to construct the process of education and upbringing in a new way, too, to a large extent.

Above all, this is a matter of creative approach, of the necessity of breaking the dogmatic methodologies of the teaching of social sciences. It is necessary to form the programs from scratch, dear comrades, to prepare new lectures, new textbooks. In a word, it is necessary, again, to turn to the dialectic, to its method of unraveling the essence of this or that object or phenomenon, of developing thought and the process of acquiring knowledge through contradictions. It is necessary to make this principle a foundation of the programs and methodologies of the higher educational establishment level of teaching of social sciences, from which the spirit of life that is alive ought to emanate.

The dialectic should become the main principle at seminars which should to a greater extent cultivate the capability for independent judgment, the skill of holding a scientific argument in which, as is known, the truth is born. It is dialogue, not a monologue, that represents the essential element of genuinely creative process of education and upbringing of young people.

What we need is that the Marxist-Leninist convictions of young people should be a result of deep reflection, of search and joyful revelations and, if you like, of discoveries, too, at least for themselves. It is only then that these convictions become one's own, inner convictions, which one has come to be personally conscious of, which one has acquired through suffering -- that is to say, they become really strong convictions that help one live and work.

In our time, a critical time, the importance of the teaching of social sciences for the forming of the scientific world view assumes its full stature. Are there new problems and tasks here? I think there are. The growth in mankind's scientific and technological might, the exacerbation of global problems, the increasing threat to the existence of human civilization and to the very life on earth itself as a consequence of the imperialist policy of militarism and aggression -- all this poses new world view problems and makes it imperative to ponder the old ones anew. The ability to orient oneself in the present complex, contradictory but interdependent world is no gift of nature, nor does it come to one along with the mastering of specialist disciplines. It is necessary to teach this ability to the specialists of the future.

After all, one's world view is not just the sum total of general knowledge about the world; it is, at the same time, also comprised of the class interests and ideals one is conscious of, the legal and moral norms, social priorities and humanist values, all that determines the choice of man's line of conduct in life, his responsible attitude to society and to himself.

Social science must not under any circumstances lose sight of the main task, which is to shape the spiritual foundations of the personality of the Soviet person and his or her active civic position as well as to determine his or her acts. Scientific and technical progress has increased technical might beyond measure. Part of this might is now entrusted to the engineer, the designer and the scientist. How will he dispose of it? Will he make the right choice when circumstances demand? That is the most important question of all. It undoubtedly depends on the direction the specialist takes in his world view, and that, comrades, means to a very substantial degree on your work.

An enormous responsibility is placed on the shoulders of teachers of social sciences in training specialists. The extent to which future engineers and agronomists, doctors and teachers are able to combine knowledge at the level of the highest achievements of modern science and professional competence with ideological conviction, political maturity, a high standard of morality and social activity, are, to a large degree, dependent on your educational and training work.

Dear comrades, our time not only makes high, and I would even say, harsh demands, but also presents a truly unprecedented opportunity to reveal giftedness and to make practical use of capabilities and talents. Things must be arranged everywhere so that people with inspiring minds, creative people who are in the vanguard of restructuring should breathe more easily, work more fruitfully and live better. This concerns production as well as science and art and all spheres of social activity.

During the course of headlong scientific and technical progress, intellectual and scientific potential is becoming the most important resource, inexhaustible by nature, of society. The resolving of historic tasks and acceleration depends to a large degree on correct, zealous and effective use of this potential. Science in the higher educational institutions is called upon to play an enormous role in its mobilization. Approximately half of all scientists with science degrees and titles are employed in the higher education system. Can it be said however that they make a corresponding contribution to scientific, technical and social progress, a contribution in accordance with the current requirements of our society? To be frank, they do not. Science in the higher educational institutions still owes Soviet society a great deal. I want to remind you that the resolving of comprehensive, large-scale and long-term programs for the socioeconomic development of our society is impossible without strengthening cooperation between representatives of social, natural and technical sciences.

Excessive and extremely narrow specialization and ignorance of achievements in other areas of knowledge is today becoming a serious brake on the very development of science itself, including social science. As is the case in the economy, departmental barriers must be resolutely broken down in the sphere of science and education. Furthermore, not only between science in the higher educational institutions, academic science and industrial science, but also within the actual sphere of higher education, which is broken up into dozens of so-called departments.

All these and other questions must be more boldly posed and resolved, with concern shown primarily for the interests of the matter in hand. Restructuring of social science will then proceed more quickly. Social sciences will then become closer to the needs of life and practice. The teaching of social science will then be more fruitful and effective.

The Central Committee is relying on you, and wishes you successes in your difficult work, which is so necessary to society. But restructuring is necessary, and what is more, thorough restructuring in order to be up to the demands of the time. We look on the exceptionally complex and large-scale tasks now facing us with optimism. We must do all of this. We cannot fail to do this. We will do this without fail. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

NEW TIMES REPRINTS RYZHKOV FRG MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

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[Reprint of Interview with Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov by Hans Schumacher editor of the West German magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT-FRANKFURTER HEFTE, published in its 22 September issue: "The Initial Steps Have Been Taken"]

[Text] Question: At its 27th congress the CPSU strongly condemned certain phenomena in the Soviet Union and promised changes. [paragraph continues]

What has changed since then and what changes can we expect in the near future? Are people in the Soviet Union feeling the changes and do they accept them in a positive spirit?

Answer: The Party has done more than simply promise change. Firmly and consistently, it is fundamentally restructuring those aspects of our economic, public, social and other spheres of life which fail to measure up to today's requirements.

Of course, one should realise that no great period has elapsed since the congress, whereas the measures it announced are intended for more than just one year ahead. Consequently, so far we can only speak of the initial moves towards restructuring that have already been made. Let me list a few of the more important measures.

After the congress and following on its directives, the Central Committee of the Party and the government adopted major decisions concerned with many crucial aspects of scientific and technological progress: improving and modernizing the economic machinery in the agro-industrial complex, heavy and light industry, building and construction and the retail trade network, the rational application of resources, radically raising the quality of output, accelerated development of the material base in the social sphere, and a stepped-up campaign against unearned incomes. The Soviets of People's Deputies now play a greater role in deciding matters of socio-economic progress. A project to reform institutions of higher learning has been drafted. The purpose of these and other measures is to renew every aspect of life in our society. Understandably, a certain amount of time will be needed to implement these measures. But we do not intend to drag our feet.

We have already recorded the first beneficial results. Moreover, due to qualitative factors we are witnessing faster rates of economic development. In the first six months of 1986, over the period from January to June, the industrial output was 5.6 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year, though an increment of 4.3 per cent had been planned, while labour productivity went up by 5.2 per cent. Note that this was achieved before the measures implemented to technologically recondition and reorganize the economy had taken effect -- in other words, it was largely the result of the altered attitude of people to their work.

Initial moves have been made to raise the quality of consumer commodities, improve food supplies for the population, and raise standards in the public and transport services.

The people are already reaping the benefit of efforts to eliminate alcoholism; the policy has now been consistently implemented for over a year. The incidence of cardiovascular disease has fallen, there are fewer industrial and transport injuries, and the divorce rate has dropped. Compared with the first six months of 1985, from January through June, sales of alcohol decreased by 37 per cent, while from the start of the current year, the population has spent roughly R6 billion less on alcoholic beverages.

This answers your question as to how Soviet people are accepting the changes that are under way. They are themselves effecting these changes.

The decisions taken by the congress and the prevailing atmosphere of high standards, veracity, creative searching and intolerance of stagnation and everything that impedes our advance have had a huge mobilizing impact on the Soviet people. [paragraph continues]

Work collectives are now more active, their discipline, sense of responsibility and organization are better, and there are greater opportunities for initiative. Everybody is happy that there is more order in the country; the moral climite has improved. The wide publicity and openness has served not only to pinpoint difficulties and shortcomings, but also to indicate reserves and effective ways and means of forging ahead. In fact, it is this that should be considered the basic change. We are already seeing this change. However, we are far from overestimating the results. As Mikhail Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his Vladivostok speech, we have not yet achieved those qualitative changes which would really consolidate the tendency to faster growth. We are only beginning.

In a number of cases reorganization is a slower than we would like it to be, that it could be. In principle this is because we cannot resolve problems that have accumulated over years in one fell swoop. The more so as we envisage the scale of restructuring as revolutionary. Then it must be noted that at the pivot of the entire process are not machines but human beings, each with his or her own psychology, mentality, and patterns of behaviour.

However, we will certainly achieve all we have planned. Such is the determination of the Party and the entire Soviet people. For this we need one indispensable condition which does not depend on us alone. That condition is peace. We have everything else we need, a detailed, consise programme of action, competent personnel confident in their powers and convinced that the ideas of socialism are right, a wealth of natural resources, and great scientific and technological potential.

Question: In political debates within Soviet society the concept of acceleration looms large. Does this mean that the Soviet economy, the Soviet society should advance faster? If so, how is this to be achieved?

Answer: Undoubtedly so. However, I would first like to note that conditioned the policy of acceleration. The new edition of the CPSU Programme, which the Party adopted at its 27th congress, puts forward major objectives geared to the communist perspective. They bear upon every aspect of life in our society: the economy, the social sphere where we are raising people's welfare to new and higher levels, politics, and the spiritual life. As a result of reform, we shall raise Soviet society to new and higher levels and take a historic move towards the highest phase of communism.

But we shall not be able to cope with these stupendous tasks without radically accelerating the country's socio-economic development. We interpret acceleration in its broadest sense, as the fundamental renewal of material and technical facilities through the application of the foremost achievements of science and technology, as better public and social relationships, profound changes in the content and character of work and the material and spiritual conditions of human life, and as a more vigorous public and political life.

Acceleration is not an objective for the remote future. It is becoming a constant factor in our development on the basis of which we shall simultaneously tackle such fundamental problems before our society as a rise in public welfare, the advancement of the country's economic potential, and the maintenance of its security.

Naturally, the economy is the basic point of application for acceleartion. For decades the Soviet economy advanced dynamically and without crises. [paragraph continues]

However, in the 1970's the rates of economic growth slackened. The process of social reform slowed down, with fewer resources being allocated to it than was necessary. Naturally, objective difficulties, such as the higher cost of resources obtained for the most part from regions difficult of access, crop failure several years running, and the slower growth of available manpower, due to the demographic recession following the second world war, were also felt. The military confrontation imposed by the U.S. and its allies also diverted considerable energy and resources. However, the basic reasons for the slackened rates go far deeper. The fact that extensive factors in economic development had to all practical purposes ceased to be useful and that it was now essential to concentrate on intensification and greater all-round efficiency in social production was lost sight of.

It would no doubt be appropriate at this point to note that we assess our failings -- of which we are fully aware -- against our own scale of values. Thus, over the 25 years a new level of welfare has been reached in the U.S.S.R. A total of 54 million flats have been built. People are now far better fed and dressed. Sales of private cars, furniture, TV sets, domestic refrigerators and other durables have multiplied. We have introduced a universal compulsory secondary education system. The number of specialists with higher education has quadrupled. In doctors per thousand of population the U.S.S.R. leads the world.

Nonetheless, the rates and quality of growth did not satisfy the Communist Party. After the CPSU Central Committee's plenary meeting of April 1985, which placed the idea of accelerating the country's socio-economic development on the agenda, these matters were discussed intensively by the Party membership and the Soviet press. These discussions assumed particular importance before the 27th CPSU congress when its draft documents were made public. They showed that acceleration had the backing of the entire people and the congress adopted it as the Party's long-term strategy. The basic ways and means of implementing this strategy were also charted. As for the nature of the current discussion of these problems, we are concerned to define concrete practical ways and means of implementing the process of acceleration.

We must first of all emphasize that we see the acceleration of the country's socio-economic progress as a multifaceted, all-embracing process, incorporating more than just higher rates of economic growth, even though these are indeed a primary importance for us today. The substance of the acceleration strategy is the new quality of growth as envisaged in he comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, in the restructuring of the economy, effective forms of management, organization and stimulation of labour, in short the acceleration of every positive process in the economy. Naturally, this is expressed in higher rates of economic growth.

We also have a clear idea of the basic ways and means of implementing the process of acceleration. The first is scientific and technological progress. When drafting the 12th state plan for the country's socio-economic advancement, we analyzed in depth the relevant possibilities and the correlaton between the technical quality of the items we produce, the technologies and techniques we use and top world standards. We took sober stock of where we were technologically on a par with, or even ahead of, the best foreign standards and where we seriously lagged behind. This enabled us to provide for the purposeful allocation of resources to just those sectors of production which will enable us to achieve a broad breakthrough towards the frontiers of technological progres relatively quickly. To this end the emphasis is basically on promoting our engineering industry as the branch where the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution are translated into material results.

Naturally, before this produces results, we shall need time and substantially increased investment. We have, moreover, laid emphasis on the technical retooling of operative production and on drastically raising the qualitative standard of our products and performance so as to obtain results within the period of the current five-year plan.

I have cited just one approach to acceleration. As was noted earlier, this task will be tackled in a comprehensive manner across the board, encompassing every sphere of economic and social life.

Question: In the U.S.S.R. the "human factor" is at the moment critical. Moral and material incentives are being employed to turn it to advantage. However, will this be possible if in recent years people have grown too accustomed to a more modest way of life, with a quieter private personal aspect? And generally, are there enough people who can undertake to implement the immense tasks that you put before them? Who, in fact, will carry them out?

Answer: I must say that the "human factor" has always played a most significant role in our society's development. Without the high level of ideological conviction and the enthusiasm of the broadest masses we would have failed to defend our revolution during the early years of Soviet power, collectivize farming, industrialize, win the bitter battle against fascism, and raise our country to its present level of socio-economic development. Our working people feel that as fully-fledged members of society they are responsible for its future. They don't feel that they are blindly doing somebody else's bidding because their collective spirit is high and their creative approach vigorous.

You are probably familiar with our periodicals. Hence there is no need to note what our factory workers, collective farmers, office employees, scientific and cultural workers, collective farmers, office employees, scientific and cultural workers are writing about the most burning, urgent basic issues related to restructuring social life and the economy. That reflects the deep-seated bond between the individual's interests and society's interests under socialism.

Yet we do not want to idealize the situation. In our country the "human factor" amounts to nearly 280 million people, each with his or her own destiny, experience, tastes, habits and moods. Undoubtedly we do have people who are passive, smugly content with life, and thus have no stake in any radical change. How many of them are there? Naturally, we don't have statistics of that order. But I can confidently state that we have incalculably more people who wish to carry out the tasks the party has set, effect a turn in the tide, and implement the acceleration programme. For these, stagnation of thought and action goes against the grain. It is on such people that the CPSU and the Soviet government rely in the effort to accomplish society's goals.

The Party predicted that the restructuring and the efforts to overcome conservative bureaucratic red tape would be no easy matter. Practice is now bearing this out. There are many cases where work collectives encounter essential difficulties and obstacles in reorganizing work. It is even so that some managers, who boldly think and act in keeping with the demands of the time, fail to rally support from their superiors and the local authorities. Hence today the CPSU, as the ruling party, and the Soviet government are boldly promoting new people who can think creatively to high office.

Generally speaking, we are observing the dialectical process of the struggle between the new and the old.

While fully backing everything new, we are fully aware that there is still very much to be done for the new to prevail. Here the human factor is crucial. We are taking a broad range of measures to galvanize this factor, and impart to it what I would call a new quality. We are convinced that we will be greatly helped by what you have noted as improvments in the system of encouraging highly productive labour, in accordance with the bedrock principle of socialism -- "from each according to his ability -- to each according to his work."

However, matters go further than that. This may be illustrated by our present emphasis on unswerving observance of the norms of social justice, on our grand objective of more fully and more rapidly satisfying the population's increased social and daily needs which the 12th five-year plan has put on the agenda. Note the congress's directive which calls for the fullest development of popular socialist self-government, which includes democracy in production, the attention paid in our country to the political, professional and cultural education of the working man. In short, the substance of the current restructuring may be expressed as orientation to the human being and his work.

As a result there is emerging in the country a socio-psychological atmosphere which gives no grace to those who seek to work in a slipshod way or generally shirk under cover of references to what you have defined as "modest" needs.

Question: How do you assess the role of culture in the development of Soviet society? What can art do and what can it not do? What are relationships like between the state, the Party and the realm of culture? What has changed in Soviet cultural policy since the 27th CPSU Congress?

Answer: It is hard to answer these questions in a couple of words. To isolate the main point, I would make the following observations.

The growing role of culture, including literature and the arts, is logical for a socialist society. This stems from the humanitarian nature of our social system. Yet, spiritual culture not only reflects the health of society, and the level of its socio-economic potential, but it is also itself most instrumental for social progress. The rising general education level, the professional expertise and know-how of the working people, the Soviet citizen's increasingly rich inner world, all most energetically serve to expedite Soviet society's advance towards the goals that have been set.

Culture has a special role to play in the attainment of the crucial objectives of our development, by which we mean the creation of a harmoniously and comprehensively developed personality benefiting from the spiritual wealth of society. It also plays an immense role as regards promoting socialist democracy, establishing the principles of social justice, and arousing social and personal initiative.

In short, the development of spiritual culture is directly linked with the aims of fully realizing the people's creative potential, shaping the socialist way of life, having spare time put to good use and, eventually, coping with the historically significant task of getting the country into the forefront of social progress.

An exhaustive reply to your question as to the relationship between the Party, the state and the domain of culture is furnished in the CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th congress and in the speeches by the heads of the unions of creative workers and the cultural personalities delegated to the congress.

As was indicated at the congress, the Party regards the central task of its cultural policy as that of opening the doors as wide as possible to enable people to display their abilities and lead to still fuller and richer life. It behooves literature and the arts to contribute energetically to the effort to mould the new Soviet man as patriot and internationalist. In fact, that is the yardstick for assessing the creative efforts of cultural workers, writers and artists. "Neither the Party nor the people stand in need of showy verbosity on paper, and petty dirty-linen washing, or time-serving and unprincipled utilitarianism. What society expects from the writer is artistic innovation and the truth to life which has always been the essence of real art," Mikhail Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In our country there is universal support and acknowledgment for the efforts of writers, artists, composers and other workers in the arts that are closely associated with the life of the people, boldly treat the contradictions and complexities of social evolution, and fervently condemn conservative routine, and everything that impedes social progress.

In keeping with Leninist tradition, the Party and the state treat talent jealously and respectfully, exhorting cultural workers to produce work that will raise honest, steadfast people aware of their civic duty. The world, including the F.R.G., is familiar with Soviet culture, whose prestige derives from just such works of art.

In that sense there are no taboos for art. However, in our country no support is forthcoming, nor will it every be, for works that peddle in any form war, violence, hatred of other peoples, slander against socialism, pornography, and the propagation of other human vices. You know better than I do that capitalist society suffers from the uncontrolled character of those ugly phenomena in its culture. Moreover, we have always opposed and will oppose drabness, triteness, cheap sensationalism, and hackwork.

We cannot tolerate the supplanting of art by ersatz culture, as is to be observed nowadays, for instance, in Western Europe, where you have inferior cliche-ridden literature, cinema, variety and visual arts pouring in from over the Atlantic, undermining the vast heritage of Europe's national cultures, attempting to replace the permament values of world culture, pandering to base feeling and diverting people from life's real problems. This perniciously affects the younger generation, breeding cruelty by extolling the cult of brute force and inculcating mental stereotypes, racism, chauvinism, and the nonacceptance of progressive ideas. Once familiar with Soviet culture you will realize that such things are profoundly alien to it.

As for the cultural policy of the Party and the state after the 27th congress, it cannot be separated from the line the Party has drafted to expedite all-round socio-economic development.

We see increasing demoncratization in culture, in its administrative bodies, and the affairs of the associations of creative workers. The recent national congresses of film workers and writers demonstrated their more mature sense of social responsibility. [paragraph continues]

All who closely follow life in our country will have noticed in the domain of culture those fruitful processes of increased activity and creative independence on the part of the organizations concerned. This is reflected, more specifically, in film studios shedding tutelage in their choice of scenarios, the endorsement of pictures for distribution and in the artistic councils at the theatres now enjoying more rights in repertorial selection, the assessment of acting potential and approval of productions. The basic achievement here is the growing creative vigour shown by the workers in our mulinational culture, literature and art, their productive involvement in the great affairs with which the entire country is currently preoccupied.

One must also note the reorganization that has begun in many sectors of culture. All Soviet citizens are debating aspects germane to the further development of the country's higher and specialized secondary education systems. We are reforming secondary schools and the system of vocational and technical training. We are consistently augmenting the material facilities available in the socio-cultural domain, and are ridding ourselves of the habit of underestimating this aspect, to which we were so long addicted.

Let me illustrate. Over the 12th five-year-plan period we intend to build 6,000 clubs and houses of culture in rural areas, or nearly twice as many as were opened throughout the previous five-year period, plus about 40 large concert halls, etc., etc.

In conclusion to this question, I would like to emphasize that the entire wealth of the experience accumulated in building socialism demonstrates culture's growing influence for good on our social life. Soviet culture is laying the foundation for raising future generations in the spirit of lofty humanitarian ideals.

Question: What specifically has to be done to ensure that every worker, at whatever level, should be personally interested in improving the quality of his work and his output?

Answer: In our country the personal interest of the worker in improving the quality of production and his performance on the job is predicated primarily on the basic principle of socialism of which we have already spoken. In this principle are expressed the social justice of our society, the substance of the wage policy of the state, the direct dependence of wage levels on the quantity of the work of the collective as a whole and of each individual worker.

At the present time a number of important measures are being taken to increase the effectiveness of this principle.

First, the introduction of new wage rates and salary levels which are to increase by 25-35 per cent on the average over the present. Priority here will be given to personnel whose work has a direct bearing on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, improving the quality of production and performance. This category includes primarily a wide range of skilled workers engaged in the introduction of the latest equipment and technology, scientific researchers, designers, and technologists.

Second, introduction of various forms of additional remuneration to workers for their personal showing in improving the quality of tne work done. Also additional remuneration to workers for improving their skills, to office employees for high standards of performance, and diverse bonus systems.

If the quality of the work, the output declines, the additional remuneration and bonuses can be decreased or cancelled.

Our wage policy is instrumental in accomplishing such import economic tasks as the development of the rich resources of areas difficult of access and with adverse climatic conditions, like the North, Siberia and the Far East. Those who work in these areas are naturally entitled to higher pay.

An important factor in heightening personal interest in the results of labour is the consistent democratization of management in all spheres of social production. The promotion of team work, the establishment of councils of work collectives, and other forms of democratization of management make it possible to overcome tendencies towards wage levelling, to provide greater incentives and heighten the prestige of workers who achieve the highest quality standards. In promoting the team-work form of remuneration, we take into account the important role the team plays under socialist conditions in cultivating a sense of collectivism, common responsibility for the job on hand and mutual aid. By independently assessing the labour contribution of each of its members, the team exerts an important educational influence, stimulating a sense of common interest, singleness of purpose and respect for majority opinion.

The rights of the work collectives will be further expanded by the Law on Socialist Enterprises, now being drafted, under which practically all questions relating to production and social development will be decided by the collectives themselves.

We have elaborated and are already giving effect to a policy aimed at linking improvement of the material conditions of the working people, of the work collectives, still closer with the quality, the quantity and -- what is most important -- the end results of their production activity. This applies not only to wages, but also to improvement of housing conditions, satisfying the requirements in cultural and recreational facilities, kindergartens, etc. For this purpose a larger part than hitherto of the net returns of the work collectives will remain at their direct disposal.

Question: When will the working people of the Soviet Union be able to enjoy the fruits of their increased labour efforts?

Answer: In your question, wittingly or unwittingly, there is the suggestion that a time gap exists between the achievement of results in the Soviet economy and their utilization to resolve social problems, to improve the conditions of life of the working people. This is not so.

The entire substance, the primary and ultimate purpose of the strategic course towards accelerating the development of science, technology and production is to raise the well-being of the Soviet people to a qualitatively new and higher level. And this objective will be realized systematically, in step with the growth of social production, the heightening of its effectiveness and, above all, the productivity of labour.

In other words, acceleration of the development of the national economy will make it possible to multiply our resources channelled to social purposes, to broaden the scale and hasten the solution of social problems. And this is not a matter of the distant future.

We do not intend to wait until the end of the five-year plan to carry out the social objectives set in it. Let me back this with the following examples. Wage increases for doctors and other medical personnel will begin this year, and for personnel of cultural and educational institutions, a little later. Next year the introduction of a new system of payment for teachers and other pedagogical personnel of schools and pre-school institutions will be completed. In the course of the five-year-plan period, as I have said, wage rates and salaries will be increased for people employed in material production. As a result of all these measures, the earnings of 90 million people will be increased in the current five years. It could not be otherwise in a society where the fruits of increasingly productive labour belong to the working people and only to them, and where labour determines the material and social status of the individual.

New substantial steps will be taken in the current five-year period to increase state assistance to families with children. For example, paid leaves granted working mothers for the care of infants will be extended from one year to a year and a half. Pensions are to be increased for a considerable number of veteran workers. We have already spoken of the connection between remuneration for labour and its results. But we know that increasing money income is not the end in itself. It signifies improved well-being only if it is accompanied by increased consumption. Therefore during the 12th five-year-plan period there will be a notable improvement in the level and structure of consumption, the working, living and recreational conditions of the population. I must mention that there is at present a veritable boom in the building of country cottages, every year more than a million garden allotments are given to working people. The land in our country is free of charge, and the state grants loans (at 0.5 per cent interest) for the building of country cottages.

In short, our state will continue consistently to provide solid social guarantees of the constitutional rights of the members of our society to work, to education and vocational training, free medical care, security in old age and in the event of illness, to housing and many other social benefits.

In conclusion, I should like to underscore something we take for granted: the direct effect of improvement of the conditions of life of the working people on the achievement of better results in production. Higher skills, a high degree of labour activity and conscientious work are important preconditions of the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the country.

Question: To what extent do the economic successes of the Soviet Union, and perhaps of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) as a whole, depend on the degree of detente between the military blocs? Are arms control and disarmament preconditions of good economic results in the future?

Answer: All of the CEMA countries have drawn up and are giving effect to plans for dynamic social and economic development and the improvement of the well-being of their peoples. We naturally conceive of the realization of these constructive plans only in conditions of peace. This determines the general principle of the foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty States -- to do everything to strengthen peace, to work for relaxation of international tension, for an end to the arms race and for disarmament. This principle found reflection in the message to the NATO countries and to all countries of Europe adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states at its Budapest meeting in June this year and containing a programme for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

In Soviet foreign policy this line of action has been given practical embodiment in the programme advanced in the January 15 statement of the CPSU General Secretary for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, in the idea, endorsed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, of creating a comprehensive system of international security, and in other concrete proposals aimed at reversing the dangerous trend of developments, at ending distrust and achieving rational cooperation among all states. Evidence of the readiness of the U.S.S.R. to take definite steps towards terminating the nuclear arms race was its recent prolongation, for the fourth time, of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

As you see, this year alone the Soviet Union has advanced a whole series of major initiatives towards reducing international tension and scaling down the dangerous military confrontation of the two social systems. We are waiting for our negotiating partners to display the necessary political wisdom and to demonstrate, not in words but by deeds, their readiness to seek joint constructive solutions of the most urgent problems of our time.

The realization of the Soviet peace proposals would have a favourable effect on the economic development not only of the Soviet Union but of the European continent and the world community as a whole. It would lead to the creation of an altogether new climate for international economic cooperation, to the intensive development of this cooperation in the interests of all nations. All countries, and primarily neighbouring European countries, would gain by this.

That the arms race has a highly adverse effect on the economy is axiomatic. Disarmament would make it possible not only to remove the threat of destruction hanging over mankind, but also to channel enormous material and intellectual resources to peaceful economic development. I should like to add, however, that the hopes of being able to retard the economic progress of the socialist community by stepping up the arms race and extending it to outer space are doomed to be disappointed. History shows that the socialist countries are capable of accomplishing their economic development objectives and at the same time strengthening their defence capability.

Question: What role do you assign to the CPSU in the renewal and reform of the Soviet economy and society? Can it be said that the CPSU will, on the one hand, not concern itself with minor everyday questions, and, on the other hand, will seek in this way to strengthen its leadership and control functions?

Answer: As you know, the CPSU is the ruling party and its status as such is written into the Constitution. Above all, its leading role is determined, of course, by its ability to give expression to the real will of the working people, its ability to elaborate an effective strategy for the country's socio-economic, political and spiritual progress. It is important in this connection to emphasize that the Party, its Central Committee, were the initiators of the big changes now under way in Soviet society. Today in its everyday work the CPSU proceeds from the premises that it is in duty bound to affirm by its actions its political and moral prestige, its position as the leading and directing force in the life of the country. Let me draw your attention to the following words from the political report of the Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the Party: "There is no vanguard role of the Communists in theory; it is expressed in practical actions."

The leading role of the Party does not entitle it to lay claim to an exclusive, privileged position. The Communists have no privileges, Lenin said, they have only additional obligations. Unless the right to be where it is most difficult and dangerous is a privilege. Under the Rules of the CPSU, a party member is doubly responsible -- both to the Party and the state -- for a breach of Soviet law.

Now for the second part of your question. The CPSU has always devoted and always will devote much attention to the economic sphere as the foundation of the life of society. Political leadership of the economy is one of the Party's basic concerns. This does not mean that in the exercise of this function the Party should substitute for economic bodies or exert petty tutelage over them, as sometimes happens in the provinces and against which the Central Committee of the CPSU has warned. In other words, the Party is called upon to exercise leadership of the various branches of the national economy by the methods intrinsic to it -- political methods- The consistency with which this course is being steered is evidenced by the numerous steps taken towards developing the independence of economic bodies and primarily enterprises and a malgamations. This is evident also in the widening of the powers of the Soviets of People's deputies, the heighting of their responsibility for all spheres of life in their respective territories.

At the same time this does not mean that the Party reserves for itself the "big issues," leaving the "petty matters" to others. We presistently stress today that there are not petty questions in our -- including the Party's -- life and work. Here everything is important. And the task the Party has set itself is precisely to ensure by political methods that the line it has worked out should be consistently implemented in everything -- in big things and small, in the long-term and current projects undertaken by society.

Question: The unfailing optimism with which Soviet political leaders approach scientific and technological progress has been noted in Western Europe. Has anything on this plane since the accident at Chernobyl?

Answer: The Soviet Union wants to see the achievements of the present scientific and technological revolution used more quickly and more fully for the good of all peoples, to see these achievements serve to overcome such phenomena still existing in the modern world as hunger and disease, poverty and illiteracy.

We believe that the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, like the catastrophes in space and other spheres where bold steps have been taken towards mastering the powerful forces of nature, do not testify to the weakness of human intellect and will. Human progress has always involved quest and risk. This is the law of the development of civilization. The fact that the deeper we probe into Nature's secrets, the greater the risk is another matter. This has faced all countries with serious problems in the sphere of scientific and technological progress. Broad cooperation and interaction on an international scale could go a long way towards helping to solve these problems. We are for the development of such cooperation both in the matter of safety in nuclear power development and in other areas. An instance of successful cooperation was the drafting at an international conference of government experts at the IAEA of conventions on the speedy notification of nuclear accidents and on the rendering of assistance in the event of such accidents. These conventions will be part of an international regime of safety in nuclear power development, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the difficulties and the occasional failures, scientific and technological progress will continue. There is a big future also for nuclear power development without which it is difficult to imagine the advance of the world economy at the present stage. The peaceful atom is already proving very useful to humanity. Some 350 atomic reactors are functioning today in different countries, and more are being built and will continue to be built.

However, it is perfectly clear that nuclear power development as well as other advanced branches of the economy must be promoted in conditions offering maximum guarantees of safety for people and the environment. All the more essential is it to rule out all possibility of the results of scientific and technological progress being used for the deliberate destruction of human life. Problems relating to the elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons are in the present circumstances of first-rate importance. Their solution would help radically to improve the entire world situation. This is our country's position and it was set forth with utmost clarity in the recent statement by the CPSU General Secretary over Soviet television.

Question: There has latterly been a certain lessening of optimism in our country with regard to the consequences of scientific and technological progress. This applies not only to nuclear power development but also to genetic engineering, and the effects of scientific and technological progress on the environment. What is your view on these questions?

Answer: I repeat, scientific and technological progress cannot be stopped. But undoubtedly it is essential to find such technical solutions which, while moving humanity forward, would not at the same time harm it. We are deeply convinced that today it is impossible to halt atomic power development, for instance. What has to be done is to remove the negative phenomena associated with this development. And this is something that must be done by all countries. A vast scientific and technological potential has been accumulated in the modern world and humanity has every possibility of controlling the forces of nature released by scientific progress. This applies also to protection of the environment in the broadest sense of the term. After all, no single country will be able to do anything here. Here is one example: there is more pollution of the environment in the European part of our territory than anywhere else in the country. This is understandable. A large part of our industry is concentrated here, besides which there is the industry of the European countries next door. But there is pollution also on Kamchatka where there is no particularly large-scale industry. Therefore it is obvious that since there are no political frontiers to the environment it must be protected by joint effort. We are ready to cooperate on a broad scale in this sphere as well.

Question: What openings do you see for cooperation also with the Western countries in the peaceful use of nuclear energy?

Answer: The Soviet Union is a strong advocate of broader and closer international cooperation in the peaceful use of the atom. The important thing is that the energy of the atom should really be the possession of all mankind, that it should serve peace and constructive endeavour, exclusively.

Our country is making a substantial contribution to the development of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, within the framework of the IAEA as well.

The U.S.S.R. has broad commercial relations in this sphere with the socialist and also with many Western and developing countries. We supply to a wide range of countries equipment for atomic electric power stations, nuclear materials and services in the enrichment of uranium, we cooperate in research, experimental and design projects, and the training of specialists, and we send Soviet specialists abroad to give technical assistance.

The Soviet Union has tremendous practical experience in this sphere. After all, we were the first country in the world to use the atom for peaceful purposes. We have a powerful and completely self-sufficient industry for the production of atomic power equipment which includes such giant enterprises as Atommash. This enables us not only fully to meet our own requirements and the needs of fraternal socialist countries, but also to help other countries to promote their atomic power development. This of course applies exclusively to the peaceful atom.

The Soviet Union intends to continue to increase mutually beneficial cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy with all interested countries, including those in the West. A good basis for this is the rich experience and technical potentialities our country possesses for the use of the atom for the benefit of peace.

Mention might be made in this connection of such areas of coopertion as the pooling of efforts for the creation of a new generation of more economical and, most importantly, safer reactors, cooperation in achieving thermonuclear synthesis and the construction, by the combined efforts of several countries, of an international thermonuclear reactor.

Question: Permit me to ask you what prospects there are for economic cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. The possibility of establishing joint enterprises by various concerns, firms and foreign trade amalgamations of the socialist countries is being widely discussed at present. What are the prospects here?

Answer: About the possibilities of cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union I should like to say the following. We are for extending such cooperation in every way, and being realists, we are well aware that in this age of rapid scientific and technological progress and far-reaching international division of labour it is impossible to live in isolation. Our country is not some sort of isolated society and we consider it essential to make full use of the advantages of the international division of labour. This was made quite clear by the 27th Congress of the CPSU and by subsequent documents of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

Our country stands for the further expansion of economic ties, for a search for new forms of economic cooperation.

We know that there are business circles in the F.R.G. which are interested in closer economic ties with the U.S.S.R. Such ties have indeed become traditional. But at the same time, the F.R.G. is following in the wake of the American policy of bans and embargoes. In our opinion, the purpose of such proscriptions is not to prevent the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries from receiving up-to-date technology of military of dual purpose. It would be naive to assume that we would wish to import some elements for our military technology from West European countries. [paragraph continues]

As we see it, by imposing such bans the U.S. is raising obstacles to the expansion of economic ties between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe. Whether this is of advantage or disadvantage to Western Europe is for you to judge. We stand for full, equal economic cooperation with our neighbours. I have seen the COCOM lists. To go by them, only scrap metal can be sold to the Soviet Union. That of course is nonsense. We shall never agree to buy second-rate goods or obsolete technology from our West European partners.

From this standpoint I should like to stress that we cannot understand why the F.R.G. agreed to participate in the American SDI programme. Can the number of jobs that could be provided through extension of cooperation with the U.S.S.R. be compared in any way with the number provided by participation in SDI, under which all the best orders will be concentrated in the hands of the U.S. monopolies? Moreover, the U.S. acquired an additional lever in pursuing its policy of obstructing economic ties with socialst countries.

Speaking of new forms of economic ties I would single out two. First, cooperation in production. I believe there is a broad field here for activity on both sides; our country has many big enterprises and amalgamations with great scientific and production potential and a wealth of experience. At the same time we have a good idea of the F.R.G. economy and we believe that there are many areas in which such cooperation could be developed in our mutual interest. Our ministries and enterprises have been instructed accordingly. Of course, this process must proceed on a balanced basis.

Second. Joint enterprises. I wish to make it quite clear that we do not propose to change the basic principles on which our economy rests. We are deeply convinced of its fundamental advantages. Dozens of examples could be cited to bear this out. Therefore the only question is how this new form of cooperation can be most effectively incorporated in the socialist economy.

In other words, we are for not confining ourselves to trade relations but for going over to the establishment of joint enterprises. Of course the Soviet share in them must be bigger than the foreign -- no less than 51 per cent. It goes without saying that our West European partners will be able to take out their profits. But it is also obvious that these enterprises will have to abide by Soviet laws. The output of the joint enterprises could be divided among the shareholders. It could be exported also to third countries. These are some general observations. The details can be worked out more thoroughly. We believe that this form of cooperation will benefit both our economy and the foreign partners and give a spur to international cooperation. We believe that it will be expedient to begin with small enterprises. Judging by information received, for instance, from the F.R.G., many firms are interested in this form of cooperation.

You know that our economy offers a very capacious market and a wide field for mutually advantageous activity. One could hardly find another such market anywhere. Besides, foreign business circles consider us a very reliable partner. This is our rule. Therefore, I want to stress again, the new form of cooperation is promising. This is so from the political standpoint as well. The economy has a considerable influence on the political climate. Those who trade, who promote cooperation do not fight one another.

Question: Successful headway in international economic cooperation depends in many respects on the relations between the main world powers -- the U.S.S.R and the U.S.A. My question is this: what chances are there of a new summit meeting between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and what political results should such a meeting yield?

Answer: As you know, before the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Mr Reagan in Geneva there had been no contact at a summit level between the two countries for nearly seven years. Contacts were resumed in Geneva. We naturally hoped that after that meeting political relations between the two states would develop more constructively, and that this would affect the international climate. Our country took its obligations very seriously. The CPSU, the Soviet leadership thoroughly analyzed all the aspects of its foreign policy activity. As a result, within only a month and a half after the Geneva meeting -- on January 15 -- Comrade Gorbachev made a statement and for strengthening international security. The world hoped that after the Soviet Union's constructive proposals the U.S. would begin to respond in the matter of resolving the most urgent issues of our time. But this did not happen.

Subsequently, too, the political leadership of the Soviet Union repeatedly advanced important peace initiatives. In other words, it did everything to get the question of international security and disarmament off the ground. However, our negotiating partners did not reciprocate. At the same time they constantly raise the question of a new summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Mr Reagan. In principle we are for such a meeting, but we are deeply convinced that it must yield definite practical results.

At present our competent representatives are working in contact with the Americans, and if some questions are found on which positive results could be achieved, the matter of a new summit could be raised. We have certainly advanced enough proposals for a constructive discussion. Take if only the question of ending nuclear tests. As you know, on August 6 last year we proclaimed a moratorium and have prolonged it several times, now until the end of this year. This is a very serious step on our part, one that cannot be dismissed offhand. After all, we cannot disarm unilaterally. In the meantime the Americans have carried out 18 explosions. To our last proposal they gave a negative reply almost immediately. This is not evidence of a serious approach to such a fundamental issue as international security. Incidentally, the position on this question of the ruling quarters of the F.R.G. is also rather surprising.

In conclusion I would like to ask you to convey my best wishes to the readers of your magazine and to voice the hope that our conversation will prove to be another step towards better understanding between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the F.R.G.

MINISTERS CENSURED FOR DECEIVING STATE

PM011153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"
-- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] On instances of deception and overreporting committed by leaders of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction in the commissioning of newly built and electrified sections of railroad.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee inspected the veracity of report data for 1985 filed by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction. It was established that the leaders of these ministries failed to ensure the commissioning of new railroad lines and electrified sections of railroad within the set time and, in many instances, accepted industrial projects for commissioning despite the existence of major defects, thereby deceiving the state.

In breach of the 23 January 1981 USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Commissioning of Projects Completed by the Construction Ministry," USSR Minister of Railways Comrade N.S. Konarev and USSR Minister of Transport Construction Comrade V.A. Brezhnev amended at the end of December 1985 the targets concerning the commissioning of eight railroad complexes, arbitrarily deleting from then a number of production installations, main services, environmental protection systems, and social and consumer service projects.

Even after all the aforementioned amendments, the complexes scheduled for commissioning that were submitted for acceptance contained a considerable number of defects. As a result of this, the state commissions' acceptance documents were not signed by USSR Stroybank representatives. Other members of the commissions also made material remarks on many of these documents.

Nevertheless, Comrade A.N. Bevzenko, first deputy minister of railroads, ignored the justified remarks and complaints by commission members and illegally confirmed six of the eight documents accepting for commissioning what were in fact unfinished new railroad lines and electrified sections. The projects accepted in breach of established procedure were included in state reports.

The elimination of defects, in particular along the section from Larba Station to Ust-Nyukzhi, dragged on.

The Cherusti-Sergach electrified section of the Gorkiy Railroad, which were commissioned with the assessment "good," and Comrade G.V. Falaleyev, USSR deputy minister of transport construction, was responsible for its construction; for 1 and 1/2 months after the project scheduled for commissioning ; for 1 and 1/2 months after the project scheduled for commissioning had been handed over, freight trains ran on it only at nighttime, while construction workers finished incomplete work or repaired shoddy work during the day. Diesel locomotives were used to pull passenger trains because of the lack of electric power in the contact network.

Comrade Falaleyev also committed crude violations when the Idzhevan-Razdan railroad section was submitted for acceptance.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration, possessing data regarding the overreporting that had occurred, was forced at the end of March 1986 to delete the commissioning of a number of new railroad lines and electrified sections from the capital construction report for 1985.

It came to light in the course of the inspection that leaders of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction had also committed similar illegal actions in the past. For example, during the third quarter of 1985, they had accepted two sections of the Moscow and Transbaykal Railroads which had considerable defects and illegally included them in statistical reports.

A malpractice widespread in the ministries in question was the acceptance of production sections for commissioning when the plans for the construction and commissioning of housing and social, consumer service, and cultural projects had not been fulfilled.

Examining questions of these crude violations of state discipline, the collegiums of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction failed to evaluate them in a principled fashion, perceiving only "organizational deficiencies on the part of some leading workers."

A tolerant attitude toward these unseemly occurrences was also displayed by the party committees at the Ministry of Railways (Secretary Comrade M.F. Podkolzin) and the Ministry of Transport Construction (Secretary Comrade D. Ye. Metalnikov). Party proceedings were instituted against none of the Communists guilty of serious breaches of state discipline when accepting railroad complexes for commissioning.

All this is evidence that the leaders and party committees of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction have failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Stepping Up the Struggle To Resolutely End and Eradicate Instances of Deception and Overreporting" and crudely violate the demands of party and state discipline. These ministries have failed to create an atmosphere of implacability toward individuals attempting to cover up the true state of affairs by false reporting.

The Railroad Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee (Chairman Comrade I.A. Shinkevich) does not display the required exactingness toward leading workers of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction or local trade union organs as regards the creation of normal working and living conditions for people operating newly commissioned railroad lines, and tolerates the systematic nonfulfillment of the plan for the construction of social, consumer service, and cultural projects.

The committee has strictly censured Comrade N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of railroads and member of the CPSU, and Comrade V.A. Brezhnev, USSR minister of transport construction and member of the CPSU, over their indiscipline in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Stepping Up the Struggle To Resolutely End and Eradicate Instances of Deception and Overreporting" and lack of principle in evaluating the crude violations of established procedures for the acceptance of railroad projects for commissioning. Note has been taken of the statement by Comrades N.S. Konarev and V.A. Brezhnev on the necessary measures they have taken to eradicate such occurrences.

The committee has severely reprimanded Comrade A.N. Bevzenko, USSR first deputy minister of railways, and his record has been endorsed for breaches of party and state discipline in accepting for commissioning railroads and electrified sections which were incomplete to a large extent.

Comrade G.V. Falaleyev, USSR deputy minister of transport construction, has been severely reprimanded and his record has been endorsed for submitting for commissioning the unfinished Cherusti-Sergach and Idzhevan-Razdan electrified railroad sections.

The attention of party committees at the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction, and of Secretaries Comrades M.F. Podkolzin and D. Ye. Metalnikov personally has been drawn to the tolerant attitude toward leaders who are party members and have committed acts of deception and overreporting. The party committees at the ministries in question have been ordered to examine the question of the responsibility of other ministry officials regarding the handover and acceptance of unfinished projects for commissioning.

The committee has drawn the attention of Comrade I.S. Shinkevich, chairman of the Railway Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee, to the insufficient exactingness toward leaders of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction and toward local trade union organs regarding the prompt and proper commissioning of housing and other social and consumer service projects at newly commissioned railroad sections.

OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED OVER LIQUOR TRADE

PM011031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee: On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of Leaders of the USSR Trade Ministry and its Subdivisions in Carrying Out CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions on Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined the results of a check carried out in conjunction with the USSR People's Control Committee of the fulfillment by USSR Ministry of Trade leaders of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and has adopted an appropriate decision on the question.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee decision notes that the ministry (minister: Comrade G.I. Vashchenko) while performing definite work in fulfillment of the aforementioned resolutions has allowed serious shortcomings to occur in the location and specialization of trade enterprises, in planning and monitoring the supply and sale of spirits, and in reducing the volumes of their sales.

The union republics' proposals regarding market allocations in 1986 were accepted by the leadership without taking account of the volumes of delivery and sales of wines and liquor last year, the trade's existing stocks, or the level of per capita consumption. Consequently, the volume of liquor planned for the RSFSR and the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian union republics was 50 percent higher than the average for the country. The Kazakh, Kirghiz, and Turkmen SSR's were allocated a considerably larger volume of vodka and vodka-based liqueurs in the first half of this year than was actually sold in the second half of 1985. There were also shortcomings in the planning of supplies of grape-based wine, and an increase in its volume was allowed to occur in eight union republics.

As a result of a lack of monitoring on the part of Comrade S.D. Aleshin, deputy trade minister, and Comrade Ye. A. Klinkov, chief of the Main Administration for Food Products Trade, a considerable oversupply of spirits and their decentralized purchase is being allowed to occur in the regions that were checked. In the first 6 months of the current year the Azerbaijan SSR was allocated 17,000 dekaliters of vodka and vodka liqueur products, the city of Moscow 66,000 dekaliters of brandy, and the Kazakh SSR 151,000 dekaliters of berry and fruit wine in addition to the market allocations.

The trade organizations of many RSFSR autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts purchased more than 450,000 dekaliters of grape-based and berry and fruit wine from the consumer cooperative network, kolhozes, and sovkhozes.

The checks revealed many instances of continuing sales of alcoholic drinks in trade and public catering enterprises sited near industrial enterprises, schools, children's establishments, and working people's places of recreation. Breaches of the rules concerning trade in liquor at public catering enterprises have not been eradicated. Many restaurants in the cities of Moscow, Kurgan, and Saratov, the Mari ASSR, the Moscow, Irkutsk, Kuybyshev, and other RSFSR oblasts are trading in spirits for consumption off the premises. In some of them patrons continue to be served liquor to mark all kinds of celebrations, weddings, retirement farewells, and so forth.

In the Kirghiz, Latvian, and Belorussian SSR's the Buryat, Tuva, and Mordovian ASSR's and Kirov, Novgorod, Chita, and other RSFSR oblasts the sale of wine and liquor on days off continues, and the issuing of such against lists, coupons, orders, and so forth has also become established, which is a most flagrant breach of the rules of trade, does not help intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. The ministry has not to date drawn up the proposals necessary to instil order in this matter.

Ministry leaders, the committee notes in its decision, are not taking the necessary measures to improve the trade in soft drinks, juices, or ice cream, and some of them are content with a relatively small increase in their production and sale. Per capita consumption of soft drinks, juices and ice cream remain low.

The specialized trade network for the sale of mineral water and fruit drinks, juices, and kvass is developing slowly. The proportion of stores trading in those products is still at the 1984 level and in such republics as Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan it has even fallen.

Comrade V.G. Bychkov, the deputy minister, and Comrade Z.T. Soboleva, chief of the public catering administration, did not fulfill the set targets for achieving a significant expansion of the network of tea rooms, snack bars, and also cafes and bars selling soft drinks. Eleven union republics have not completed the reorganization of public catering enterprises which formerly traded in spirits. A number of places have failed to take the necessary measures to renew the range of current output and increase the sale to the population of culinary and confectionery goods.

Ministry leaders have permitted serious shortcomings in the work of selecting and educating cadres engaged in the sale of liquor and are not enhancing the role of the intradepartmental monitoring of the observance of the rules of trade in alcoholic beverages. Consequently such violations as the concealment of wine and vodka for the purposes of speculation, the sale of spirits to people under the age of 21, and so forth have acquired a massive scale.

An atmosphere of intolerance toward instances of drunkenness and breaches of the anti-alcohol law has not been established at many collectives of trade enterprises and organizations. Since May last year alone, 17,000 trade workers have been sent to detoxification stations in the Ukraine, the Uzbek, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, and Kirghiz union republics and Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kalinin, and Kuybyshev Oblasts in the RSFSR.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has noted that executive discipline is lax in the ministry's system. [paragraph continues]

The assignment of workers to deal with questions of combating drunkenness and alcoholism at local level is only short term, as a rule, and checks are superficial. Only 65 republic and oblast trade organizations have been inspected since the adoption of the resolutions by the party and government. Shortcomings in their work are not being examined in depth and occasionally are even being glossed over and measures to eliminate those shortcomings are not being taken.

The ministry party committee has reduced the work of the fulfillment of resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism to the mere drafting of measures. Demands on communist leaders and the apparatus of the ministry for their fulfillment have been reduced.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee severely reprimanded Comrade G.I. Vashchenko, USSR trade minister, for serious shortcomings in the work to fulfill party and government resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, the absence of the necessary order in organizing trade in liquors, serious omissions in their planning, and low exactingness toward leaders of subordinate organizations and workers of the ministry's apparatus. Note was made of his statement that the ministry will draw the necessary conclusions from the discussion of this question at the committee and will take immediate measures to eliminate the shortcomings exposed by the investigation and to increase exactingness on workers of trade and public catering enterprises for ensuring the strict fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

Comrade V.G. Bychkov, member of the CPSU and USSR deputy trade minister, was cautioned for failing to take measures to improve the work of public catering enterprises, failing to meet targets for their reorganization, numerous breaches of the rules governing trade in alcoholic beverages, unjustified reduction of the production and sale to the population of flour and culinary products in a number of parts of the country, and low standard of service to the population.

The same penalty was imposed on Comrade M.S. Maslennikov, secretary of the ministry's party committee, for unsatisfactory monitoring and lax influence on the work of the apparatus' Communists in fulfilling party and government decisions on intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. The party committee has been instructed to examine the question of the responsibility of other Communists working in the apparatus who are guilty of permitting shortcomings in work to fulfill party and government resolutions on intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The attention of Comrade P.I. Kurenkov, RSFSR first deputy trade minister, was drawn to the absence of an active campaign against the many breaches of the rules governing trade in liquor.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee took note of the statement by Comrade N.F. Kulinich, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, that the committee will take measures to increase the production, expand the range, and improve the quality of soft drinks.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF CHERNOBYL REFURBISHING

No. 1 Set Recommissioned

LD011929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] We have just received a report from the Chernobyl AES on the recommissioning of the first power-set. This reportage is presented by Yevgeniy Grishenkov and Leonid Lazarevich, our special correspondents:

At the moment I am in the large and spacious hall containing the control panel of the first generating set. There is an enormous number of instruments and control positions. As a rule there are 8-10 specialists here, as there were 5 months ago. Today, there are rather more -- 14 of them. You can feel the tension, but the atmosphere is workmanlike, businesslike. We may mention this fact: our present position is 400 meters from the reactor at which the accident occurred, and on which work to close the sarcophagus is now nearing completion.

And today is, one might say, a very important point, a key point -- the industrial switching of the first set into the country's unified power grid. Now everyone is tense...everybody has been preparing for this. This important moment has been preceded by enormous work carried out to repair and restore the first power-set...

[Other correspondent interrupts] (?Repair work following) the accident at Chernobyl AES was a matter of orders, decontamination of the rooms... [Other correspondent interrupts] This day has been made possible because thousands upon thousands of people gave their labor to Chernobyl AES. And here is the shift-leader's report:

[Unidentified voice] Ready to switch the first turbogenerator into the grid!

[Another unidentified voice] I give permission for turbo-generator No. 1 of the first set of Chernobyl AES to be switched into the grid. Go ahead!

[Correspondent] That was Yuriy Kuzmich Semenov, deputy chairman of the government commission, receiving the report.

[Unidentified voice] Turbo-generator No. 1 switched into grid!

[Correspondent] And now an interview with Yuriy Kuzmich. Yuriy Kuzmich, how was the first generating set started operating?

[Semenov] It will work normally. As to how it started, you saw it. It was switched on at 1648 and developed a load of 40 mw. Now it will continuing increasing it.

[Correspondent] The Western press has been commenting on the forthcoming recommissioning of the first generating set.

U.S. Energy Secretary Harrington considers that the resumption of work at Chernobyl AES is disquieting. What can you say about this?

[Semenov] Let him worry about the work of his own atomic power stations!

Chernobyl AES is working, and today's switching of set No. 1 into the grid will make such prophets keep quiet. The safety of the station is the very highest. Much has been said about this already, the fact that thousands upon thousands of people were involved in repairing the sets at Chernobyl AES, and their efforts made it possible to make the station safe. In 10-15 days' time we shall switch on set No. 2 and, in the second quarter of 1987, set No. 3 as well.

Further Report

LD012350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We have just received a video report from Chernobyl. [Video reports opens with shot of lights on control room display with four sections referring to Unit T-1, Unit T-2, Unit M-1 and Unit M-2, scanning over circuit diagrams on the wall and other control panels, showing a clock reading 1600 hours. A television screen is set into the wall further along. There are five men shown in the room, all wearing gowns and caps, watching the instruments]

An important state has come today at Chernobyl nuclear station -- the period of trial runs. Work is being done at the station according to a special elaborated program. [Video cuts to show three turbines, middle one marked TG-1, then a man wearing a gown, hard hat and gauze mask checking readings against a list on the wall. There is a very brief shot of 9 men in another -- nonoperational -- room, all in gown and cap, then the camera closes in on a hand as it moves a lever on a panel and on a dial as it registers an output]

Following the conduct of physical experiments on the reactor of the first set, changes were brought in that increased sharply its safety. Safety and reliability -- those are the most important. Now we have readiness -- Number 1. And so, turbines that have been silent for more than 5 months once again have started working. [closing video sequence shows a view of the machine hall with the turbines]

BRIEFS

DAY OF REST CHANGED -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has decreed the transfer of the rest day from Saturday, 4 October, to Monday 6 October 1986. Saturday, 11 October, is to be considered a working day. The rest day of 11 October, which has not been used by workers and employees, is not to be joined to their annual leave and be paid at the same rate as their leave days are paid. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86 LD]

MOSCOW PAPER VIEWS WINTER FUEL SITUATION

PM301321 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by L. Tsvetkov, deputy editor of the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA economics and propaganda section: "Fuel for the Winter"]

[Text] The USSR Gossnab has acquainted us with its current report -- from this report it is easy to trace the movement of fuel resources from their source to consumer warehouses. The figures appear reassuring. Extraction? Fine: The coal and gas industry is overfullfilling plans and the petroleum industry is firmly on course for eliminating its arrears. Transportation? Railroad workers are now working far more accurately and the main freight -- coal -- is even being transported slightly ahead of schedule. Consumers' accumulation of stock? Even this indicator has its plus: even more coal, fuel oil, and gas has been stored than planned for 1 September. In a word, the reports create an appearance of prosperity.

In fact, the figures reassure no one. Administration chief V. Kostyunin, responsible for this area of supply, and the leaders of other Gossnab subdivisions concerned do not conceal their alarm. The recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services in preparation for the fall and winter period is imbued with great concern.

The reports fail to take into account the amendments life has made since the targets were approved. Energy supply for the national economy has been made more complex by the accident at the Chernobyl AES. This situation, of course, is not made more simple by additional measures to guarantee the safety at other nuclear power stations. To this must be added the unfavorable hydrological situation in certain regions of the country where water shortages are preventing full output from GES turbines. And winter, judging by the forecasts, is not intending to make allowances for these difficulties. This is why attention is now centered on thermal electrical power. Fuel reserves in excess of the plan for this must be considerably increased. How? The fuel extraction sectors have been set additional targets, but other ways must be used. Today it is more acutely necessary than ever before to precisely distribute available fuel, intensify our energy-saving technical policy, and organize the rational use of every kilogram of coal, fuel oil, and gas.

For obvious reasons particular concern is felt for fuel supplies to the country's northern regions. All annual supplies of fuels and lubricants have to be conveyed to Arctic ports by ship to then be taken by winter roads to enterprises and settlements. But, as our Magadan correspondent V. Androsenko reports, for example, it is exactly in the ports that interruptions occur. Fuel supply is extremely irregular. The delivery of winter diesel fuels is lagging considerably behind plan.

Manipulating energy resources could be significantly eased by making more rational use of local types of fuel. This is mainly the job of local soviet ispolkoms. Unfortunately, they still give this area insufficient attention. They overlook, for example, the fact that coal enterprises are not meeting targets for the production of brick fuel and graded coal. These arrears are in the region of 0.3 million metric tons in Kuzbass, for example. Oil shale, peat, and by-products from sawmill operations and wood processing could be used more extensively.

In this respect it must be taken into account that the main consumer of these resources is the local population. And there is absolutely no need, for example, for agricultural farms to burn oil products that are in short supply. It is important to be aware of every need and take into account the degree to which it is satisfied. But it is this that many ispolkoms have failed to grasp. In Karaganda we tried to elicit from the city headquarters responsible for preparing for winter how much coal it is planned to sell in the "private sector"? But the headquarters, it transpires, is solely concerned with enterprises, as if the needs of the workers at these same enterprises are someone else's concern.

Planning and norm-setting at industrial production units requires greater order. The system here is as follows. Throughout the country as a whole a greater quantity of both boiler and furnace fuel and thermal and electric energy has been saved than planned. But do our successes in this task correspond to the actual potential?

Just over 40 enterprises in the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry which were checked managed to fulfill three-fourths of the annual plan to save thermal energy in just 3 months and have "covered" the year for saving electric energy. And this is not a record. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building have saved approximately 9 times more fuel than planned in just 6 months, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy -- 53 times as much! How can quarterly targets be justified if they can be so easily exceeded?

As of 1987 draft plans will have a special section relating to saving material resources, including fuel and energy resources. A barrier is being raised against formalism and easy approaches. There are plans, in particular, to work out and analyze annual fuel and energy balances for enterprises and associations.

The main way to economize is to introduce equipment and technology requiring less consumption of energy resources. Unfortunately, some economic workers believe that they can only expect tangible results from scientific and technical progress in the distant future. But in a number of cases this future is here already. Take the "Bashselmash" plant, for example, where there are ready-made machines to apply fertilizer directly into the soil. The lifting capacity of each of them is three times greater than that of an agricultural aircraft, and the fuel used to carry out comparable work is several times less. What is needed for this equipment to reach the fields from the shop floor? Not very much -- wheels from the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Kremenchug plant. What is needed is elementary conscientiousness from the associated plant which, alas, is in short supply at present.

As of September the load on energy systems and heating networks will rapidly increase. So will fuel consumption. Meanwhile, the overhaul of equipment at power plants and boiler houses, heating pipe networks, and heating systems at buildings and installations has not yet been completed everywhere. To all appearances, the chief obstacle here is irresponsibility.

The leaders of "Irkutskenergo" have not stinted on cheerful reports on progress made in preparations for winter. In actual fact, however, the situation has not improved but deteriorated. Many pipelines are poorly insulated and heat the air. During the summer a considerable amount of accomodation was made available but heating capacities have not been increased. [paragraph continues]

Twelve accidents in the energy sphere have resulted in losses costing millions of rubles this year. And the Irkutsk party Obkom Bureau did the right thing in strictly calling Communists to account for all this.

The lessons of past winters demand that we draw timely conclusions. Schedules for the reconstruction, retooling, and commissioning of new energy capacities must be the law for every economic worker and collective.

BELORUSSIA IMPROVES JOB-PLACEMENT SERVICES

LD291459 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Minsk, 29 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Tatyana Khryapina reports: "We have news, and we think it is not bad," Anatoliy Fomich, chairman of the Belorussian State Committee on Labor and Social Issues, responded to the journalists' age-old question "What's new?" He began his explanation with a few figures: In the last 12 to 18 months staff turnover in the republic has declined by over 10 percent and the period between starting to look for new work and transferring to it has declined on the average of two-thirds to three-quarters. Also, the number of work offers in the labor exchanges has increased considerably; whereas the exchanges previously offered jobseekers an average of 5 work places, now they can offer them up to 20.

The changes are really striking. What has caused them? As it turns out, they originate in the fact that a virtually new and complete system of organized job placement has been set up in the republic. Whereas the offices in the USSR where information on the demand for workers is concentrated previously existed only in the republic's largest town, now they have been opened in 150 population centres.

But it is not only a matter of the number of job placement offices, these "opposites of job centers," inasmuch as people do not look for work in them, but work seeks people. Probably the most important factor is that these offices have started to operate differently. They not only offer work places, but also help to select those most suitable to the particular person. Systems of tests, the results of which are processed on a computer, have been developed for this purpose.

Another new aspect of our work, Anatoliy Fomich continues, is that previously we selected staff mainly for industrial enterprises for towns. With increasing frequency now we are also fulfilling orders for agricultural enterprises. However, the specialists they need are also different now. For example, the agricultural cooperative "Krasnyy Oktyabar", which is not far from Minsk, now needs on a permanent basis tractor-drivers, drivers, electric welders, livestock farmers, building workers, technicians and several engineers.

It has become easier for people to choose work, and it is more beneficial for the state, because the number of mistakes made in this matter has declined. In a word, the constitutional right to work is now being provided at a new, higher level in Belorussia.

CSA REPORTS ON NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

LD020415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] The harvest in the fields of the east is quickly moving toward the finish. The progress of agricultural work in the country has been released by the USSR Central Statistical Administration today [CSA]. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn have been cut on more than 150 million hectares. They have been threshed on 98 percent of this area. Altay Kray, Chita and Omsk Oblasts, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts in the Urals, North Kazakhstan and Kustanay Oblasts -- these are the rayons where the harvest work is still continuing. In the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, they told us that the preparation of grain is being carried out in much more organized way this year. The plan for selling grain to the state has been fulfilled by 6 union republics, 34 oblasts and krays in the Russian Federation, 9 in the Ukraine, and 4 in Kazakhstan. Two-thirds of all wheat that was delivered, has been valued at the reception points as high-quality; this means hard, firm, and valuable.

Mass harvest of sun flowers is continuing in the European part of the country, mainly in the areas adjacent to the Volga and in western side of the Urals. The digging up of sugar beet is also in progress. All sugar beet processing plants started to work to their full capacity. Finished products are already being transported from here. The farms also are harvesting such late crops as soya. So far, one-fifth of its sown areas has been threshed. Potato lifting is quickly nearing the finish. A good harvest of this crop has been grown in Belorussiya. Seed corn has been threshed in the counrty on almost 2.5 million hectares. The harvest of this crop in Uzbekistan has been delayed quite considerably. And yes, the crop obtained here this year is extremely low. It is possible that in recent years, the harvests were not much higher either. However, altogether different figures appeared then in the accounts.

The farms are continuing to prepare feed for general animal husbandry. Silage making is the main activity here now. Already 214 million tons were already put into silos, 77 percent of the plan. In the most southerly rayons, the optimal time for winter sowing has already begun. For the fulfillment of the plan, the farms are to sow less than one-fifth of winter field.

Plowing is carried out everywhere on a mass scale. It is namely earlier plowing which gives the biggest effect; this is well known to any agronomist. However, in the Stavropol Kray, in the Kostroma, Ivanovo, Smolensk, and some other oblasts, they were not able to organize the work in such a way that would allow autumn plowing to be finished in time.

Further on Grain Harvesting

LD020422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA]: Grain and pulse crops, except corn, have been cut in the country on over 105 million hectares. Grain has been threshed on nearly 104 million hectares. The harvest has been completed in many areas; feed procurement continues. The toilers of the country presently are devoting much effort to preparations for the future harvest. Winter crops have been sown on nearly 32 million hectares, which is 81 percent of the area. More and more equipment is being provided for autumn plowing. However, things are behind here.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS KUSTANAY OBLAST MEETING

PM300929 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Gather the Harvest in Full"]

[Text] The harvesting in Kustanay Oblast's fields is gathering pace. Tasks connected with speeding up the development of agricultural production in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, conducting the harvest campaign in an organized way, and fulfilling socialist pledges to surrender grain to the state and prepare for the next harvest were discussed 1 September in Kustanay at a conference of workers from party and soviet organs and leaders of the oblast's agro-industrial complex.

V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the party obkom, gave a briefing on the state of affairs.

The conference was addressed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. It was noted that the course of the harvest and the present situation demand that the main attention be devoted to the quality of work and the prevention of violations at all stages of the harvest process. Party raykoms, rayispolkoms, the oblast agro-industrial committee, primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and leaders and specialists of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and procurement and motor transport enterprises must make full use of the resources and means at their disposal in order to complete the harvest in as short a time as possible and without losses and unconditionally fulfill plans and pledges to sell grain and other products.

We cannot brook disruptions which affect the quality and speed of grain harvesting work. Not all the combine pool is yet involved in the harvest and trucks and loading and unloading facilities are not being used to full capacity. At a number of farms harvesting hardware is used only in daylight. The conference paid particular attention to the need for the uninterrupted dispatch of grain to the state and the surrender of the maximum quantity of durum and high-value varieties of wheat. The work remuneration system, material and moral incentive measures, and plans for cooperation between grain growers and procurers must be oriented toward this. The importance of building secure foundations for next year's harvest was discussed. Seed requirements must be met and the fall plowing must be carried out at the best time.

Large tasks face livestock breeders, particularly concerning the development of livestock raising for meat and the strengthening of feed production. The oblast agro-industrial committee must more rapidly carry out restructuring, improve the work of rayon agro-industrial association councils, more extensively introduce the collective contract and financial autonomy, and more boldly introduce the principles of self-financing and self-sufficiency.

Participating in the conference's work were: N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers: G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee: G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of grain products; and E. Kh. Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee

V.S. Murakhovskiy and N.A. Nazarbayev visited a number of farms in Kustanayskiy, Fedorovskiy, and Komsomolskiy Rayons. They were accompanied on their trip by V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Obkom, and K. Kh. Tyulebekov, oblispolkom chairman.

GLINKA NOTES UKRAINE LAG IN FEED STOCKS

PM011545 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 1

[Livestock expert M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Fall Contrasts"]

[Excerpt] Only 4 days are left before the start — according to the calendar -- of the period when livestock must be kept indoors. Here are the fodder reserves stocked in preparation for this period by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in union republics:

	Percentage of Plan	Quintals of Feed Units per Standard Head
RSFSR	88	14.21
Ukraine	73	11.92
Belorussia	89	12.75
Uzbekistan	76	12.29
Kazakhstan	90	15.01
Georgia	78	11.94
Azerbaijan	80	12.89
Lithuania	99.96	15.67
Moldavia	64	13.21
Latvia	83	12.78
Kirghizia	94	13.58
Tajikistan	86	11.40
Armenia	96	14.88
Turkmenia	90	11.99
Estonia	79	11.08

So far, stock units in the Ukraine (State Agro-industrial Committee Chairman: Yu.A Kolomiyets) have laid in less than three-fourths of the planned quantity of feeds for the winter. Even though the laying in of silage is continuing at full speed in the republic (64 percent of the finished feed plan), the procurement of root crops has only just begun (7 percent of the planned amount) and the state of affairs does cause alarm. A total of only 6.3 million metric tons of hay has been laid in, which is almost 1.2 million metric tons less than at the same date last year, while the figure for haylage is 7.3 million metric tons, being 2.6 million metric tons less.

Striking contrasts are to be observed in the republic regarding the state of fodder stocks. The procurement plans for both hay and haylage have been overfulfilled in the Crimean Oblast and fulfilled in Donetsk Oblast, while virtually all farms in Kherson Oblast have fully covered their requirements for coarse feeds. And yet, feed stocks are being built up only slowly in Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

There are numerous causes for this situation, but the main one is the attitude toward the creation of the feed base. Vinnitsa Oblast, for example, was the first in the Ukraine even during the previous 5-year plan period to elaborate a comprehensive plan for the development of feed production. But it failed to ensure that stock units built up their stocks completely from their own feeds, the proportion of grain concentrates was too high and the proportion of succulent and coarse feeds and hay in particular was not high enough. And so, this year the oblast's stocks of this feed are just 3.5 quintals per cow, while the neighboring Zhitomir, Rovno, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts have laid in more than 10 quintals per cow. The overall feed structure in Kirovograd Oblast has not been brought in line with the specialization in stock raising, and there is a great shortage of nutrients, and of protein in particular, as a result. A number of other oblasts also sow insufficient quantities of protein-rich soybeans and cruciferous crops. [passage omitted]

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CHERNYSHEV VIEWS U.S. MILITARY BUILD UP

LD021757 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The U.S. Air Force has announced that a first squadron of new B-18 strategic bombers has gone on operational duty at its Texan base Dyess.

The news is further evidence that the U.S. politico-military leadership remains stubbornly reluctant to take any practical steps to foster an atmosphere of mutual restraint in the field of strategic offensive arms.

Washington has not downgraded or curtailed any of its military buildup programs.

On the contrary, it has drawn up and launched, in peacetime, a comprehensive program for building powerful arms for all legs of the U.S. strategic triad, including new intercontinental ballistic missiles, missiles submarines, heavy bombers and cruise missiles of all basing modes.

It is planned, for example, to deploy 10 first-strike MX missiles, featuring increased accuracy and tremendous kill capability, by year's end and 130 B-52 bombers have been adapted to carry cruise missiles.

Work has got under wey to modify the 131st bomber to accomodate such missiles, which, after it enters service will mean a breach of the SALT-2 treaty.

Last August the U.S. Navy adopted for service its 8th nuclear-powered missile-carrying trident Submarine, to be followed by a 9th such system next November. Five more subs of this class are currently being built.

In addition, eight surface ships and fifteen submarines this year will be armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. As a result, the number of the U.S. naval delivery vehicles for cruise missiles will double and, the navy's spokesman told Congress bluntly, the number of targets in Soviet territory, which could be hit by the United States, will increase substantially.

All this is a material preparation of world war on a new scientific and technological spiral in the arms race and amid huge stockpiles of weapons that can destroy civilization on this planet in a matter of days.

Such are the military-political practices and the level of responsibility of those for whom the arms race is a gold mine and who are utterly unwilling to live up their dreams of military superiority, which are illusory but dangerous to all mankind, and attempting to upset the existing strategic parity between the USSR and the United States -- the basis of stability in the world.

Such actions are fraught with grave consequences for international security.

This policy, according to Townsend Hoopes, a former undersecretary of the U.S. Air Force, is provocative and harmful to the United States itself.

One can only subscribe to his view.

Now there has arisen a historic opportunity for appreciable improvements in the Soviet-U.S. relationship and there have opened prospects for signing practical agreements on arms limitation and reduction.

But if the political course imposed by the U.S. military-industrial complex is continued, these chances will be lost.

DUBROVIN INTERVIEWS PETROSYANTS ON GENEVA TALKS

PM021355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct First Edition p 4

[B. Dubrovin interview with A.M. Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests and chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, under the heading "Reason Must Triumph"]

[Text] [Dubrovin] The second round of talks has come to a close in Geneva. PRAVDA readers are interested in the progress made at the Soviet-American talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests.

[Petrosyants] It must be said immediately that despite the fact that there have already been two rounds of talks (the first round was held in July) we have drawn no closer to reaching an accord on ending nuclear weapon tests. The American side has said in plain terms that it is conducting and will continue to conduct nuclear weapon tests.

So what is being discussed by the Soviet and American delegations at the talks? As far as the American side is concerned it is a discussion of possibilities of monitoring [kontrol] tests. Our stand is plain, clear, and firm: There must be no tests! The Soviet delegation is acting in full accordance with statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

If we are speaking of the atmosphere at the talks, it is, as they say, a businesslike and working one but, unfortunately, we are just marking time at present. The third round of talks is planned for November.

[Dubrovin] The Soviet Union has announced an extension of its unilateral nuclear test moratorium until 1 January 1987. Surely this step must have influenced the position of the American side in some way? Is it prepared and does it generally want to work out an agreement on banning nuclear weapon tests?

[Petrosyants] The U.S. President has already answered this question. No. Addressing the UN General Assembly the other day, he told the whole world that the United States will continue its nuclear weapon tests. he termed an end to these tests a "long-term aim" of the United States.

At these talks I asked a direct question of the head of the American delegation, R. Barker: What does this "long-term aim" mean -- 1 year, 2 years, or how many years must pass? The answer was this: Nuclear weapon tests can end, he said, only when the world "sees a stabilization of international security and when there is no longer any need for effective nuclear deterrence." [paragraph continues]

It is therefore obvious that the American Administration has no thought at present of ending nuclear weapon tests in the immediate future. I say "at present," becasue its opinion could possibly change.

[Dubrovin] Verification [kontrol] issues are probably being discussed at the talks. Is there anything new in the American side's approch to verification [kontrol] problems?

[Petrosyants] Verification [kontrol] issues do, of course, occupy an important place at the talks. But as far as we are concerned they do not in fact constitute a problem -- the Soviet leadership has clearly stated its consent to any verification [kontrol] -- national and international and, when necessary, on-site verification [proverka].

As is well known, the Soviet leader has agreed to send our experts to a special meeting of experts hich has been proposed by the leaders of the "Delhi Six." Participation by the American side is also intended. But as yet official Washington has not expressed its attitude to such a meeting being held, although it could make a valuable contribution to the achievement of its aim -- a comprehensive to the achievement of its aim -- a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests.

[Dubrovin] What is your personal opinion: Can we hope that the U.S. Administration's stand on the question of a test ban will undergo any change?

[Petrosyants] I never lose hope that its position may change. Despite every possible propaganda device being used, more and more Americans are finding out the truth about the Soviet Union's stand on this issue. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and the long silence at our nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk is not the peacemaking rhetoric in which the U.S. leaders have become so adept. The moratorium is a concrete expression of our peace-loving policy and the most convincing possible evidence of our sincere desire to remove the danger of nuclear war breaking out.

This is also well understood by many Americans. Even in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate the number of Congressmen and Senators in favor of serious talks with the Soviet Union on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tets is growing.

This makes it possible to hope that, under pressure of internal circumstances and also under the influence of U.S. Western allies, the White House position may change. One would like to believe that reason will triumph on the other side and that a realistic approach to the Soviet proposals and initiatives will prevail, because this is in the interests of everyone on earth.

MEETING OF SOVIET-U.S. COMMISSION REPORTED

LD012009 Moscow in English 1914 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 1 TASS -- A regular session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opened here today.

The Commission was set up under a memorandum of accord between the governments of the USSR and the USA on December 21, 1972, to give assistance in the fulfilment of the goals and provisions of the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons and on measures to lessen the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

ACADEMICIAN ON PHYSICIANS' ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT

PM021429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Academician Ye. I. Chazov, cochairman of the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War": "Axiom of the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] At the movement's congress in Finland in 1984, a decision was taken to declare 1 October physicians' International Day of Action in Defense of Peace. On that day each year since then [1985] in many countries doctors belonging to our organization have held rallies and symposiums, spoke on radio and television, and appeared in the press describing the possible consequences of nuclear war, explaining our movement's position, and giving, as we say, a medical prescription for mankind's survival.

This year 49 national committees of members of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War will take part in the Day of Action. I should like to note in particular that, in keeping with the decision of the movement's congress in Cologne, we are focusing our attention on the question of banning nuclear weapon tests and stepping up actions in support of the moratorium on nuclear explosions.

The following fact demonstrates that the Soviet moratorium is receiving increasingly substantial support and approval from the international public, including the U.S. public. Two weeks ago a symposium of scientists and doctors from many countries was held in Washington. It examined the most diverse aspects of the nuclear arms race and its ruinous consequences for the daily life of human society. The forum participants supported the Soviet Union's moratorium and urged the United States to respond positively to the USSR's constructive move leading toward the ending of the nuclear arms race.

Incidentally, after the symposium, held on the initiative of the U.S. national organization Physicians for Social Responsibility and of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the latter's cochairmen were presented with the annual award of the U.S. businessmen's committee, which unites major bankers, industrialists, and lawyers and advocates nuclear weapons control. Is that not proof of our movement's growing prestige and recognition of its noble goals!

In other words, we can now state with full justification that more and more sober-minded Americans are beginning to consider what the result of the arms race could be. We can also state that the deliberately harmful (from the common sense viewpoint) "prescriptions" of anti-Soviet propaganda and militarism are often ineffective. And sometimes they have the directly opposite effect, compelling ordinary Americans and, indeed, some of the United States' Western allies to doubt official Washington's ability to engage in new political thinking or to understand the truth of our nuclear age.

...A long time ago they used to say that the truth is beautiful but sometimes hard to prove. Indeed, even today, when the fate of the human species itself is at risk and when, you would think, there was no need to prove that the truth of the nuclear age -- live in peace -- is a simple one, there are still those dark forces for whom that truth is in war. The international physicians' organization sees its main task in struggling for the preservation of life on earth and for making that truth an axiom.

WESTERN ALLIANCE DIFFERENCES ARISE AT IMF MEETING

LD022123 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The annual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is marked by acute differences here.

Addressing a plenary meeting, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker again exerted pressure on Washington's leading trade partners, West Germany and Japan, demanding from them concessions in the financial and economic field. He made it clear that Washington was first and foremost seeking broader access for American goods to the domestic markets of those countries. The USA also demands lower interest rates in the hope of cutting back the U.S. foreign trade deficit which, according to specialists, is likely to hit another record mark this year.

But the strong pressure which the United States began to apply to Bonn and Tokyo even before the opening of the session has not brought results.

While the United States is first and foremost trying to protect its selfish interests in the session, spokesmen for developing countries are demanding effective measures to [words indistinct] state of affairs, to resolve the acute problem of onerous foreign indebtedness and to prevent the "recolonisation" of the emergent states. Argentine economics Minister Juan Vital Sourrouville, who spoke on behalf of a large group of Latin American countries, noted that the outflow of resources from the developing world to the leading capitalist powers has assumed immense proportions. Between 1982 and 1985, he said, debt servicing exceeded economic aid to Latin America by 106 billion dollars. Spokesman [words indistinct] Latin American countries point out that the dramatic deterioration in the living standards in the regime is a direct consequence of the West's financial policy.

The widespread mood in the developing countries was reflected in the address of Philippine Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin [at the] session. He blamed the IMF and IBRD, controlled by the United States, for their unwillingness to come to grips with pressing world economic problems.

PETROVSKIY MEETS OMANI MINISTER IN NEW YORK

LD021056 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met Wednesday Yusuf al-Alawai ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of Oman. During the conversation the sides exchanged views on topical international problems, as well as on questions connected with bilateral relations between the two countries.

The sides raised a number of questions which are being considered by the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly. Special attention was devoted to the problem of the Middle East settlement, specifically, to the Soviet proposal on the setting up of a preparatory committee for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS ATTACK ON DIPLOMATS IN IRAN

LD022355 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- The letter by the Afghan permanent representative to the United Nations, addressed to the U.N. general secretary, protesting against the outrageous attack on Afghan diplomats in Iran, has been circulated here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

The letter said that Ziyauddin Wahdat, Afghanistan's charge d'affaires in Iran, and embassy employee Asadullah Karimzade were attacked while travelling on a train between the stations of Zanjan and Mianeh, Iran.

Unidentified people, threatening them with weapons, beat up the Afghan diplomats and seized diplomatic mail and other documents. Wahdat's family members were also beaten during the attack.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry demanded that the things stolen be returned shortly to the Afghan Embassy in Tehran, while the perpetrators of the terrorist act that violated norms and principles of international relations be brought to account. Otherwise, the letter said, the provocative action's serious consequences would negatively affect relations between the two states.

ANDROPOV SUBMITS NEW PROPOSAL AT CSCE MEETING

LD301542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, 30 Sep (TASS) -- The preparatory meeting of representataives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is continuing its work here.

Today the delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia submitted a proposal for the agenda and organizational and procedural issues for the third meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which opens on 4 November in Vienna.

Submitting this proposal, I. Yu. Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation and ambassador at large, noted that it provides the opportunity to examine in detail all the issues on the agenda. It takes into account the wishes of a number of participants in the preparatory meeting, reflecting the multiplicity of events and the major accords reached within the framework of the European process.

The Soviet representative said one of the central events in the period between the Madrid and Vienna meetings has undoubtedly been the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The accords reached there touch upon the most acute neurological aspects in life of states -- the issues of military security and defense. The heads of the Polish and Hungarian delegations spoke in support of this proposal.

ICELAND OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

LD020933 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Gorbunov reports:

Active preparations for the working meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have been started already in Reykjavik, capital of Iceland.

Jon Helgason, minister of agriculture, justice and ecclesiastical affairs of Iceland, said in an interview with a Finnish journalist published in the newspaper "HELSINGIN SANOMAT" that it was a very important and responsible task for them. Reykjavik is not a recognized place for holding international conferences or meetings. This is why there are some difficulties of purely organizing nature. [as received] However, he continued, despite time pressure, they will do their best to live up to this task. According to the newspaper, Sveinn Eldon, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, said that the telephone line had become hot already because of the great number of telephone calls. All want to receive information about the coming meeting, the order of allocation and possibilities of accreditation of representatives of mass media organs.

Reykjavik has some experience of organizing summit meetings. Richard Nixon, president of the U.S., and Georges Pompidou, president of France, met in the capital of Iceland in 1973. At that time the U.S. President stayed at the U.S. Embassy. The newspaper pointed out that the situation would probably be the same this time.

It has not been decided so far where the meeting itself will take place in Reykjavik. However, according to the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Iceland, the problem will soon be resolved, the same as the problem of security measures. The whole of the Icelandic police will be put into action during the meeting in order to ensure its normal work.

Organizing Committee Set Up

LD021204 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki October 2 TASS -- An organizing committee for preparing the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been set up in Iceland. It is headed by Ingvarsson, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, and Benediktsson, political secretary of the prime minister. According to the Icelandic press, apart from officials, some 1,000 journalists are to come to Reykjavik.

LAINER 'LIKELY' TO BE SOVIET ACCOMMODATION

AU031117 Paris AFP inn English 1107 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki, Oct 3 (AFP) -- The Soviet liner Georg Ots, operating between Helsinki and Tallinn, Estonia, has been taken out of service for two weeks and is likely to be sent to Iceland for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting on October 11 and 12, informed sources said here Friday.

The Finnish company Saimaa Lines was informed of the decision on Thursday by its co-operator, the Soviet firm Estonia Shipping Co., they said. No explanation was given. Informed sources here said the ship, which can take around 1,200 passengers, might head for Iceland to be used as accommodation for Soviet delegates and journalists during the U.S. Soviet meeting.,

Saimaa Lines said the passengers from Helsinki to Tallinn will be taken by bus around the Gulf of Finland. The one-way trip takes some 15 hours instead about four hours by boat.

CPSU OFFICIAL QUERIED ON MEETING'S SIGNIFICANCE

LD022002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech GMT 2 Oct 86

[Report on interview with Nikilay Shishlin, senior official at the CPSU Central Committee, with correspondent Stefan Babiak -- date and place not specified; Shishlin's replies in Russian with superimposed Czech translation, recorded and enclosed with quotation marks]

[Text] What is the significance of the forthcoming exceptional meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik? That is the subject of an interview given to Czechoslovak radio by Nikolay Shishlin, a senior official at the CPSU Central Committee. Asked by our correspondent Stefan Babiak why the Soviet Union proposed this exceptional meeting in Reykjavik, Nikilay Shishlin replied as follows:

"In my view there are two aspects to be taken into consideration here. On the one hand there are the Soviet proposals together with the initiatives by the other socialist countries -- an immense effort concentrated not only in the direction of the United States and Europe, but also in other spheres of international life. All this has guven a boost to the potential for peace. On the other hand, of course, progress in the field of Soviet-U.S. relations has been very modest, even though we have made very intensive contacts. Let us bear in mind, for example, that the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz lasted 25 hours. It was the increasingly powerful potential for peace -- given the current unsatisfactory state of Soviet-U.S. relations -- which has dictated the need to hold an exceptional meeting in order to make it possible to give a strong boost to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

"It must be added that the meeting in Reykjavik does not replace the summit in Washington. On the contrary, figuratively speaking, it should be a springboard for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, which was agreed last year in Geneva."

[Babiak] Asked what preceded the agreement to hold the meeting in Reykjavik, Nikolay Shishlin answered as follows:

"I would like to stress that the meeting was proposed by the Soviet side. It was necessary for Washington display a certain degree of political will and take up our proposal. Washington did, indeed, display that political will. If we examine the reasons why it did so, we cannot fail to see that various influences are making their effect felt on the U.S. Administration. Most frequently it is the right-wing militarist circles which prevail in this respect, but the forthcoming congressional elections must not be forgotten.

"These are an important stage in American domestic political life, and domestic political lobbying has forced the administration to top up its bank balance, so to speak, in the field of international relations. I would like to point out that the most important things are yet to come. The agreement to hold the meeting is, of course, important, but what is even more important is the outcome of that meeting."

[Babiak] I then went on to ask what were the areas in which there was possible scope for a compromise.

[Shishlin] "It is well-known that the Soviet Union is pushing for an early settlement of the problems connected with reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Our original proposal, which is still open, was that both the U.S. and the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles on our continent should be scrapped. In this framework, we are also willing to come to an agreement on scrapping or removing tactical nuclear weapons. Judging by appearances, the American side is not willing to accede to this. We believe, however, that they are studying with increased interest our interim proposal which provides for deep and very serious cuts in the medium-range nuclear possibilities taking shape, but of course there is still a long way to go. If we are to go all the way to an agreement on this, however, we have to move quickly. That is why this exceptional meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is vital.

"Needless to say, the participants in the meeting will also be dealing with other issues of Soviet-U.S. relations, including the problem of curtailing the arms race, because we really have a profound interest in the summit in the U.S. producing concrete results. In order for this summiit to take place at all, and to produce results, the meeting in Reykhavik is essential."

[Babiak] My last question was about the venue: Why was the Icelandic capital chosen? Nikolay Shishlin said this:

"This is not a question of politics, but one of fact. Iceland is half-way between the Soviet Union and the United States, or, to be more precise, between Moscow and Washington. In a way, it is symbolic -- each of the two sides will be going half-way. In the political sense, however, it is necessary to do more than just go halfway, it is necessary to learn to go both in the same direction. We'll have to wait and see what can be achieved at the meeting in Reykjavik."

WORLDWIDE REACTION TO REYKJAVIK MEETINGS SURVEYED

Igor Charikov Commentary

LD022031 Moscow DOMESTIC Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The world press, political and social circles of foreign countries continue to discuss the prospects for the solution of the most important international issues in connection with holding a working Soviet U.S. summit meeting in the capital of Iceland. Over to our commentator Igor Charikov:

[Charikov] Numerous pronouncements by prominent figures and press, radio and television commentaries show above all that the forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik is considered worldwide as yet another manifestation of the Soviet Union's political will in its striving for the achievement of mutually acceptable accords between the USSR and the United States, both on global issues and in the sphere of bilateral relations. It is also noticeable that in West Europe, Japan, and in the United States itself, it is expected at a highly authoritative level that at this meeting the main issue will be the measures on restraining the nuclear and space weapons arms race. It is necessary to devote serious attention to matters of arms control, Richardson, member of the House of Representative of the U.S. Congress, pointed out. The President himself spoke in similar vein at the briefing for journalists in the White House.

However, the following factor can only draw attention to itself without causing anxiety: A section of the U.S. press irresponsibly imposes its own arbitrary interpretation of the very idea of the meeting between the two leaders. On the agenda, the priority of the issues to be discussed in Reykjavik removes, as we say, the emphasis from the issues which are the main ones in principle to those of secondary importance. The Soviet side -- and this was stated authoritatively more than once -- is by no means avoiding a conversation on, let us say, human rights. More so, because we took, have things to say to the U.S. side. But is it possible to doubt the fact that the fundamental problem of mankind in our nuclear age is how to protect the world from total destruction in the case of thermonuclear war? Obviously issues of this nature must also be at the center of attention of the forthcoming meeting.

All this demands the most earnest approach, the rejection of former ways of thinking, reevaluation of the situation which has developed and consideration of the reality of the nuclear age. The path to peace, which Washington talks about striving for, requires constructive and mutually acceptable issues in international relations. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted; to embark on such a path means to pass a test of historical maturity. The forthcoming meeting in the Icelandic capital offers an opportunity to demonstrate the readiness of the U.S. interlocutors to embark on this path.

Foreign Ministers at UN

LD022228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is attracting to a high degree the attention of participants in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. Our correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin reports from New York:

Practically every speech at the session contains support for the coming meeting. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' called on the participants of the Soviet-American meeting to solve the questions of disarmament as quickly as possible. In this respect, the minister said, Syria supports efforts directed toward abolishing nuclear weapons, and applauds the ocnstructive efforts of the Soviet Union, in particular, the USSR's unilateral nuclear moratorium.

Welcoming the prospect of the Rejkjavik meeting, Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden said in a speech at the General Assembly that his government regards an agreement on a universal and total nuclear test ban as the most urgent practical step toward curbing the nuclear arms race.

Our country hopes, Hayden said, that the meeting of the leaders of the two powers will give a further boost to the process of arms control, and will be conducive to a reduction of nuclear arsenals.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that the announcement of the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States is fully in accord with the constructive atmosphere of the present session of the General Assembly. Comrade Chnoupek said in part:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] The meeting will undoubtedly provide an excellent opportunity to assess the present international situation. One would like to believe that, on the basis of such an analysis, Reykjavik will map the way toward settling current problems, especially on certain questions of nuclear armaments. If it does so, it will indisputably stimulate further development of the policy of peaceful coexistence and broad international cooperation. This good news is, so to speak, a response to the aspirations of the whole international community. [end recording]

Welcome From FRG

LD021710 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 2 TASS -- The West German Government welcomes the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced today.

Delivering the government's statement in Bundestag on the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building measures and disarmament in Europe, he emphasised that the West German Government welcomed the successful completion of the forum and the improvement in East-West relations that was becoming apparent.

The Minister said that the government favoured dialogue and cooperation with the Warsaw Treaty member countries and stood for the elimination of tension and for genuine detente. "It is time to adopt joint decisions in the field of arms control," he added.

PRAVDA Feature 2 Oct

PM021357 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 October 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word feature on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit announcement, incorporating comments by the UN secretary general, the prime minister of Iceland, the Danish foreign minister, and the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany under the heading "Politicians Speak," all of these comments being positively in favor of the forthcoming meeting, the Yuriy Zhukov commentary entitled "Observer's Opinion" published in the 2 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 5, and Warsaw, Washington, and Blackpool dispatches by PRAVDA correspondents O. Losoto, V. Gan, and A. Maslennikov respectively under the heading "Hope of Calm." The Washington dispatch read as follows:

"The clouds in Soviet-American relations, it seems, are beginning to disperse -- this opinion comes across in one way or another in the rush of commentaries that has followed the announcement of the agreement by the leaders of the two countries to meet in Reykjavik within the framework of preparation for their second summit conference [soveshchaniye v verkhakh].

"In special news bulletins the main radio and television companies have noted that President R. Reagan personally addressed journalists at the White House in order 'to communicate some stunning news.' According to U.S. officials, ABC-TV reported, 'the President wants to convince M.S. Gorbachev that the United States takes a serious attitude toward concluding an equitable agreement.' This was also pointed out by CBS-TV: 'Reagan has approved the idea of a meeting in order to demonstrate that he is adopting a serious attitude and that progress can be made in Soviet-American talks.'

"Observers draw attention to the words of Secretary of State Shultz, who has called the Soviet proposal a 'very good idea.' He has said that the forthcoming discussions will obviously 'give a special boost' to talks. Shultz remarked that the discussion in Reykjavik will focus primarily on arms control issues and also on various problems connected with bilateral relations. The participants in the meeting, the secretary of state said, 'will see whether they can advance matters in those areas in which there is the greatest potential.'

"The announcement has met with a positive reaction on Capitol Hill. T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has expressed his satisfaction over the forthcoming exchange of opinions. 'The sides have a great deal to discuss. I believe that the more often the President and M.S. Gorbachev meet, the better it will be for the whole world,' R. Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, has said. 'We must seriously get down to the business of arms control,' said B. Richardson, member of the House of Representatives. 'In our nuclear age, the age of nuclear confrontation between two countries, such meetings are essential,' Congressman T. Lantos pointed out. 'As a whole Capital Hill is satisfied with how things are turning out,' the WTTG television company summed up.

"It should be noted that the opinion of legislators is, of course, influenced by the attitude of the American public, the majority of which, as polls show, supports U.S. observance of existing accords with the USSR, demands that the United States join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, and welcomes the new top-level meeting [vstrecha na vysshem urovne].

"However, for all this, the positive responses to the sides' declared intentions to try to overcome stagnation in the search for possible agreements are only part of the picture. The other half of the picture is the rage and fury rained down on the administration by various 'hawks' and extreme right-wingers. The television screens have already featured a whole string of figures, including Kissinger and Brzezinski, who have basically repeated one and the same word: 'Bad.' ABC-TV was right when it predicted that "White House critics will probably call the meeting ill-considered and inappropriate.'

"They obviously have powerful allies within the administration itself. A few hours after the announcement of the Soviet-American accord, another underground nuclear explosion was carried out at the Nevada test site, while yet another -- the fifth already -- test of the ASAT antisatellite system was also conducted.

"All this merely emphasizes the validity of the words spoken by former U.S. President J. Carter who, addressing members of the American Public Health Association in Las Vegas, said that 'U.S. reluctance to join the Soviet moratorium is an embarrassment and a serious mistake.'

"Carter's opinion met with broad support at the conference. More than 400 of its participants, headed by scientists B. Lown and C. Sagan, held a protest demonstration today at the Nevada test site. 'A nuclear test ban is supported by the people and both Houses of Congress. It is only the White House's intransigence that stands in the way of approving such a ban,' C. Sagan pointed out."

PRAVDA on U.S. Reactions

PM021831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Unnamed correspondent's report under general heading "Political Will Needed"]

[Text] Washington 2 Oct -- It can be said without exaggeration that the attention of all the leading U.S. mass media is currently absorbed by the upcoming Reykjavik meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. The capital's radio stations constantly raise this topic in their news bulletins. It gets the most prominent position in the newspapers. The tremendous interest generated by the announcement of the agreement is natural.

The overwhelming majority of commentaries point out bluntly that relations between the world's two strongest powers leave something to be desired and that in the period since last year's summit meeting the "spirit of Geneva" in the arms control sphere has not been realized. Observers here agree that the talks in Reykjavik could give a powerful impetus to the quest for agreements in a number of most promising areas. ABC-TV, for example, considers an agreement possible in principle if both sides display readiness for mutual compromises. "The Reykjavik meeting," ABC stated, "must satisfy the USSR's long-standing demand that the next summit conference be marked by concrete results in terms of arms control, not just smiles and handshakes. An agreement would give Reagan something his presidency lacks: tangible progress on reducing arms."

However, nobody doubts that, in the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "in arms control in particular, the only agreements with a chance of proving lasting are ones which satisfy both sides and give neither of them grounds for declaring themselves the winner."

Citing sources in the White House, CBS-TV reports that in their view the upcoming exchange is not necessarily bound to culminate in an agreement. THE WASHINGTON POST singles out a statement made today by White House Chief of Staff D. Regan, who said that the meeting "could lead to better mutual understanding and probably to certain mutual concessions so that we can achieve some reductions in arms."

At the same time the press voices the supposition that the meeting, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "could give President Reagan a chance to end the clash within the administration between supporters of a more flexible U.S. approach to arms control and the hardliners grouped around Defense Secretary Weinberger, who consider that any achievable agreements will inevitably benefit the USSR."

Judging from reports, the latter launched a counteroffensive as soon as news of the meeting in Iceland was announced. According to CBS, the very day after the stunning announcement, critics began to accuse Reagan of making concessions to the Soviet Union. [Paragraph continues]

They even include his most loyal supporters. Moreover, some leading presidential advisers are privately expressing concern that in accepting the Soviet proposal for a meeting the White House has "possibly made a mistake." Poindexter, the President's national security assistant, is among them.

The opponents of any measures to curb the arms race and normalize Soviet-American relations understandably have no intention of giving up their position. In a demonstrative gesture the U.S. Air Force, for example, today announced the deployment of the first squadron of brand new B-1B bombers, which have been placed in a state of readiness at Dyess Air Force Base in Texas. Each of the 15 bombers is equipeed with 14 nuclear bombs. The Air Force intends to acquire 100 such aircraft at a total cost of $28.3 billion. As a military spokesman proudly stated, the squadron is ready for takeoff within less than 15 minutes to carry out a nuclear strike against enemy targets.

"No matter what progress is made in arms control it is unlikely that the United States will ever give them up," CBS sums up. In other words, nobody here doubts that quite a lot of [dostotochno] difficulties which can be eliminated only by displaying real political will lie in the path of the Soviet-American accords.

U.S. 'SECRET' PLAN TO OUST AL-QADHDHAFI REVEALED

LD021725 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS -- The U.S. Administration last August launched a secret anti-Libyan plan with a basic goal of overthrowing Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, THE WASHINGTON POST reported, quoting "informed sources in Washington".

It said: "The secret plan, adopted at a White House meeting on Aug. 14, was outlined in a three-page memo that John M. Poindexter, the President's national security affairs adviser, sent to President Reagan."

According to the paper, it was an elaborate plan: "A series of closely coordinated events involving covert, diplomatic, military and public actions".

The key aspects of the plan, THE WASHINGTON POST said, had been endorsed by the White House meeting, involving ten high-ranking administration officials, and "details of the plan were left to Poindexter, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency".

It was very soon after that the U.S. Administration started a smear campaign against Libya.

REAGAN DEPLORES OVERRIDE VOTE IN RSA SANCTIONS

LD030030 Moscow TASS in English 0013 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has expressed "deep regret' over a congressional override of his veto of economic sanctions against South Africa. In line with established practice, the document, earlier approved by the House of Representatives, becomes a law. In a statement issued after the Senate vote, the White House chief made it absolutely clear that his administration was not going to change its benevolent attitude toward Pretoria's racist rulers.

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO CANADA

Remarks to Jewish Demonstrators

AU021931 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, departing from standard practice, told a group of Jewish demonstrators here Thursday that he understood their demand that family members in the Soviet Union be allowed to emigrate. "I understand your problem... I understand the problem of the reunification of families, don't worry," he told the 10 demonstrators through an interpreter.

Mr. Shevardnadze was given a list of 3,000 names by the group which he promised would be studied. Two Canadian members of parliament gave him a human rights petition bearing 2,000 signatures.

The Soviet minister asked to meet the Jewish demonstrations who had waited for two hours outside the Federal Parliament in Ottawa where he met Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Foreign Minister Joe Clark.

The Canadian premier also raised the problem of divided families, Mr Clark said. He added that the Soviet side did not commit itself on the subject, but showed a more flexible attitude than before.

Gorbachev Message to Mulroney, Talks

LD022333 Moscow TASS in English 2321 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is paying an official visit here, had a meeting on Thursday with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Eduard Shevardnadze handed to the Canadian leader a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the sides had an indepth exchange of opinion on a number of key international problems and on bilateral relations.

The attention of the Canadian side was drawn to the Soviet Union's major foreign-policy initiatives, the implementation of which could make it possible really to put an end to the arms race and bring about a drastic turn towards improvements in the world situation.

Shevardnadze observed that it was up to all states to contribute to the process of establishing a comprehensive system of international security in our interrelated and interdependent world.

Canada enjoys sufficient weight in world affairs and can constructively facilitate the development of this process. This applies to the termination of nuclear tests, elaboration of the convention on a total ban on chemical weapons, establishment of the international regime for the safe development of nuclear engineering and several other topical problems.

The sides reaffirmed that they regarded the termination of the arms race on earth and the prevention of it in outer space as top-priority tasks of their foreign policy.

The Soviet side noted that he proposals for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments, contained in the address by the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, were directed at lowering significantly the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Both sides expressed readiness for deepening and broadening cooperation between the two countries in various fields, including the study and exploration of the Arctic.

Mulroney highly assessed the direct and frank political dialogue conducted between the leadership of Canada and the USSR, and favoured its continuation.

The Canadian prime minister reaffirmed his intention to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in accordance with the invitation conveyed earlier.

Concrete dates of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Eduard Shevardnadze had on Thursday his final conversation with Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark. The sides continued to discuss some aspects of the world situation, including regional problems. The Canadian side showed interest in the initiatives formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev to ensure security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. The sides examined in practical terms a complex of questions of Soviet-Canadian relations in the political, trade, economic and other fields.

Agreement was reached on talks with a view to the conclusion of a consular convention between the Soviet Union and Canada and to accord on a programme of bilateral exchanges in science, education and culture for 1987-1988 in accordance with the 1971 general agreement on exchanges. Eduard Shevardnadze invited Joseph Clark to pay an official visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the time of the visit will be agreed at a later date.

After the talks, Soviet-Canadian documents were signed in an official ceremony.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Joseph Clark signed a protocol on the extension of the long-term agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Canada on assistance to economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Canada's foreign trade minister Patricia Carney signed a protocol to extend the Soviet-Canadian trade agreement.

The Soviet Union's ambassador to Canada, A.A. Rodionov, and J. Stanford, deputy minister of foreign affairs, exchanged instruments of ratification of an agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada on the prevention of double taxation, signed in Moscow on June 13, 1985.

Eduard Shevardnadze visited the Canadian Parliament, where he had a conversation with Senate Speaker Guy Charbonneau and speaker of the House of Commons J. Fraser.

On the same day he had a meeting with Foreign Trade Minister Patricia Carney and exchanged opinion with her on the condition of and prospects for the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Canada in the next few years.

Eduard Shevardnadze was received by the governor general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, and had with her a conversation in a warm and good-natured atmosphere, which reflects the current state of Soviet-Canadian relations.

Mulroney: 'Remarkable Conversation'

LD022306 Moscow TASS in English 2246 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has expressed satisfaction with his conversation with Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, who was on an official visit here.

Mulroney said after the meeting with Shevardnadze on Thursday that it was a remarkable conversation. "We had an opportunity to discuss important issues of East-West relations and the forthcoming meeting between President Ronald and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev."

Mulroney said that they also discussed major issues of bilateral relations. He appreciated Shevardnadze's straightforward and frank attitude. Relations with the Soviet Union could be even more effective and useful, he added.

News Conference

LD030402 Moscow TASS in English 0349 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central committee and foreign minister of the USSR, held a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Canada on Thursday. Addressing journalists, he said:

"I welcome you at our Embassy. This is, as you know, Soivet territory. And there is no place like home, as the saying goes. I hope it will be easier for me at home to withstand the journalists' onslaught.

But, according to my observations, you weren't so pressing as your colleagues in the United States, who, to use a sports phrase, prefer a full-court press.

You are, naturally, interested in my impressions of the talks and conversations here. I'll say straight away: I'm quite satisfied with the results of the visit."

"Speaking about its programme, we had a conversation with the prime minister, Mr Mulroney, and two rounds of talks with my counterpart, Mr. Clark. Conversations were also held with other Canadian state and political figures.

As to the essence of what we discussed, that was a serious business-like dialogue. I handed over to Mr. Mulroney a personal message from Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Naturally, I cannot reveal its contents. I will only note in this connection that the leaders of our two countries are conducting active correspondence. Mikhail S. Gorbachev -- this I can tell you -- appreciates the confidential character of relations established between him and the Canadian prime minister."

"The conversations with the Canadian leaders touched on a broad range of issues which can be grouped in keeping with the classical negotiating triad into: the overall situation and the situation in the field of security, regional and specific international problems, and bilateral issues.

I liked that the conversations were of a conceptual character and, at the same time, of practical orientation. So the sides not only learned about the philosophical concepts of one another, but also found points of contact and areas where interaction between them is possible.

As another positive elements, I'll point to the fact that we did not linger in discussing what divides us, nor did we waste time on repeating what is known to each side.

I personally welcome this new style of conducting talks, oriented at the search for constructive elements in positions."

"I believe that our conversations, given the immense political load, were held in a very correct atmosphere. We found rather great proximity on questions related to nuclear and space armaments, the importance of observing and consolidating the regime of limiting and reducing armaments, the desirability of an expert exchange of views on problems of conventional armaments, and the development of the all-European process.

In connection with the later, both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful completion of the Stockholm Conference, and we agreed that the USSR and Canada would continue their interaction in the future in order to ensure the dynamic holding of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

The problem of strengthening security in Asia and the Pacific region in the light of the proposals advanced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok was a new subject of our discussions. There is understanding that the discussion of the problem ought to be continued."

"of course, we considered our bilateral affairs proper: primarily trade, economic and scientific ties, cultural exchanges, humanitarian issues, including human rights.

Each side has its own certain grievances against the other, as well as concrete wishes on improving cooperation and exchanges. We declared on the whole that the state of affairs in this field is more or less good, and there are propsects for its improvement.

As you know, concrete agreements were signed. These are a protocol on extending the long-term agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada on promoting economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, and a protocol on extending the trade agreement between The USSR and Canada."

"There was also an exchange of instruments of ratification of the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada on the abolition of double taxation of incomes. The agreement had been signed in Moscow on June 13, 1985.

"It was agreed to resume talks with a view to concluding a consular convention and on coordinating a programme for exchanges in such fields as science, education, culture and sports. That was also an important and necessary step in the cause of developing our relations.

"All these documents supplement the legal treaty basis of our relations and promote the development and deepening of cooperation.

"We arrived in Ottawa in good weather in both the ordinary and figurative sense of the word. The day before it had been announced in New York that agreement had been reached to hold an extraordinary meeting of the supreme leaders of the USSR and the USA in Reykjavik on October 11-12 this year."

"I would like to express gratitude to the Government of Canada for making a contribution to the preparation of the summit by agreeing, taking the circumstance into consideration, that we shorten our already brief stay here.

"As you know, the proposal to hold a summit in Iceland was made by Mikhail Gorbachev.

"What did the Soviet leadership proceed from when making this step? I will answer briefly: From the quite disquieting state of affiars that developed around the question of nuclear and space arms. There had arisen a serious danger that if urgent measures were not taken to righten the state of things, international security might prove beyond the line from where it would be difficult to return to the road of limiting and reducing arms.

"Broad support for our proposal indicates that it meets the interests of peace and universal security.

"We are confident that our visit to Canada will also serve these interests".

Then Eduard Shevardnadze answered numerous questions asked by journalists.

Departure for Mexico

LD022311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2257 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, 3 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, who was in Canada on an official visit, left by air for Mexico on 2 October.

PRAVDA NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET-PRC RELATIONS

PM021201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Borisov article: "Resolving Important Tasks"]

[Text] Today the PRC is marking the 37th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution and the formation of the PRC. It was 37 years ago that the news of the birth of the new China resounded throughout the world from Beijing's Tian An Men Square.

The people's revolution in China, as CPS leaders have repeatedly noted and continue to note, has always been a constituent part of the world revolutionary process begun by the Russian proletariat.

The domination of imperialism, feudalism, and comprador capital on the soil of the world's largest state was ended in October 1949 as a result of the Chinese working people's difficult and bloody struggle for a bright future and for socialism. Communists were in the vanguard of the Chinese revolution.

The Chinese people and Chinese Communists were never alone in the struggle for a socialist future. The internationalist support and solidarity of the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist states were always on their side.

The formation of People's China dealt a crushing blow to imperialism in Asia and the Pacific and thwarted many of its aggressive schemes and actions in the difficult postwar years.

In the short historical period after the victory of the revolution and the formation of the PRC, the Chinese people achieved impressive successes in transforming society on socialist principles and overcoming the devastation of war and semicolonial backwardness. Thus, even before the end of the first decade of the PRC's existence, inudstrial production in the country had increased more than elevenfold and agricultural production has risen more than 2 and 1/2 times in comparison with 1949. The population's living standard had risen noticeably and education, culture, science, and health care were developing rapidly. The successes of socialist building in China were helped by widescale cooperation between the PRC and the Soviet Union and othe socialist states and the development of equal rights and mutual benefit.

The building of the new life in China after 1949 was by no means easy. There were mistakes, various subjectivist errors, and political and economic deviations on this path toward the future. This has been stated most clearly in recent CPC documents, including the materials of the 12th CPC Congress.

At present the country is at a crucial stage in its development. Vast creative work has been launch under CPC leadership. By the year 2000 it is planned to quadruple the annual gross production of industrial and agricultural output in the PRC in comparison with 1980.

Considerable changes have occurred and continue to occur and the working people's prosperity has increased as a result of the reforms which began in the early eighties aimed at transforming China's socioeconomic appearance. Complex tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic and cultural development are also planned for this, the seventh, 5-Year Plan (1986-90). [paragraph continues]

Thus, in relation to 1985, gross industrial production is planned to increase by 43 percent by 1990 while agricultural output is to increase by almost 22 percent. By the beginning of the next decade, the PRC plans to produce 55-58 million metric tons of steel, extract 1 billion metric tons of coal and 150 million metric tons of oil, generate 550 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, harvest 415 million metric tons of grain crops annually, and increase consumer goods production by 40 percent in comparison with 1985.

During the economic reform the search is under way for forms and methods of management, economic management, distribution, and increasing the efficiency of the national economy.

The USSR has been watching with attention and interest how the Chinese people are resolving the important tasks facing the country. Soviet people understand and respect the goal put forward by the CPC -- to modernize the country and build a socialist society in the future -- and sincerely wish them success in this field.

Recently both the Soviet Union and the PRC have been noting with satisfaction the marked improvement in our relations. Meetings between state and political figures from the two countries and the exchange of official delegations are becoming an increasing part of the practice of those relations. Trade exchange is increasing and contacts are developing fruitfully in the sphere of culture, sport, science, technology, and in the social area.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have consistently pursued and continue to pursue the principled line of establishing and developing good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the PRC. This course is clearly and simply set out in the decisions of CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums, and speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union's position is based on profound political, economic, and social foundations and is dictated by the identity of the vital interests of our peoples and states.

Good-neighborliness and cooperation are also "adovocated" by the inconsiderable factor of the mutually beneficial ties that have been formed historically between the Soviet and Chinese economies.

But the matter does not end there, of course. Cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, in its deep essence, is in the interests of both our countries because, as the 27th CPSU Congress noted, "the dearest things for our peoples -- socialism and peace -- are inseparable."

The history of the Chinese revolution and the entire path traveled by the Chinese people since the victory of people's power convincingly demonstrate the importance and everlasting significance for socialism and peace throughout the world of the development of Soviet-Chinese relations on an equal and principled basis without harming other countries. The Soviet Union has always been convinced that the PRC's vital interests and the USSR's interests do not clash but, moreover, would be organically served by reciprocal relations of friendship, comradeliness, and cooperation. "The Soviet Union," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in most seriously with China questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness."

The noticeable improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations at present provides a good basis for their further development in all areas. Both Moscow and Beijing believe that there are very considerable reserves for that. Some major cooperation problems are becoming urgent. [paragraph continues]

The joint use of resources and the construction of water facilities in the Amur river basin, cooperation in building a railway between Kazakhstan and the Xinkiang Uygur region, the modernization of old and construction of industrial enterprises, the organization of joint firms and companies -- these and many other areas of bilateral cooperation are being examined positively. They are by no means the limit, however.

Today, the day of the PRC's proclamation, Soviet people sincerely wish the great Chinese people new successes in building socialism under the CPC's leadership. All the conditions now exist for further strengthening the traditional friendship between our peoples and developing USSR-PRC relations in the spirit of good neighborliness and cooperation. Not only the peoples of the Soviet Union and China but also the entire socialist world and all people of good will on earth have an interest in that.

SAVENKON ASSESSES PRC ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

PM021439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Signs of the Autumn Harvest"]

[Text] Beijing -- It is a warm fall evening. The light breeze wafts the scent of newly cut plants and flowers brought here to create arrangements of chrysanthemums, asters, bougainvillea, sage, and rudbeckias. Tiananmen Square is being prepared for the national holiday. It was here on 1 October 1949 that the PRC was proclaimed. The victory of the revolution crowned the Chinese people's heroic struggle for national and social liberation. Exactly 37 years the new independent state embarked on the path of building socialism...

It is autumn harvest time in China. Field work in the north is nearing completion. In the south the young shoots of the new harvest are emerging to replace the "early fall rice" without being interrupted by the winter. The spring and summer weather was not favorable. Cool air from Central Asia met the moist winds from the Pacific and there was unremitting rain over northern China resulting in floods. Then a perfidious typhoon swept the coastal provinces. In some places people had to combat a drought, in others they fought against rivers which had broken their banks. Nonetheless they coped with the elements. The summer harvest was not a disappointment. And the experts believe that if nature withholds its deadly wrath the fall harvest will also be good. Although the overall grain harvest this year will hardly reach the record of 2 years ago (407 million metric tons), it is almost sure to exceed last year's (379 million metric tons).

The forecasts have instilled a certain calm in the discussions of agrarian problems in the press. Since the system of individual household working of the land under contract was established in the early eighties as a norm of production relations grain harvests have started rising in a stable manner. China is now a world leader in terms of yields. The zeal of the peasants, interested in the results of their labor after so many years of apathy, the raising of purchase prices, and the resolution on specialization did the trick. But then peasants in certain places started switching to more profitable crops -- vegetables, tobacco, and oil crops. Last year grain harvests fell sharply. People once again started saying that "agriculture is the basis of the economy, and grain farming is the basis of agriculture." Then the regulating role of the state took effect. Economic incentives are being provided to boost grain harvests. In order to make rice, corn, and wheat farming profitable for the peasants the share of their so-called "contract harvest" was reduced to 20 percent of the total quantity of grain harvested, the remainder being used by the peasants themselves and sold at market or to the state as agreed prices that are higher than contract prices. [paragraph continues]

The state gives grain producers loans, sells them fertilizer at favorable rates, and helps them to transport and store grain. These measures are gradually bringing about a return to grain crops on the part of the peasants.

One of China's leading agricultural scientists — Du Runsheng, director of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Executive Center for Agrarian Policy, recently highlighted the three main aspects of agricultural policy in China: the national pricing policy, the incentives given to the agricultural industry, and the yield enhancement measures.

All this is ultimately linked with the strategic task of improving agricultural productivity. And although -- as the experts admit -- extensive methods have not yet lost their influence, intensive methods are already in the ascendant. At a certain stage further capital investment in the land will produce no income if not backed up by advanced technology. The problems of low productivity are still acute.

This situation clearly does not satisfy those who determine China's agrarian policy. Incidentally, as Du Runsheng noted, increasing the coefficient of the use of machinery in the countryside depends on the peasants being guaranteed deliveries of diesel fuel from the state in proportion to the amount of grain sold to the state. At the same time, the expert believes, the state should sell more raw materials, energy sources, and metals to growing enterprises in the agricultural industry and the services sphere. These enterprises are currently often forced obtain their stocks from the market, where prices are higher. The healthy development of agriculture is also a question of employment. There are now 60 million workers in the countryside here who have been released from their jobs following the transition to the family contract system. That is just the beginning. Of the 400 million peasants in the countryside only 250 million are needed (China is short of arable land). In order to prevent a mass migration to the cities the following slogan was coined: Leave the soil but not the village. It is expected that in the next few years another 100 million peasants will become workers. In order to raise yields, Du Runsheng believes, it is necessary to build more fertilizer production plants in the countryside apart from water installations and other infrastructure projects. According to the most modest calculations the country needs 100 million metric tons of fertilizer. But currently the peasants only have 80 million metric tons available to them (and 10 million of those are imported). In providing more fertilizer for plowmen, the former peasants are in a way paying their dues to the soil which raised them. This is also state policy. During the 7th 5-Year Plan (1986-90) 5 billion yuan will be borrowed from agricultural revenue and channeled into increasing grain yields. And so we come full circle.

The era of transformations which the country has been experiencing since it returned to the path of rational smooth development atht end of the seventies embraces all spheres of economic, political, social, and cultural life. Here are just a few autumn features. On 1 October China is introducing a system for labor agreements and hiring new workers. It has been tested at enterprises employing 3.5 million workers (5 percent of the work force employed in state industry). The new procedure will replace the system of the lifetime retention of a worker at an enterprise with parents' jobs passing, when they retire, to their children. A system is being established for sacking workers who violate service discipline and for insuring workers and employees from state enterprises who are temporarily unemployed.

A reform of the structure of the running of the management mechanism is under way in 16 of the country's cities. During the experiment the tasks of further reducing the state apparatus and rationally distributing functions between party and administrative organs in the management sphere will be resolved. New steps have been taken to improve the legal system. [paragraph continues]

The need for financial reform as an integral part of economic reform has been resolutely stated. It is constantly stressed in China that the reform is an experiment. Time will be needed in order to evaluate what is taking place. A Chinese proberb says: The path of moralizing is long, the path of example is short.

"The Reform and Public Opinion" is the slogan under which sociological polls that provide food for thought are currently being carried out in China. Nonetheless this represents the view of an average statistical citizen. But how is a specific Beijing family reacting to this era of transformation?

By chance I happened down Guangqunmen Street in southeast Beijing, where Bai Wensheng and Shi Xumei live on the 9th floor of a 16-story block with their charming 5-year-old girl Lingyuan not far from the Temple of Heaven. Both of them work in sales and supply cooperatives in different stores. He is a deputy manager, she is the secretary of a party cell.

Bai recalls: "Previously we operated on the principle 'the factory is happy, it has fulfilled its plan; the store is annoyed, products are still in the warehouse.' Now we study the market and consumer demand and have an opportunity to show initiative. Our store trades in furniture, domestic electrical appliances, cycles, crockery, batteries, and other goods. We look for partners everywhere." "The reform requires great enterprise, not everyone can cope with that -- 'eating from the communal bowl' was simpler. But we can no longer return to the old way," Shi Xumei said softly but confidently.

RODIONOV VIEWS SOVIET-PAC COOPERATION

OW020303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Rodionov talk on Soviet-Chinese relations; announcer-read report]

[Excerpts] Listeners: Soviet-Chinese cooperation has always been valuable. In particular, it has been especially fruitful since the success of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC. Today, the 1st of October, is precisely the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Soviet-Chinese cooperation has become the biggest factor in resisting aggressive schemes of imperialists and world reactionaries. The following talk by Soviet sinologist Rodionov will address this issue.

He writes: The history of Soviet-Chinese relations has proved that friendly cooperation between the two countries not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two countries but also has tremendous international significance. It should be realized that our two countries have both survived, struggled, and developed under complex external political circumstances in the past and are doing so at the present. As we all know, the imperialists have worked out every conceivable plot to obstruct the progress of relations between the USSR and China, to stir up friction between China and the USSR, and to sow the seeds of distrust and discord between the two countries. [passage omitted]

The founding of the PRC created realistic conditions for close cooperation between the USSR and China in international affairs. And this kind of cooperation was legally approved by the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Aid signed on 14 February 1950. [passage omitted]

Coordinated actions by the USSR and China have demonstrated their power and importance on more than one occasion. For instance, they played a major role in preventing the United States and its allies from invading from 1950 to 1953.

Thanks to efforts by the USSR, China, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an agreement to eliminate another escalation in world conflicts was signed, thereby easing tension in the Far East and throughout the world. Concerted actions by the USSR and China have prevented the United States from invading Korea and rewritten the history of relations between the two countries with glorious chapters, thereby indicating that friendly cooperation between the USSR and China is significant in resisting new imperialist war provocateurs and in stabilizing the world situation. The USSR and China have supported the national liberation struggle of the Arab people with one accord. One example is the 1956 Suez Crisis when the imperialist schemes against Egypt were shattered. This has, once again, proved the point. The grage warning issued by the USSR and China to Britain, France, and Israel played a role in preventing the burgeoning crisis. [passage omitted]

The joint stance of the USSR and China on the issue of seeking peace and disarmament is particularly significant. Let us cite a specific example. In September 1956, the Chinese NPC Standing Committee gave full support to the disarmament proposals contained in a letter of appeal sent by the USSR's Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments of all countries on 16 July 1956 and pointed out that the proposals were in line with the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples as well as people around the world. Since then, the tasks of achieving disarmament, safeguarding peace, and strengthening international security have become more intense and urgent.

What is now heartening to the people is the fact that our two countries have both assumed the obligation of not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Both the USSR and China oppose expanding the arms race into space, seek to attain the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and uphold the principle of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. Historical facts have shown that the developments of international events hinge, to a large extent, on cooperation between these two largest socialist countries.

VOLSKIY EXAMINES U.S. PACIFIC POLICY TOWARD CHINA

OW301055 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Volskiy commentary: "Peace in the Far East and U.S.-Taiwan Relations"]

[Excerpts] Just as in other parts of the world, there are two diametrically opposed trends in the political development of the Asia-Pacific region. One trend is that countries and the people in the region are more and more specifically expressing their desire for lasting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation. [Passage omitted] Actually, this is the only wise trend which confronts the other destructive trend, a trend which will turn the Asia-Pacific region into a latent battlefield, next only to Europe, for a new world war being prepared by the aggressive imperialist bloc. [passage omitted]

The dangerous nature of the U.S. imperialist clique's Pacific policy also finds expresion in the Taiwan question. Thirty-five years ago, Taiwan was illegally w[illegible]ced from China with the U.S. imperialist clique directly having a hand in the matter. What have been the recent characteristics of Washington's Taiwan policy? The current leaders of the U.S. imperialist clique have violated the well-known Shanghai Communique and acted according to the following principles:

1. They have opposed Taiwan's reunification with China. This implies that they are in practice interfering in China's Domestic affairs. The United States persistently calls on China to guarantee the nonuse of force while solving this issue. Is this not a case of interfering in China's domestic affairs?

2. The United States is striving hard to turn Taiwan into a strategic base directed, first of all, against China. If this is not so, it is very difficult to understand why it is necessary to supply Taiwan with so many modern U.S. weapons. These weapons, such as fighter-bombers, are suited only for medium range.

3. While standing in the way of Taiwan's reunification with China and turning Taiwan into a strategic base directed against China, the U.S. ruling clique is making every effort to incorporate Taiwan into the general U.S. military strategy in Asia. It is no secret that the U.S. military command has maintained close ties with Taiwan's military circles.

It is also noteworthy that Taiwan is expanding its ties with Japan. Incidentally, Japanese militariest already regard Taiwan as a stronghold to exert pressure on China. What do these facts prove? They lead to two conclusions related to each other. On the one hand, U.S. policy on Taiwan is part of the general U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific, which is dangerous to the cause of peace. On the other hand, Washington's policy on the Taiwan question is specifically directed against China.

Link these two conclusions, and you come to the third conclusion: U.S. policy of confrontation in the Asia-Pacific region is oriented against China from the very beginning. The United States attempts to make China yield to imperialism's new colonialist intentions and destroy the fruits of the Chinese revolution. The Taiwan activists, who deliberately maintain close ties with U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital, declare that the capitalist system, which rules Taiwan, is the so-called example for the whole of China.

MOSCOW GREETS OVERSEAS CHINESE ON NATIONAL DAY

OW021313 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Dear listeners: Today, 1 October, is the 37th founding anniversary of the PRC. The Staff of Moscow Radio extends its greetings to Chinese citizens residing in Southeast Asia on the PRC National Day.

The Soviet and the Chinese peoples have been linked with the long-standing tradition of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness. As early as during the time of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Soviet people offered their close and sincere cooperation to the Chinese patriots. It is known to all that he called for friendship with the Soviet Union. During the Japanese militarists' invasion of China, the Soviet People demonstrated their friendship with the Chinese people. The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize the PRC and gave it tremendous assistance for its social and economic construction in its first difficult decade when the U.S. imperialists imposed a blockade against the young republic.

The Soviet Union still implements the principled policy of maintaining goodneighborly relations with China. We are willing to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations based on equality and mutual benefit for the sake of all-round development of the Soviet Union and China. Soviet leader Comrade Gorbachev has said: We hope to see that in the near future, the Soviet-Chinese border will become a zone of peace and friendship. We believe that all people who cherish the stability and relaxation of tension in Asia, including its southeast region, understand this point, which also conforms with the interests of all Chinese communities abroad.

Dear listeners, Chinese citizens, once again we extend our greetings.

TASS NOTES ASIAN GAMES DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL

LD020936 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 2 TASS -- Not a day passes in Seoul, where the 10th Asian Games are under way, without clashes between the police and participants in massive student demonstrations, Western news agencies report.

Thousands of young people protest against the games and state that the Chon Tu-hwan government is using them for enhancing their eroding prestige and for diverting the attention of the public from numerous domestic problems.

After the recent bomb explosion in the Seoul airport which claimed the lives of five people special army units were moved to the city which together with the police are dispatched to suppress demonstrations. They are making wide use of tear gas which spreads about the city and reaches sports arenas. Under the pretext of ensuring security the authorities stage wholesale arrests. A number of educational establishment are closed till the end of the games.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI-DPRK COMMUNIQUE

PM021343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Constructive Results"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep -- The DPRK and the Polish People's Republic fully support the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and at developing cooperation among states and peoples. This is stated in a joint a communique issued here on the results of the official friendly visit paid to the DPRK by a Polish party-government delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State. He held talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The two countries' leaders signed a declaration on friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Poland, which says the sides oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and advocate haltaing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, the prevention of the militarization of space, the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The DPRK and Poland favored the activation of joint actions by the socialist countries in the international arena. They resolutely condemned the imperialist policy of interference in other states' internal affairs, economic sanctions, threats, and blackmail. In this connection W. Jaruzelski expressed support for the DPRK initiatives aimed at the withdrawal of foreign troosps from South Korea and the unification of the country and at turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

PRAVDA NOTES USSR, DRA AIDES ON COOPERATION

PM021317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA, TASS special correspondents' report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Sep -- The Sixth Session of the Soviet-Afghan Standing Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation was held here 27-29 September.

The Soviet Delegation was headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustiral Committee, and the Afghan delegation by M. Aziz, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The session discussed specific questions of strengthening and developing trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA. A protocol was gained on the results of the session.

The Soviet delegation was received by S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and visited a number of Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects. There were warm meetings and conversations with Afghan and Soviet workers and specialists taking part in the construction and commissioning of these projects.

During the delegation's stay in Kabul, V.S. Murankhovskiy told us, we were able to see for ourselves the intensive work being done by the Afghan people -- under the leadership of the PDPA -- in complex conditions. It is gratifying to see how increasingly broad strata of society are supporting the April Revolution.

Our trade and economic cooperation serves to strengthen the DRA. The commission session discussed drawing up programs to develop certain sectors of the DRA economy by 2000. Attention centered on questions of ensuring mutual benefit and expanding the export potential of the DRA, which -- in addition to traditional goods -- could supply the USSR with more oil, gas, and minerals. The Soviet side will assist Afghanistan in improving the country's economic mechanism.

The DRA is at the beginning of a great deal of work to fulfill the first 5-year plan since the revolution, M. Aziz said, and an invaluable role is played in this respect bu economic support from our northern neighbor. Suffice it is to say that a considerable proportion of all foreign aid given to Afghanistan over the 5-year period has come from the USSR. The working plan we have outlined together in Kabul will make it possible to use this potential to the greatest possible effect in order to strengthen the DRA economy.

BAKHTAR REPORT CITED ON KABUL CAR BOMBING

PM021237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Sep -- Afghan counterrevolutionaries have committed a new crime.

BAKHTAR reports that on 28 September they left a car full of powerful explosives near a school and the Soviet Trade Mission in Kabul. The explosion took place when lessons had ended and the children were going home. As a result of this barbaric act three people died, including two students. Nearby buildings were damaged.

PRESS CONFERENCE CLAIMS DUSHMAN CHEMICALS USE

PM021327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep Second Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent Major A. Oliynik: "The Dushmans are Using Chemical Weapons. Press Conference in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Sep -- A press conference here for local and foreign journalists presented convincing new evidence of the involvement of the United States and its satellites in the undeclared war against the DRA. It concerned the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' use of barbaric chemical weapons, manufactured in the United States, the FRG, and other capitalist countries, as well as conventional weapons.

DRA Defense Ministry spokesman Colonel (Ghulyam Dzhilani) gave conference participants details of the wide variety of types of chemical weapons recently captured by the Afghan Army when routing dushman gangs in Kabul, Lowgar, and Vardak provinces. They include 82mm and 60mm mortar bombs filled with toxic agents, CS gas hand grenades, and a powerful toxic agent for poisoning water. There were examples of photographs of poisoned civilians and manuals compiled by Western special services for the dushmans: "How To Use Chemical Weapons," "Chemical Materials And Their Practical Use."

A BAKHTAR spokesman addressed the conference, stressing that while one of the most pressing issues of modern times -- banning and destroying chemical weapons -- is being discussed at the United Nations and other international forums, U.S. special services, with the assistance of the dushman rabble, use Afghan soil as a site to test and use chemical weapons.

It was stressed at the conference that according to statements by former counterrevolutionaries who have gone over to the DRA's side and the testimony of dushman prisoners, the bandits are being trained to use chemical weapons in Afghanistan by U.S. instructors based in Peshawar (Pakistan) and masquerading as various specialists, including doctors. According to their statements, the chemical weapons must be used primarily against civilians. The foreign advisers are demanding they be used in such a way as to be able to blame the Afghan Army and units of the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan for the killings. As "material evidence" the bandits were ordered to send to Peshawar photographs of the people, animals, and plants they had poisoned and samples of water and soil from contaminated areas.

A certain (Sakhi Mukhammed), former gang member from the "Islamic society of Afghanistan," taken prisoner recently by the DRA state security organs, said his group of 20 had trained at a center near Peshawar. Two Pakistani advisers and one American conducted training in the use of chemical weapons on Afghan territory. They had vigorously recommended the use of chemical weapons in densely populated places to kill as many civilians as possible, and by night, to create panic. To undermine the historic gains of the April Revolution and halt and reverse socioeconomic development of democratic Afghanistan, a BAKHTAR statement says, reactionary forces, headed by the United States, are prepared to use the dirtiest methods in the bloody war by the dushmans against their own people, including barbaric chemical weapons. The Afghan people angrily condemn the criminal plans of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and will do all they can to wreck the intrigues of counterrevolution.

ZAGLADIN, DOBRYNIN MEET HONECKER OTHERS ON ARRIVAL

LD021823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived today in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the unveiling of a monument to Ernst Thaelmann.

At the airport, Comrade Honecker was met by Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Medvedyev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Shakhnazarov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials. Among those meeting Honecker was Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR. The GDR and USSR state flags were flown at the airport.

Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, arrived in Moscow later in the day. At the airport the visitors were met by Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; and other officials.

IZVESTIYA ON SLYUNKOV SPEECH AT OSTRAVA MEETING

PM301101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Rally in Ostrava"]

[Text] Ostrava, 25 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by N.N. Slyunkov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which is on an official friendly visit to the CSSR, has arrived in the North Moravian Kraj. It is accompanied by A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, by other officials, and also by V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

In the city of Ostrava the delegation had a meeting with the North Moravian Kraj leadership in the course of which the Soviet guests were informed about the activity of the party organization of the CSSR's major industrial region in implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions. The members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation spoke about the practical implementation of the program of economic and social development advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. The importance of further improving direct ties between associated enterprises as an effective means of accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production was noted.

The delegation visited one of the biggest industrial enterprises in the CSSR -- the K. Gottwald Metallurgical and Machine-building Combine in Vitkovice -- and met with its collective. The speakers at a mass Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally emphasized the great significance of the realistic foreign policy program of the 27th CPSU Congress for strengthening the cause of peace and declared their full support for the USSR's peace initiatives, which open up before mankind the hope of preserving peace. Unanimous approval was voiced for the propositions and conclusions contained in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions. V. Vaclavik, first secretary of the North Moravian Kraj CPCZ Committee, who addressed the rally, pointed out that, working to fulfill the 17th CPCZ Congress program, the kraj's working people devote special attention to strengthening cooperation with the socialist countries as an important political factor in the modern world. [paragraph continues]

In this work Communists and all working people utilize the CPSU's great experience, the decisions of its 27th Congress, and the new edition of the CPSU Program. For us all this is a practical school of Marxism-Leninism and of the consistent application of the Leninist work style and the norms of party life.

N.N. Slyunkov, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, spoke next. He said, in particular: Thank you very much for the warm, cordial welcome. We have been deeply moved by the kind words spoken here about the CPSU and the Soviet people. Permit me to convey to you and, through you, to all working people of the city of Ostrava and the North Moravian Kraj fraternal greetings from Soviet people.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples have always valued their class commonality, at whose origins Vladimir Ilich Lenin was present. The glory of our peoples' heroic sons and daughters, who defended freedom and independence in cruel battles against Hitlerite fascism, will never fade. The living flowers on the graves and monuments of the liberating Soviet servicemen, the memorial in the small town of Hrabyne to the memory of the Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen who died a brave death for Ostrava's liberation -- this attests to the bright memory of those who fell in the struggle for your freedom and ours.

Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are confidently marching together toward a common goal. Their fraternal friendship is unshakable and will live forever. We are linked not by words about friendship or protestations of friendship but by thousands upon thousands of everyday deeds and achievements, whose scale is truly impressive.

We are together constructing the "Progress" gas pipeline, the Krivoy Rog Mining and Enriching Combine, and other important national economic projects. Our common labor is embodied in the products of the electrical equipment and machine-building industries, the Prague subway, and nuclear power stations.

The Belorussian SSR produces the well-known large-capacity Belaz dump trucks, whose motors are supplied by Czechoslovak motor builders. There is fruitful cooperation between the collectives of the Minsk Bearing Plant and the "Zetor" Machine-Building Enterprise in the city of Brno. A team bearing the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Jan Nalepka, participant in the antifascist struggle on Belorussian territory, works at the plant in Minsk. Another team at that enterprise includes your renowned compatriot Otakar Jaros. The wages that he earns are transferred to the Peace Fund.

The working people of the North Moravian Kraj make a great contribution to developing all-around Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. And we have seen the splendid fruits of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation here, at the K. Gottwald Combine, which is known for its rich revolutionary and labor traditions. At the end of last year the metallurgists of Ostrava received from the Soviet Union the jubilee, 300-millionth metric ton of iron ore.

The Vitkovice Combine in turn fulfills Soviet orders, which in the current 5-year plan will account for 60 percent of the entire volume of products exported to socialist countries. Your collective manufactures equipment for the modernization of rolling mills in Kommunarsk, Magnitogorsk, and Dneprodzerzhinsk and for the construction of a new mill at the Zhdanov Metallurgical Combine. We express cordial gratitude to you for all this.

Meetings with worker collectives are always a great honor and a high responsibility. Every such meeting teaches a great deal and convinces us over and over again that the working class was and still is the chief driving force in the struggle for social progress.

It is precisely the political experience of the working class and its high degree of awareness and organization that help to unite working people and contribute to their active struggle for the ideals of socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's meetings and talks in your beautiful country have once again enabled us to see for ourselves how energetically and enthusiastically the Czechoslovak people are resolving the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Great work of truly revolutionary significance and meaning is also under way in our country to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Energetic measures are being taken to bring the national economy up to a qualitatively new scientific, technical, organizational, and economic level and to ensure foremost positions in the world in terms of labor productivity, product quality, and production efficiency. Positive changes in our economy are gathering momentum.

However, we evaluate soberly the results achieved and regard them as just the beginning of the great work of restructuring. A new economic mechanism is now taking shape in our country. It provides for enterprises to go over to autonomous financing, paying their way, and self-funding. Restructuring is accompanied by the consistent democratization of all aspects of our society's life. The role of the soviets, which express the people's will and power, is steadily being enhanced. We are seeking to increase publicity and to raise the awareness and activeness of absolutely everyone in creative work, in surmounting shortcomings, and in the struggle against negative phenomena and deviations from the socialist norms of life and morality.

The CPSU and Soviet people value highly the fraternal relations which have been established between our parties and our peoples. We well know that people in socialist Czechoslovakia respond to us in the same way.

Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has repeatedly emphasized the fundamental and lasting significance of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the Czechoslovak people's vital interests and for ensuring their security and peaceful life.

Our countries' working people well understand that only the successful realization of the large-scale tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress and the skillful utilization of all socialism's advantages will make it possible to scale qualitatively new heights of economic and social development.

Soviet people will make every effort to ensure that our common successes multiply and that our friendship constantly strengthens and is filled with new substance.

To solve the major problems of developing our countries' national economies and to broaden and deepen specialization and collaboration it is important to make more energetic use of the opportunities provided by the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR through the end of the millennium.

We are unanimous with you that it is necessary to widely develop direct ties between enterprises and organizations in the socialist countries and to set up joint enterprises and science and production associations. This will help to make faster progress over the next few years, to make more efficient use of our economic potential, and to strengthen the socialist community as a whole.

As you know, comrades, we have to resolve peaceful tasks under complex international conditions. It is the common cause of all states and all peoples to preserve civilization and to prevent it from burning up in the flames of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, together with the other socialist countries, are waging a persistent and consistent struggle to preserve peace and prevent war. Our many joint peace initiatives are aimed at this.

More than a year ago the USSR was the first to take a wise and bold step on the path to peace and disarmament by unilaterally introducing a moratorium on nuclear tests. The USSR's recent decision to extend it through 1 January 1987 ushers in a new stage in the struggle to destroy nuclear weapons and curtail the arms race.

However, American imperialism is continuing to exacerbate the international situation. The West's militarist circles are not abandoning their attempts to undermine the Soviet Union and world socialism economically. Similar attempts have been made before. They have all inevitably ended in failure.

The entire history of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system attests to our ability quickly to find an effective answer which will make worthless any challenge, including the notorious "star wars" program.

We will use all our strength to end the senseless arms race and to create a strong and all-embracing system of international security. We will take simultaneous action in all directions -- diplomatic, military, political, and, above all, of course, economic.

And here each person's labor at his own work place is more important than ever.

In his recent replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that "in this regard good-quality labor by Soviet people and the working people of the socialist community countries is simultaneously a contribution to the cause of peace."

We note with great satisfaction and gratitude the full support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving efforts from Czechoslovakia's Communists and all its working people. Proletarian solidarity has always served and will serve the lofty aims of the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the CPCZ, of the USSR and the CSSR.

In conclusion N.N. Slyunkov wished the fraternal Czechoslovak people and their Communist Party futher successes in socialist building on behalf of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Government, and the multinational Soviet people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the "Starojicko" agricultural cooperative near Ostrava. The guests familiarized themselves with the labor organization and the daily routine of the farm workers.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI'S ASIA TRIP

PM021333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russina 2 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Biryukov commentary: "In a Priority Direction"]

[Text] The international public received with satisfaction the results of the recently completed trip by W. Jaruzelski to three Asian countries building new societies. The trip has been given particular attention, naturally, in the socialist world.

The official friendly visits by the leader of fraternal Poland to the Mongolian People's Republic and the DPRK and his working visit to the PRC, which will also be followed up by an official visit to this country, clearly reaffirmed: Despite all the diversity of states belonging to the world socialist system, the determining factor is their common, mutual interest in increasing reapproachment.

The new, unprecedented type of relations developing between free peoples is helping -- like Archimedes' lever -- to resolve many tasks relating to their domestic and foreign policy. Implementation of the plans discussed with the Mongolian, DPRK, and PRC leaders will have a positive influence on the fulfillment of tasks connected with our countries' development, the Polish leader pointed out in a statement on the results of his trip.

The meetings in the capitals of the three countries of the great Asian Continent redemonstrated the indivisibility of the interests of socialism and peace. It is precisely for this reason that the political will was clearly expressed at the negotiating table in Ulaanbaatar, Pyongyang, and Beijing to contribute to the utmost to the cause of peace, progress, and socialism and to strengthen interaction in the international arean.

There is another considerably important aspect of W. Jaruzelski's trip to a number of socialist countries in Asia. It is rightly being regarded throughout the world as an unquestionable sign of Poland's steadily growing contribution to the resolution of topical international problems. Despite unceasing attempts by some imperialist powers to slight Poland and play on its internal problems. Despite unceasing attempts by some imperialist powers to slight Poland and play on its internal difficulties and problems, Poland's prestige is growing. Its enterprising, bold foreign policy is beinging it a deserved tribute of respect from countries and peoples.

Those who just yesterday imposed economic "sanctions" against Poland and tried, on provocative pretexts, to cast aspersions on the importance of its international role are feeling vexed today. The sources of socialism's strength, which has a beneficial effect on the formation of the international situation as a whole, are beyond their comprehension. But for the sake of objectivity it is essential to consider the strengthening of relations between countries in the world socialist system against the background of socialism's peace offensive that has developed in Europe and the Asian and Pacific region, in the UN and other diplomatic forums, in the sphere of the struggle to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth and prevent them invading space, and in the sphere of trade and economic ties, culture, and humanitarian problems.

As far as fraternal Poland is concerned, a priority area of its foreign policy, W. Jaruzelski noted during his trip, is invariably its friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and its implementation of the socialist community's coordinated course. The strength of the fraternal peoples lies in their unit and cooperation.

GORBACHEV EXPECTED IN ITALY MID-FEB 1987

PM020926 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Gorbachev To Visit Italy Before 15 February"]

[Text] CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will pay his expected visit to Italy, at Prime Minister Craxi's invitation, some time in the second half of January or the first half of February 1987. This is the time frame within which diplomats on both sides are working toward an agreement. This was learned from diplomatic sources in the prime minister's office. [passage omitted]

GORBACHEV GREETS ITALY'S PERTINI ON BIRTHDAY

PM300843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Session p 1

["Jubilee Greetings" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dear Comrade Pertini!

I cordially congratulate you, eminent statesman and politician and active member of the antifascist resistance in Italy during World War II, on your jubilee 90th birthday. I wish you, a man of great vitality, new achievements in the struggle for the ideals of peace, democracy, and progress.

M. Gorbachev

POPE'S APPEAL FOR 'DEFENSE OF PEACE' CITED

PM201341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Appeal to Catholics"]

[Text] Rome, 29 Sep -- Addressing believers in St. Peter's Square in the Vatican 28 September, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, appealed to Catholics to actively join in the defense of peace. He emphasized that the "world's great religions regard activities for the sake of peace as one of their special tasks." The Pope pointed out that politicians and statesmen, parliamentarians, diplomats, international organizations, and also ordinary people who usually suffer most in war are taking part in these activities. The head of the Roman Catholic Church also called for the unity of all religions in their activities in favor of peace.

UK BAN ON LIBYAN AIRLINE 'EXTREMELY UNFRIENDLY'

LD022003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1803 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] London, 2 Oct (TASS) -- The British Government has carried out an extremely unfriendly act against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

As John Moore, secretary of state for transport, stated here today, the Thatcher government has banned the Libyan airline "Libyan Arab Airlines" from flying to Great Britain from 31 October. Attempting to justify the Cabinet's position, which is virtually no different from the U.S. Administration's hostile course toward Libya, Moore asserted that this unilateral act by the British Government is caused by some kind of "Libyan complicity in terrorism."

SCIENTISTS SIGN SPACE RESEARCH PROTOCOL WITH UK

LD012224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- A meeting was held today at the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences with a delegation of the British National Space Center, headed by its General Director Roy Gibson. Scientists from the two countries discussed the prospects for cooperation in the field of the peaceful conquest of outer space. A protocol on the results of the meeting was signed.

This meeting, stressed Roald Sagdeyev, the director of the institute, showed that Soviet and British scientists have good prospects for cooperation in outer space, especially in such directions as astrophysics and radio astronomy and the study of the materials of outer space. The "Roentgen" project will be the first major joint work of our institute and the British National Space Center. The Netherlands and the FRG are also taking part in its implementation.

A Roentgen telescope, which was created with the participation of scientists from Birmingham University, will be set up on board the space apparatus which is planned to be put into orbit in 1987. I believe that the experience which has been accumulated during the course of this joint work, will help to coordinate our future efforts. Outer space is in many ways a unique laboratory for scientists and it must, of course, be peaceful.

We are satisfied with the results of the meetings and talks with our Soviet colleagues, Roy Gibson noted. They have enabled areas of cooperation of mutual interest to be presented. Outer space can provide mankind with a great deal and, of course, it must be conquered together.

The delegation of British scientists was received by Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the 'Interkosmos' council, and Aleksandr Duknayev, head of the USSR Glavkosmos [Committee for Study of Outer Space].

SPD BUNDESTAG DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

'Frank, Friendly' Gromyko Talks

PM030927 Moscow IZVESTIA in Russian 3 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On 1 October Andrey Gromyko, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] led by Volker Hauff, a member of the party board and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Bundestag faction.

The delegation, which included Bundestag deputies and party economics and ecology experts, arrived on a visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Andrey Gromyko welcomed the representatives of West Germany's largest party and noted the importance of exchanges of opinion between different social and political forces on a broad range of questions in order to strengthen the foundations of trust and understanding between peoples and states. It is necessary to proceed from the assumption that no global problem today can be resolved by any state singlehanded. This is especially true of the problem of ensuring peace and security.

The results of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which closed in Stockholm, show that only the awareness of all the participating states of their common responsibility can lead to mutually acceptable solutions.

The two sides were unanimous that agreement on an extraordinary meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik constituted an important step which was welcomed by the whole world. The peoples hope this meeting will end with positive results corresponding with the interests of peace.

Soviet initiatives on various questions of international politics are common knowledge. They were reiterated anew at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Outlining domestic political development in the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko described the process of restructuring, which had affected every aspect of the life of Soviet society including trade and economic relations with foreign countries. It was stressed that fresh opportunities were now being made available for broadening cooperation with such a major economic partner as West Germany.

The delegation members stressed for their part that questions of peace and security were given priority by their party. This was reaffirmed by the Social Democratic Congress in Nuremberg last August.

Both sides noted the closeness of approach between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany to many aspects of the problem of averting nuclear war. This is true of the need to end nuclear testing and to avert a nuclear arms race in outer space, a ban on chemical weapons and a number of other questions.

Carrying on intensive exchanges of opinion with the CPSU on questions of disarmamant, the Social Democratic delegates stressed the interest of their party in that dialogue being extended to other areas, such as the economy of ecology.

The conversation passed in a frank, friendly atmosphere.

L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.F. Rubtsov, Chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and Joerg Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, were present at the conversation

Voigt on Moaratorium, SDI

LD022242 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Moscow Octover 2 TASS -- Karsten Voigt, a well-known foreign policy expert and a member of the Federal Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, visited our country as a member of the parliamentary group for contacts with the USSR of the West German Bundestag.

"I think that the ending of nuclear tests meets both the interests of socialist countries and the security interests of the West, including West Germany," he said in an interview to the newspaper TRUD.

Touching upon the strategic defence initiative, Voigt stressed that way back in 1979 the Social Democratic Party of Germany had taken the decision condemning the development of laser and other weapons to be stationed in outer space. "Since that time my party's view of this matter has not changed. If the Social Democrats come to power in the elections scheduled for the beginning of next year, the agreement with the USA on the participation of West German companies in work on the SDI programme, signed recently by the current government of the CDU/CSU-Free Democrats, will be cancelled."

U.S. ISRAELI ROLE IN PARIS BOMBINGS HINTED

LD021220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] AFP reports that the French authorities are continuing their investigations into the criminal explosions in Paris which resulted in 9 people being killed and 165 injured. Here is Pavel Kasparov.

The most recent explosion in the French capital occurred on 17 September. However, Paris is still living under the influence of the psychological shock of the wave of cruel terrorist acts that has swept the city. The Gendarmerie continue to patrol the streets, as before, while cordons of police and army subunits bar the way to the Elysee Palace and the Hotel Matignon, the residences of the president and the prime minister. The wave of terror is the main topic in the local press, too.

At the present time, many of the Republic's senior officials appear in the pages of Paris newspapers. Reports of Paris diplomatic and other contacts with the aim of capturing the criminal guilty of the explosions multiply. In a word, there is much activity. The only trouble is, the results are rather disappointing. The only trouble is, the results are rather disappointing. However, this sluggishness on the part of the French security services leads observers to think that perhaps Paris is occupied at present not so much with problem of how to find the criminals, but how to avoid naming them.

In connection with this, it is worth recalling that all the original accusations laid against the so-called Arab terrorism by the French authorities failed.

So who would benefit from intimidating France in today's conditions? You will not find an answer to this question on the pages of rightwing progovernment newspapers.

There they prefer not to mention the irritation felt in Washington and Tel Aviv over France's backing for a convocation of a representative international conference on the Middle East and its call in the UN Security Council demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the illegally occupied southern Lebanon. To speak of this means to admit that behind the bomb explosions in Paris stand, more likely than not, the special services of the United States and Israel, which, it is know for certain, resort actively to terrorism in order to attain their aims. However, the chances of the French security services following that trail are clearly slim. After all, th CIA and the Mosad are their closest comrades in arms; they work together hand in hand, as the saying goes.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that many observers believe that what is happening in Paris is a detective farce, the objective of which is merely to distract public attention from those truly to blame for the tragedy.

USED NUCLEAR FUEL PACT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD011436 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] An agreement between the Imatran Voima Oy national power company and a Soviet foreign trade organization was concluded today on the return of used fuel of the second unit of the Loviisa nuclear plant to the Soviet Union. The agreement is based on the agreement concluded in 1981 on the return of the fuel from the Loviisa plant's first unit. Experience gained from three earlier returns of used fuel has been taken into account.

The first transportation of used fuel from the second unit of the Loviisa nuclear power plant will probably take place next year. The fuel packages, after they have been removed from the reactor, will be placed in the storage basins of the nuclear power plant for a maximum of 5 years. The nuclear fuel will be packed and transported according to the security regulations controlled by the Finnish authorities.

The fourth transportaion by rail of used nuclear fuel from the first unit of the Loviisa nuclear power plant via Vainikkala to the Soviet Union began today. A total of 14 metric tons of used fuel is being returned to the Soviet Union packed in four transit containers. The batch has been stored for 5 years in Loviisa nuclear power plant.

BRIEFS

USSR-NORWAY Shipping -- Moscow October 2 TASS -- The condition of and prospects for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Norway in sea shipping are being discussed at the 10th session of the bilateral shipping commission which has opened here today. The sides will examine the problems of sea shipping between the Soviet Union and Norway, contacts between their charterers, cooperation in maritime satellite communications, and also exchange views on the outstanding problems of international shipping. The Merchant Marine carries most of freight in Soviet-Norwegian trade, the turnover of which reached 177.6 million roubles last year. There is a regular frieght line run by the Estonian shipping company between the ports of the two countries. The annual sessions of the commission, set up under a bilateral inter-governmental agreement of March 18, 1974, alternate between the USSR and Norway. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD]

SHEVARDNADZE MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN MEXICO

LD030540 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City October 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Mexican Government. He was welcomed at the airport, bedecked with Soviet and Mexican flags, by Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, Mexico's ambassador to the USSR, Horacio Flores de la Pena, and other officials. The welcoming party included the USSR's ambassador to Mexico, R.A. Sergeyev, heads of the diplomatic missions of several countries accredited in Mexico City.

On arrival, Shevardnadze made the following statement:

"It is our great pleasure to be in Mexico. Your country has always had a special attractive force for us, Soviet people. The great Mexican revolution evoked a broad response in Russia, and people in our country have follwowed the life of the Mexican people with attention and sympathy ever since, wishing them happiness and prosperity. It has not been forgotten in the USSR that the United Mexican States was the first Latin American country to have established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. We respect and appreciate Mexico's political course in international affairs, its positive and constructive contribution to resolving problems of disarmament, of lessening tension and settling crisis situations in the world, and its role in the Non-Aligned Movement, in the activity of the six states and the Contadora Group."

"All-round strong ties are developing between our countries. Of great importance are the amicable confidential relations that have been established between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, their private correspondence on key issues of world politics. We often meet with Mexican representatives and conduct very useful consultations, discuss problems at various levels and during international forums. Our bilateral relations are successfull developing too. They did not have big problems, nor do they have them now. And we hope they will have none. It is no exaggeration to say that these are relations of equal states which sympathize with each other.

We are glad this is so, and wish that our visit to your country promote friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

We extend best wishes to the residents of the beautiful and courageous Mexico City, to all citizens of Mexico."

TASS Correction

Moscow TASS in English at 0753 GMT on 3 October transmits a corrected version of the preceding item which provides the following variations:

Paragraph seven, line two is corrected to read: "...States was the first country of the Western Hemisphere to have established..."

Paragraph eight, line five is corrected to read: "...the Non-Aligned Movement as an observer, in the activity...[supplying additional phrase]

Paragraph nine, line two is corected to read: "...are the amicable relations that have..." [deleting word]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Ligachev Address

LD011550 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1302 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- All activities of the party following the April 1985 Plenum of the Central Committee essentially mean a resolute assertion of a close bond of ideology with life, unity of word and deed, said Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was delivering a report today at the all-union conference of chiefs of departments of social sciences of the Soviet Union's higher education establishments. In the past, he said, deviations from this principle were tolerated, which led to negative phenomena in the functioning of the economy; this was detrimental to the moral atmosphere and generated serious flaws in the cadre policy. The merit of the party is in the fact that it has realized in time the need for a critical shift in the country's development. Forces had shaped themselves in the leading nucleus of the party by April 1985, which had correctly assessed the situation in the economy and in the society, and put forward the idea of accelerating our development. These forces were comprehensively and profoundly developed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the short period since the CPSU Central Committee put forward the conception of acceleration, the entire party has done considerable work for its implementation. First of all, decisive measures were undertaken for strengthening leadership by party, state, economic and public organizations, both centrally and locally. Thus were created sound cadre prerequisites for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress and the course of restructuring. A program of deep technical reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of wide mastering of the latest achievements of science, engineering and technology was elaborated. A firm course was set for genuine -- not partial, but full -- financial autonomy, team contracting and transferring enterprises and associations to paying their own way and to self-financing. Restructuring of the wage system is envisioned in production branches. Thus, major steps have been made in the development of not only the national economy, but also in the people's socialist self-government and democratic basis in the decisive field of society's life -- in the field of the economy.

In recent times the structure for the management of complexes of interlinked branches of the national economy has been changed radically. The powers of local organs, first and foremost those of the soviets of workers deputies, have been significantly extended and their responsibility increased for the comprehensive solution of economic and social questions, for satisfying the needs of the population. In former years there was serious lagging behind the needs of life in the material base of the social and cultural sphere: popular education, science, health care and culture. The current 5-year plan period has set the task of ensuring progress here, worthy of the socialist system. With the universal support of the working people, the party has embarked on a real, not just verbal, battle against such severe social evils as drunkenness and alcoholism. Both the production and the consumption of wine and liquor has been cut sharply. Energetic measures are also being taken aimed at erecting barriers against drug addiction, which has appeared in the odd place. The strengthening of the economic and moral bases of Soviet society will also be helped by the uncompromising struggle against non-labor income which has been started by the party and state, and by the whole Soviet people.

Having made it a firm rule to speak to the people only in the language of truth, the Central Committee does not conceal the major complexities involved in restructuring. They are there in the economy, in politics and in ideological work. The essence of the sharp about-face which is currently being accomplished by Soviet society is revolutionary in nature. To see it through, time, resources and huge efforts by party and people, civic courage and maturity on the part of each Soviet person are required.

It is with special responsibility that our conference should approach the conclusion reached in the Central Committee Political Report regarding the well-known remoteness from the demands of life of our philosophical and economic science as well as of all social science, Yegor Ligachev stated.

The state of affairs in the social sciences on the whole still fails to meet the demands of time in any way. Drabness, tedious ruminating over truisms, fear of what is new, and dogmatism have unfortunately become widespread in them. Cliquishness and an atmosphere of mutual eulogy and bragging frequently flourish in the scientific collectives, and the capacity for critical appraisal of one's own place in science is often lost. Attempts are sometimes made to reduce the restructuring process there to slogans and further paroxysms of political twaddle.

Speaking of shortcomings in the social sciences, the CPSU Central Committee Secretary devoted a great deal of attention to the state of affairs in philosophy. This great science, he said, has now, through the efforts of certain scientists, become removed from this world, perhaps more so than any other. We have very few easily understood and interesting philosophical works which would evoke a wide response in society. There are few profound works on the extensive range of problems of the scientific and technological revolution. The theory and practice of sociological research lag seriously behind the requirements of the present time. This science, by its very nature, ought to breathe life, the passion of struggle, illuminate with its ideas the most forward positions of communist construction. Instead of this, one can often spot in this area of selfsame timidity of thought, an absence of civic courage, without which there are no real scientists, an unwillingness to tackle the study of acute problems of the development of Soviet society. The current state of historical-party research gives rise to serious concern.

Further on, Yegor Ligachev touched upon the success of restructuring the system of higher and secondary specialized education which has formed in the country. He stressed that the successes of the higher school in the building of a new society are common knowledge. However, he said, phenomena of stagnation have been accumulating in it recently, and the gross numbers approach has become dominant in the training of specialists. The influx of capable young people into teachers' collectives has weakened. Such a situation is unacceptable.

The chief objective of the restructuring that has commenced, is to ensure a radical increase in the efficiency of the system of training, retraining, and raising qualifications of specialists in close association with improving their use in the national economy.

It is extremely important to create the most favorable conditions for the students excelling in their studies. a cult of studies, a cult of serious and selfless work on grasping the truth, on acquiring new knowledge, should reign in our universities and institutes.

Yegor Ligachev dwelt on questions of improving the atheistic education of young people and students. A scientific-materialist, scientific-atheist outlook was formed long ago, and formed strongly in the absolute majority of Soviet people, in the conditions of freedom of conscience prevailing in our society, he said. This does not suit our ideological opponents in the West. They pour streams of slander on the Soviet system, asserting that the USSR crushes the freedom of religion and persecutes believers. Individual state figures of the capitalist countries have allowed themselves to be drawn into this unseemly fuss.

While it supports the rigorous observance of the guarantees for freedom of conscience, the party also condemns attempts to use religion to damage the interests of the state and person. We do come across such attempts. Sometimes bourgeois nationalism decks itself in religious clothing. This is clearly seen, for example, in the activity of the reactionary part of the clergy of Islam, the Uniate Church, and Catholicism.

All this shows that it is essential to carry out serious research into the religious situation in the country, and understand more deeply the reasons for the survival, and in some places the revival, of religion.

Yagodin Report Debated

LD011412 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] An all-union conference of heads of faculty of social sciences of higher educational establishments opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace. [passage omitted] A report entitled "The 27th CPSU Congress and Tasks of Faculties of Social sciences," was delivered by Comrade Yagodin, USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary specialized education. Those speaking in the debate which followed were comrades (?Rakhmanin), head of faculty of scientific communism of the Voronezh state university; Petrov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk obkom; Arefyeva, head of faculty of philosophy of the Moscow Energy Institute; Frolov, chief editor of KOMMUNIST; Radayev, head of faculty of political economy of natural science department of the Moscow State University; and Kakharov, USSR minister of culture. (video shows the speakers addressing the conference)

The conference is continuing its work.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF GORBACHEV KRAY VISITS

Flight to Stavropol Noted

PM181751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86

[Report by unnamed IZVESTIYA, TASS correspondents under general heading "Meetings With Kuban Farmers"]

[Text] On 18 September M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in Krasnodar with the kray party-economic aktiv.

The same day M.S. Gorbachev left Krasnodar for Stavropol. At the airport in Stavropol he was met by I.S. Boldyrev, first secretary of Stavropol party kraykom; I.T. Taranov, chairman of the krayispolkom; and members of the party kraykom bureau.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM241646 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unnamed IZVESTIYA and TASS special correspondents under the general heading: "The Party's Counsel With the People"]

[Text] On 19 September M.S. Gorbachev met with stockmen of the "Izobilnenskiy" Interfarm Cattle Fattening Complex of the Izobilnenskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association. The conversation immediately turned to very important matters -- the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, readiness for wintering, and reserves in the development of the feed base. And of course, to working and living conditions.

M.S. Gorbachev: You know, I do not recognize the complex which once took a lot of blood from local leaders. (animation) But now the complex is an entire modern livestock-raising town.

N. Baykulov, director of the "Izobilnenskiy" Complex, familiarized M.S. Gorbachev with the collective's work, and a relaxed conversation with stockmen ensued.

This interfarm enterprise has been operating for 10 years, and the rayon's kolkhozes send young cattle here for intensive fattening. They also help with concentrated feed. They supply coarse and succulent feed out of their own production. Farmers obtain big harvests on 3,500 hectares of arable land and are increasing the return from each of almost 2,000 irrigated hectares.

"Reliance on our own resources," N. Baykulov, director of the interfarm enterprise said, "has raised collective responsibility for the state of affairs and oriented us toward the introduction of autonomous financing and the team contract in all production links."

There is striking order and cleanliness in the fattening blocks and the areas where stacks of hay and straw tower up behind metal barriers. The need for feed for the winter has already been met in full, but feed procurement is still continuing. Yes, the director agreed with M.S. Gorbachev's remarks, average daily weight gains of 606 grams are not enough, although somewhat more than the plan figure. The achievements of foremost workers attest to sizable reserves. Yelena Kidyk, for example, obtains weight gains of more than 1 kg from her group of animals. Improved technology and a stronger feed base are to help all operators to attain a higher level.

All the enterprise workers and specialists of the three livestock-raising subdivisions and P. Krapivnyy's mechanized link, which is responsible for feed production, work to a team contract, and earnings are according to the end result. The director cited the following fact: This year the profit resulting from economies in direct expenditure alone amounted to R600,000. Literally everything is counted now. The higher the weight gains and the animals' surrender weight (it is not less than 450 kg) and the lower the prime production cost, the more weighty the economic results and, thus, the material reward.

A lively conversation continued in the Stockmen's House, which houses a preventive clinic, rest rooms, shower room, and a sauna.

"All conditions have been created for us," the stockmen said. "A good dining room, we can buy all the most essential things in our store, and many cares have now fallen away. We return home on the enterprise's bus. A comprehensive consumer services center is right here, nearby. When such concern is shown for us, we work easily, with a will...."

M.S. Gorbachev: Tell me, are you all provided with housing?

A voice: Not yet. But we are doing great work.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do you mostly live in the village?

Voices: In the village and in Izobilnyy, the rayon center.

N.Z. Baykulov (sovkhoz director): Mikhail Sergeyevich, we are currently building an eight-apartment block in Izobilnyy, a turnkey project for this year. The foundations have been laid for another one, and the walls have been erected to the third floor.

M.S. Gorbachev: But why in Izobilnyy, isolated from the village? You should have houses nearby.

N.Z. Baykulov: We have provided for this. We have been given land in the village of Novotroitskaya, and we are building there so that every householder has a farmstead, a cow, piglets...

M.S. Gorbachev: All as prescribed. The house should be modern with conveniences, and there should be a farmstead, garden, truck garden. City folk ask: Give us a plot of land, to have something to do. Everyone wants to get back to the land. Quite right! You feel this particularly in the big cities. People yearn for the land, for a garden or truck garden, to get away from the hurly-burly. So why drive the rural inhabitant into a multistory building?

A voice: Multistory buildings are inconvenient.

M.S. Gorbachev: Perhaps some young people will soon know cows only from books?

A voice: Not here. Many people keep cows. Young people stay in the countryside.

M.S. Gorbachev: That is very good.

The stockmen also gave voice to their wishes: to accelerate the modernization of old irrigation sectors and eliminate accountability, which is unnecessary under conditions when the farm has complete financial autonomy and pays its way, for the end result is what matters. Why quarterly reweighing of animals? It traumatizes them.

"Our enterprise has reached its planned capacity -- simultaneous fattening of 11,200 animals," the director said. [paragraph continues]

"Thus, the partner farms have no worries over beef production. There is a possibility of increasing production. How many animals does one operator fatten? Yelena Didyk, for example -- 420...."

To this M.S. Gorbachev remarked: That is not such a great load, for at the "Donskoy" Complex, not far away, one operator looks after 700 animals.

During M.S. Gorbachev's stay in Krasnodar Kray the particularly promising nature of the development of agro-industrial associations like the "Kuban" Agro-industrial Complex was noted. That is, large independent enterprises which ensure the entire cycle from production to processing to trade in the finished product.

V. Bondarev, first secretary of Izobilnenskiy party raykom, familiarized M.S. Gorbachev with the plans to set up the "Izobilnyy" Agro-industrial Complex. The necessary conditions for this exist in the rayon -- above all, a quite strong processing base. The agro-industrial combine will unite the efforts of 45 kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and will supply Stravropol and Nevinnomyssk with products through a network of its own company stores. It has been estimated that, thanks to a more rational production structure, there will be a sharp increase in the efficiency of the utilization of resources -- primarily land. The return from the grainfield will also increase.

The economy of the grainfield means an unusually great deal in the kray's agriculture. By way of an experiment the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been transferred to full financial autonomy and paying their way. Here things must be done only zealously, no other way. In arable farming above all. Grain sales are one of the most important items in th income of the overwhelming majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Intensive technologies have become the main direction for increasing grain production efficiency. In numerous conversations with rural working people in the Kuban and in Stavropol Kray M.S. Gorbachev repeatedly emphasized that grain must be not just sown and harvested but cultivated.

Precisely this is how grain crops are cultivated on the "Mikhaylovskoye" Experimental Production Farm, at the "Niva Stavropolya" Science-and-production Association, and on the "Kazminskiy" Kolhoz in Kochubeyevskiy Rayon the the "Rossiya" Kolhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, which have this year obtained 59.3 and 47.7 quintals of grain per hectare. In the kray as a whole intensive technology has played far from the least role in achieving general success. An average of 27.3 quintals of grain cereals have been gathered per hectare. The gross harvest is 4.74 million metric tons. The country has received 2,138,000 metric tons of grain from the people of Stavropol Kray. Some 96 percent of the wheat has been accepted according to the standards of strong and valuable varieties.

Meeting with the Kray's farmers, M.S. Gorbachev pointed particularly to real successes in improving grain quality. Nevertheless, he said, what has been achieved must not damp people's ardor. On the contrary, all forces must be mobilized to obtain a stable harvest of 28-30 or more quintals of grain per hectare. That is an average. Only in this way can annual gross harvests of 5.2-5.7 million metric tons be ensured. But not everyone has yet learned to work with a high return.

It was no coincidence that, while inquiring about the state of affairs in Izobilnenskiy Rayon, M.S. Gorbachev drew attention to the fact that success in modern production is determined by the choice of technology. Technology in turn needs each operation comprising it to be performed very precisely. [paragraph continues]

Thus, in the final analysis, everything depends on people -- on their professional training and conscientiousness. We must raise, teach, and foster competent cadres in every production sector. We must show concern for them.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan alone R800 million -- almost one-third more than during the preceding 5 years -- was invested, for example, in social building in the countryside in Stavropol Kray. Many schools and preschool establishments were constructed, and almost 29,000 families received new well-appointed apartments. As a result of those and other measures the drift away of the rural population in the kray was halted and, what is more, it even increased by 40,000 people.

A typical example of the good changes is provided by the "Niva" Sovkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, which M.S. Gorbachev visited.

M.S. Gorbachev: I see that you have many new houses, and streets are taking shape. Yet once there was a department here, but now there is a sovkhoz, and a big one too -- 16,000 hectares. A lot of work has to be done on this land. Are you pleased that a new sovkhoz has been created?

Voices: We are pleased.

M.S. Gorbachev: But if the department had stayed here, it would probably have been a neglected village. The sovkhoz is already developing now. There are stores, a hospital, a school?

Voices: We have everything. A medical center, a middle school with 1,400 places....

M.S. Gorbachev: That is good. What harvest did you obtain this year?

A voice: Around 32.5 quintals.

M.S. Gorbachev: Not bad for this year. But these are not Kuban harvests, are they? More is needed.

A voice: If they provide water, there will be more.,

M.S. Gorbachev: That was once my mandate. Are you constructing the Levoyegorlykskiy Canal?

A voice: Yes, it is already alongside us. It will irrigate 960 hectares. We are assembling "Kuban" sprinklers.

M.S. Gorbachev: When water has been brought to Stavropol Kray's most arid rayons, the drift of people away from settlements where life was hard has ceased completely. Even those who left earlier have returned. There is a lot of sun, and the land is not bad. Water has appeared, and people can live well and work well. What questions do you have for me?

Voices: Let there be peace. And also permit us to thank the party and the government on behalf of all pensioners because we do not fear our old age and are provided for. [paragraph continues]

People will bring us money, shake our hand, and wish us good health.

M.S. Gorbachev: Yes, if there are also children and grandchildren!

A voice: And we do not abandon the sovkhoz. We help as far as we can.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am pleased to hear such words. I believe that all young people must treat age with understanding, for we are talking of their mothers and fathers, their grandfathers and grandmothers, to whose lot great trials and much labor fell. This is why we have raised the level of pensions. We will continue to give thought to ensuring that our pension legislation makes better provision for old age. We will grow, and pension matters will also continue to improve. We have even decided to set up an all-union organization of pensioners, so that they unite, associate with one another, and do somethings. To give certain rights. Many pensioners work and make their contribution. That is good, too. But there is a shortage of grandmother pensioners. Their assistance to young families is a tremendous thing. What will young people say?

A voice: Young people agree. Thank you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, for your tireless concern for young people and peace.

In his conversation with the sovkhoz workers M.S. Gorbachev said that on his way there he stopped at Novoaleksandrovsk, the rayon center, and also chatted with people. There were many questions, but the unanimous opinion was that everyone must step up his work. And that includes "Niva."

Here much will depend on your own initiative, on improved methods of production management. The shop system has not yet been introduced at "Niva," as on the majority of the kray's farms, and each team is engaged in a bit of everything. Hence dissipation of forces and means. Sheep raising is still the most laggard sector. So, the sovkhoz has a lot of work ahead. But what has been done already inspires confidence that the farm collective will cope with the tasks. Today's upsurge in its economy, which is appreciable, convinces us that the right course has been taken.

...M.S. Gorbachev's tour of North Caucasus rayons is unusually full. The day before yesterday we reported from Kuban soil, and the next morning we witnessed a businesslike discussion of socioeconomic problems with the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv. Now many hundreds of kilometers have been clocked up around Stavropol Kray. Many meetings have taken place. After each, one unsolved problems and questions stand out more precisely and strictly, as it were, and the ways to implement what is planned are clearer. In the course of talks and meetings valuable experience is generalized, and not only were problems raised but there was a collective search for ways to solve them. From the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress M.S. Gorbachev spoke of the need to convert the energy of schemes into the energy of deeds. Now is the time to augment the energy of deeds in the field and in livestock units, in plants and on consruction sites, in short, everywhere that Soviet people work.

PRAVDA Report

PM251232 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russin 21 September 1986 First Edition front-pages a 2,000-word report by special correspondent K. Aksenov, V. Pankratov, and G. Yastrebtsov entitled "Restructuring Starts With People. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Stavropol Kray."

The report dwells on specific farms' financial and organizational problems and the way they are being tackled in the light of economic reorganization. It goes on:

"During his tour of the North Caucasus M.S. Gorbachev repeatedly noted that party and economic leaders and rayon agro-industrial association councils must pay more attention to creating better living conditions in the countryside and preventing delays in the commissioning of social and cultural facilities. When he looked round farms in the Kuban and Stavropol Kray he also asked about work to construct villages, rural settlements, and farmsteads and approved the experience of collectives which are using the direct labor method and are helping with materials and loans those who want to have their own homes in the form of a traditional peasant farmstead. Following this path, some farms are commissioning 50-70 new apartments per year. Unfortunately, there are still many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the housing problem is very acute. No time must be lost in solving it.

"Stavropol Kray is the country's biggest pedigree sheep farming region. M.S. Gorbachev directed farm leaders and specialists to further develop this traditional sector." There follows a passage on wool production.

The report continues as follows: "At the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's meetings with the party aktiv in Krasnodar and Stavropol and during the sincere conversations with working people in the North Caucasus a number of unresolved problems were raised in connection with production and the economy and the work of the agro-industrial complex partners in reorganization conditions." After an account of intensive agricultural techniques the report switches to harvest variations between neighboring rayons, specifically Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, which borders on Krasnodar Kray. With reference to the rayon's farmers, the report says: "This year they have harvested 34 quintals of grain on average, about three-fourth of the harvest obtained by their neighbors in Krasnodar Kray. M.S. Gorbachev noted this during his meeting with the Stavropol Kray party aktiv. He asked Novoaleksandrovskiy CPSU Raykom First Secretary I. Simonenko for an explanation. Apparently there have been errors in cadre policy. Not all kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders in the rayon have had a powerful sense of responsibility for the work results, but have tended, as in the past, to cite 'objective' reasons and unpredictable weather." The report stresses the need for maximum effort to speed matters up. "But no amount of urging will achieve this. Substantial prerequisites are needed for an acceleration of this kind. One of the chief prerequisites is associated with the selection, placement, and education of cadres. This, according to M.S. Gorbachev, is the essence of party organization work today." The report concludes with a brief resume of the essential elements of the "restructuring" process.

Speaks of Summit

LD191536 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev has said that during his vacation he sent a letter to President Reagan on the possibility of a new meeting between them. In the course of his tour of the north Caucasian Stavropol territory he has had meetings with people who displayed great interest in this and other questions related to the international situation.

Without disclosing the content of the letter he said: I don't rule out the possibility of us meeting and signing something.

We could use the new meeting to reach an agreement on a stop to nuclear testing and on the scrapping of both Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe. We, the Soviet leader said, are ready for a new meeting but for that things should be managed not the way the United States is doing it.

The Soviet Union took a great number of tangible steps following the Geneva summit to implement the accords reached there. On the other hand, the United States is implementing all its military programs and doesn't appear to want agreement. The Soviet leader said the militarist circles making profits on the arms race resort to provocations in order to frustrate talks. That was the aim of the noisy campaign over the case of the American spy, Daniloff, who was caught in the act in the Soviet Union. That is also the aim of the demand for a group of Soviet diplomats to leave the United States, and so forth.

In this situation the USSR will display firmness and restraint, pursuing an active policy of peace and favoring equitable and and constructive relations between all countries. This policy, Mikhail Gorbachev said, is backed by realities such as our powerful economy, a united people and a strong defense potential. Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated that the Soviet Union's foreign policy calls on people to unite in saving life on earth and preventing a nuclear war.

Discusses Arms Talks

LD191553 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Stavropol September 19 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today continued his tour of the Stavropol territory. He met with the region's workers and farmers. Discussed at the meetings was the course of implementing decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, preparation of farms for winter. Gorbachev drew special attention to the solution of social problems, including housing.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressing the territory's population, explained Soviet foreign policy. He stressed the importance of the Geneva summit meeting where it was agreed that the USSR and the U.S. would start disarmament process and would not seek military superiority over each other. Gorbachev observed that all military programmes were being implemented, nevertheless, in the United States. He pointed out the significance of ending nuclear tests and the need for signing a relevant treaty.

Gorbachev said that groundless charges were levelled in the U.S. against the Soviet Union. This was due to the fact, he pointed out, that the United States had nothing to offer as a counterbalance to Soviet peaceful policy. "People throughout the world," he said, "including the American people, are attracted to our policy. There are even congressmen who understand that the Soviet Union threatens no one."

CPSU POLITBURO 2 OCT MEETING HIGHLIGHTED

LD021852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] At its meeting today, the CPSU CC Politburo noted the positive results of the work of the Kuban agro-industrial combine in Krasnodar kray.

It approved the proposal to set up another 14 such combines in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR. The main task of those new formations is: to increase the output of agricultural produce and high-quality foodstuffs on the basis of modern machinery and technology; and to implement the production, procurement, processing, and marketing of products on a foundation of financial autonomy and cost-recovery.

It was deemed desirable to set up agro-industrial combines experimentally, in the future, in other republics, krays, and oblasts also.

Having discussed questions of the further strengthening of socialist legality, the Politburo emphasized that in conditions of restructuring and deepening of socialist democracy, unswerving observance of the law assumes still greater importance for the development of our state system, self-government by the people, social justice, and the ensuring of unshakeable constitutional rights and freedoms for the working people. In connection with this, it is necessary to consistently restructure the work of the Procurator's office, the militia, the courts, and other law enforcement agencies; they must serve as an example of the strictest observance of law and order, reliably defending the interests of citizens while, at the same time, resolutely curbing antisocial phenomena. They must wage an implacable struggle against crime and other infringements of the law. Attention was drawn to the impermissibility of any attempt by anyone to interfere with the investigation and judicial handling of particular cases.

It was proposed that the party committees should regard work to strengthen legality as one of their most important political tasks. Guidelines were determined for further enhancing the responsibility of ministries and departments and of trade union and other public organizations, in the struggle for the interests of society and of the state, and for unconditional observance of the labor, housing, and other rights of the Soviet citizen.

The Politburo exmained the progress of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. It was noted that large-scale measures have been implemented to mothball the damaged reactor, to decontaminate the polluted territory, and to prepare for the commissioning of the first and second power sets of the AES. Water resources have been reliably protected from radioactive substances. All able-bodied citizens have been provided with employment. More than 8,000 houses have been built for the evacuees, and work is continuing on the construction of about 6,000 more well-appointed residential units.

Having listened to a report on the result of the IAEA conference on questions of increasing the safety of the nuclear power industry, the Politburo noted the importance of continuing to develop relations between Soviet organizations and the IAEA in all areas of its work, and above all questions of creating an international regime for the stable and safe development of atomic power.

The Politburo examined the results of the talks between Comrades Gorbachev and Gromyko and other Soviet leaders with Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolutionary Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The commonality of the two countries' approaches to key issues in contemporary international life, which was confirmed during the talks, was noted. Approval was given to the further development of friendly Soviet-Malagasy relations.

A report by Comrade Solomentsev on the visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by a delegation of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and information by Comrade Slyunkov about the results of the official visit by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the CSSR were heard.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed certain other issues of party life and state construction, as well as the progress achieved in implementing the large-scale peace initiatives put forward by the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON RESTRUCTURING PROCESS

PM020839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] On 25 September, the CPSU Central Committee made a decision on the results of the tour of Krasnodar and Stavropol krays by Comrade Gorbachev. The decision notes the fundamental significance of the tenets and conclusions that were voiced during the meetings which took place with the party aktivs and working people of Krasnodar and Stavropol krays on 17-19 September.

At these meetings, a realistic picture of restructuring was given, its first consequences and results were summed up, and the tasks for its purposeful and consistent implementation were determined. The formulated conclusions develop the directives of the 27th Congress on the revolutionary, all-embracing nature of restructuring, specify their application to various spheres of social life, the economy, social relations, political superstructure, intellectual life, the party, state and economic work.

The stipulation that restructuring is not a single, one-time action but a process that will be developing within the framework of a certain historical period, is of major importance for the party's activities. The restructuring -- the decision stresses -- is the chief instrument for mobilizing inner reserves and the potential of our socialist system, a sine qua non for putting the policy line of the 27th CPSU Congress in practice. Steering and organizing the process of restructuring, the party proceeds from the vital creativity of the popular masses, their profound interest in the transformations which are being implemented. Working people do not want to be content with yesterdays achievements, to tolerate shortcomings and negative phenomena. Serious changes are taking place in the life of society, which are associated with the implementation of major measures to make use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and management reform, with the tackling of pressing social problems, and the creation of a new moral atmosphere.

At the same time, the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, the June plenum of the Central Committee, the policies aimed at renewal, are being implemented without proper vigor [dinamim]. Although society as a whole is resolutely geared for changes, the process of restructuring is developing in a complicated, contradictory and uneven way and encountering various socio-psychological and organizational barriers and resistance from those who are trying to preserve outdated ways and privileges, proceeding from egotistic interests. Bureauratic distortions in the work of the administrative apparatus and lack of discipline and responsibility impede the restructuring.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that restructuring can only be secured in the struggle of the new against the old, with the deployment of criticism and self-criticism, and openness on the basis of the democratization of all spheres of life in society, the establishment in every workers' collective and party organization, in every oblast, republic and industry, in the party and society as a whole, of conditions in which every person feels himself proprietor of the country, and profoundly realized his responsibility for the common cause and manifests his civic stance.

The attention of Communists and all working people, party, state and public organizations, planning and economic management bodies, and workers' collectives must be concentrated on solving the tasks of the 12th 5-year plan, which has an exceptionally important role in the acceleration of the country's social and economic development.

The Central Committees of the Communist Party's of union republics, kray, oblast, town and rayon party committees, primary party organizations are instructed to analyze thoroughly the progress of restructuring in every work collective, and at all levels of leadership and management, to give it wider scope, to strive to get things to change for the better in every sphere and to ensure that people feel confident and act energetically.

It is essential to expand openness in every possible way, as well as all forms of democracy, to increase control from below, to put forward the burning issues that bother both communists and working people in regions, industries and enterprises for discussion at meetings and in the pages of the press.

Party bodies, by all the style of their organizational, political, and ideological activity, must set society the example of restructuring, stimulate everything that is aimed at righting shortcomings, that bears with it valuable proposals and expertise, that reveals the potential fo work collectives and our socialist system.

The CPSU Central Committee pointed out that a particular role in this matter is set aside to local party bodies and primary party organizations, which bear the huge task of applying the political line in real life, and of implementing party directives in their entirety.

It is essential to conduct restructuring both from below and from above. The activity of management bodies should further the development of the initiative of the masses. However, important political decisions of the Central Committee and the government, intended to further this objective, quite often come up against the inertia of ministries and departments which are shedding their old habits with great difficulty and are in no hurry to hand over rights to enterprises and associations, and continue to send a round a huge quantity of instructions, creating the appearance of active work, without solving specific tasks and assignements within the appointed time.

It is essential that the activity of ministries and departments be subordinated to the establishment of new conditions of management, the elaboration and wide application of economic methods of management, and the active involvement of the working people in the management of production.

Having noted the need to put an end to the old fallacious practice, when the fulfillment of the decisions of the central bodies is without prior agreement put back to a later date in provincial areas, the CPSU Central Committee has warned that the leaders who are treading this dangerous path will bear personal responsibility to the party.

It is proposed that party, local soviets and public organizations, economic bodies and the editorial staff of newspapers, magazines, television and radio develop in every way the creative activity of people, do not reduce the level of criticism of shortcomings, do not ignore the specific culprits of poor work, resolutely support what is new and advanced, study more deeply the experience of restructuring and show its postive sides more fully.

These meetings show again and again the supreme force of the unity of the party and the people and their determination to make the Soviet socialist society even more powerful and fine in the interests of the people of labor and the ideals of communism.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES POLICY TASKS

PM011335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition pp 2-3 [Article by A. Dashdamirov, corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "National Relations: Dynamics and Problems"]

[Text] Baku -- The concept advanced by the party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development determined the strategy of restructuring and fundamentally renewing all aspects of our life and achieving a qualititatively new level of socialist social relations. In this work an active role is played by the national factor and the complex of national and inter-nation ties and mutual relations.

The 27th CPSU Congress displayed a broad panorama of the gains of the party's nationalities policy and the achievements of the Soviet republics and profoundly analyzed the state of and prospects for national relations and the emerging problems in this area. The CPSU sees the further development and strengthening of the multinational Soviet state as a task of program importance.

It was noted at the congress that: "Our achievements should not create the idea that there are no problems associated with national processes. Contradictions are inherent in any development and inevitable in this sphere too. The main thing is to see their constantly emerging aspects and facets and seek the provide in a timely fashion correct answers to the questions put forward by life."

One of the factors that constantly gives rise to new questions and problems is the high degree of interdependence between the level of development -- and, correspondingly, the contribution of nations and ethnics groups to the common cause -- and the state of their mutual relations and the effectiveness of labor cooperation.

Thus the recent slowing of economic growth rates, the deterioration of the state of affairs in certain economic sectors, and the violations of state, plan, and labor discipline in a number of republics and oblasts were bound to be reflected in economic contacts between republics too. In certain places parochial feelings and elements of stagnation emerged and there was a decline in contractual discipline, the intensity of interrepublic exchanges of cadres and the center and between the country's rayons and cities.

Practice has shown that conflicts in the sphere of national relations arise most often whereever ideological education work, attention to people's specific needs and requirements, and concern for their interests and needs are relaxed and when internationalist norms are not maintained in cadre work. A crucial task of republic party organizations is to constantly investigate such questions, propose timely ways of solving them, and strictly ensure the observance everywhere of the principles of internationalism and the proper representation of all nations and ethnic groups in party and state organs and social organizations while taking strict account of each person's business, political, ideological, and moral qualities.

The political guidelines of the 27th Congress envisage sharply boosting the economy of the country and of each union republic. And this in turn presupposes substantially increasing the scale and scope of socioeconomic collaboration among republics, stepping up the integration of the peoples' labor activity, activating all forms and channels of inter-nation ties, and seeking and implementing new ties. "In drawing up the basic guidelines for long-term nationalities policy," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress noted, "it is particularly important to be concerned to ensure that each republic's contribution to the development of the unified national economic complex accords with its growing economic and spiritual potential." The development and improvement of the all-union division of labor, production sharing, cooperation, and mutual assistance among the peoples are called upon to play an important role in this aspect.

It is primarly a question of stepping up the role of each nation and ethnic group in the essentially revolutionary changes in productive forces outlined by the 27th Party Congress.

New forms and methods of interrepublic and interregional economic, scientific, and technical integration capable of accelerating growth in productive forces on the basis of scientific and technical progress are now coming to the fore. In this regard considerable potential, for instance, lies in stepping up organizational ways of integrating science and production and in the practice of drawing up and implementing bilateral measures between union ministries and departments and republic organs. All-union scientific and technical complexes working on targeted programs and partnership ties between collectives, irrespective of their departmental affiliation, are called upon to play a stimulating role in this area. At the same time this is also a way of intensifying inter-nation ties, expanding their "geography," and involving people more vigorously in various forms of inter-nation contact.

That is why it is so important to accurately take into account the interests, social features, and potential of different national and ethnic groups and their economic and labor traditions and experience, to develop local initiative and the masses' political and labor activeness, to resolutely put a stop to manifestations of parochialism and national egoism, and to enhance the responsibility of each labor collective for the timely and high-quality fulfillment of shipments to fraternal republics.

Socialist competition among republics, krays, oblasts, and labor collectives in different parts of the country is an effective lever for involving working people in the resolution of all-union, international tasks and asserting internationalist principles and initiatives in people's consciousness and way of life.

However, formalism, ostentation, and window dressing have not been eradicated in this important matter and poor use is made of the immense potential for disseminating front-ranking experience. Extensive publicity, comparable results, and the opportunity to repeat experience under different conditions are needed here. Only then will socialist competition acquire the strength of a factor bringing nations and ethnic groups closer together.

The prospects for developing national relations are indissolubly linked with the current processes of revolutionary restructuring, the qualitative transformations in the material basis and social forms of Soviet people's activity -- hence our entire way of life -- and the strengthening of the link betwewen scientific and technical progress and the further internationalization of productive forces and of all aspects of social life. This is a profound basis for comprehensively developing national relations and unfolding trends for the further flourishing and rapprochement of nations.

The most objective conditions of our society's development contain a natural need to deepen in every possible way the processes of internationalization, which clear the way for more intensive economic, social, and cultural progress and collaboration among the socialist nations. This objective need is a powerful stimulus to the quest for new, international forms of social life and contact.

The importance of this can be gauged from the by no means simple phenomena and processes typical of the present stage of national relations -- the growth in the scale of direct mass communication between the representatives of different nations and ethnic groups, the increase in the size of the indigenous ethnic group along with a simultaneous intensification of the multinational makeup of the population in a number of republics, and the elements of natural assimilation and changes in ethnodemographic structures against the backdrop of migration processes and the mobility of the Soviet population as a whole.

Manifestations of the steady rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups are the further development and expansion of the social functions of the Russian language as a means of inter-nation communication and international cohesion and the growth in mixed marriages between nationalities.

Practice shows that the vestiges of nationalism and cases of national prejudice and narrow-mindedness are most commonly encountered at the level of contacts between individuals. Natural egoism, protectionism, and the unjustifiable categorization of certain negative phenomena (drunkenness, speculation, careerism) as "national characteristics" are more tangibly displayed in this sphere. It is important to bear in mind that the process of inter-nation communication increasingly involves sections of the population which in the recent past lived in relative isolation and which consequently have no great social experience of this sort.

Consequently, on the one hand there is an increasing need for active and purposeful organizational and political work and the continuous improvement of its existing forms. At the same time new, more democratic mass ways of involving working people of all social categories in multifaceted international ties are needed.

On the other hand, the importance of the task posed by the party of molding high standards of inter-nation communication is increasing. These must include ethics of international behavior, tact in approaching differences between nations, people's sociopsychological readiness to accept the features, culture, and everyday lives of people of other nationalities, awareness of the international commonality of historic destinies, and a sense of being a part of the USSR's united family of peoples.

The party sees the questions of developing nations and ethnic groups and their mutual relations as part and parcel of the general tasks of social and cultural building and the improvement of socialist democracy. It is resolving these questions by consistently implementing social policy and intensifying the working class' role in strengthening friendship among the people. Ultimately it is a question of promoting in every possible way the deepening of the processes leading to the formation of a classless socialist society, and, on this basis, to the complete unity of socially homogeneous nations. It is a question of asserting with the utmost persistence the principle of social justice inherent in socialism and opening up even greater scope for the principles of socialist internationalism.

Properly speaking, the embodiment of the ideas and principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism in the USSR's state structure and in Soviet people's social practice and way of life is the practical realization of social justice in that most complex sphere of social life -- national relations.

At the same time the development of and collaboration among nations living in a single multinational state naturally give rise -- and always will -- to new questions and problems of their joint life and labor. That is why it is so important to note in good time any changes and improvements in national relations, to comprehensively analyze trends toward rapprochement among nations and problems arising in that area, and to find forms of work which open up still greater scope for the peoples' development and mutual enrichment.

Given the dynamic socioeconomic changes taking place in society, it is of considerable importance to maintain the virtual equality achieved by the socialist nations and to further equalize the Soviet republics' levels of social and cultural development. In this context there is an increase in the role of purposeful efforts by party, state, trade union, and economic organs to improve the content and conditions of working people's work, everyday life, and leisure and to improve the vocational skills and the level of culture and education of workers involved in mental and physical labor and inhabitants of the city and the countryside.

In implementing the tasks set by the congress the improvement of party and state leadership of national and inter-nation processes and the improvement of the level of competence in administering these processes at local level are of greate importance. The main thing, as the party demands, is to steadily follow Lenin's behests, to creatively apply them under new conditions, and to be extremely attentive and principled in national relations.

"Our party's tradition handed down from Lenin," it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, "is particular sensitivity and circumspection in everything relating to nationalities policy and concerning the interests of each nation and ethnic group and people's national feelings, and at the same time represents a pricipled struggle against manifestations of national narrow-mindedness, arrogance, nationalism, and chauvinism in whatever form."

An enormous role here is played by ideological work and by educating people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The party has amassed truly unique ideological and moral experience of the indissoluble cohesion of the broadest working people's masses from among dozens of different ethnic groups. This work must be continued with still greater purposefulness and thoroughness, since our society is vitally interested in ensuring that feelings of friendship and fraternity and intolerance of all manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism are characteristic of each person.

But improved efficiency in international education is not promoted by still-prevalent propaganda rhetoric and simplistic approaches to problems. The molding of internationalist convictions and patriotic feelings is not always assessed as one of the most important avenues of ideological education activity or as a factor in developing labor and sociopolitical activeness. This work often boils down to the holding of individual unconnected events mainly timed to coincide jubilees. Wherever this work is conducted "for appearances" rather than on a scientific basis setbacks and omissions are inevitable.

A decisive role in improving the level and competence of the leadership of national and inter-nation processes, in my view, should be played by the improvement of the political and theoretical training of party and ideological cadres. Although the problems of national relations, socialist internationalism, and patriotism are included in all courses studied in the system of party and Komsomol studies, proper attention is nonetheless not paid to them. Clearly this situation must be remedied.

It is necessary to activate the social sciences, improve the work of party organizations in the sphere of national relations, and increase the effectiveness of scientific studies. The problems of improving national relations at the present stage, the causes and specific nature of nationalist vestiges, the social consequences of the internationalization of social life, and the problems of national mentality are still poorly researched. The attention devoted to the economic aspect of national relations has also been seriously slackened.

Soviet socialist culture is a powerful means of improving the individual and society. It is a matter of skillfully channeling its characteristic diversity of national forms and traditions, the richness of its spiritual life and creative quests, and its entire immense humanist and intellectual potential into the service of the development, blossoming, and rapprochement of nations and the acceleration of social progress.

The spiritual commonality of the socialist nations contains immense potential for their growth and encapsulates effective means of struggling to overcome everything that is obsolete in our cultural legacy and to ensure the victory of communism's humanist ideals. It encompasses the most diverse spheres of human activity and is seen in the enriching of national cultures with socialist content and internationalist achievements.

It is important, the congress noted, to ensure that a healthy interest in everything valuable in each national culture does not grow into attempts to drop out of the objective process of the interaction and rapprochement of national cultures and to prevent reactionary nationalist and religious survivals that are alien to us from being infiltrated beneath the banner of [national] identity.

National cultures cannot remain locked in the past without damaging their own development. [paragraph continues]

Nations and their cultures are historical phenomena; they are viable as long as they are developing, improving, and cooperating. The solicitous approach to the progressive legacy of the past should not obscure the urgent tasks of further progress. For, as V.I. Lenin noted, "preserving a legacy in no way means restricting oneself to that legacy" (vol 2, p 542). The attitude to experience accumulated in the past should be based on the desire and ability to find in it the ways and means of solving today's urgent problems and the tasks that lie ahead.

In the works of certain writers and social scientists interpretations of the history of peoples sometimes contain artifical overemphasis of negative aspects of presocialist national relations, foolish hopes that vestiges of the past will be preserved, and non-class assessments of the inter-nation conflicts that took place in the past. Attempts to "glorify" the history and culture of one's own people while belittling the worth of other nations are essentially manifestations of nationalistic narrow-mindedness that damage not only friendship among the peoples but one's own development. Reliance on the peoples' international social and spiritual experience, friendship, and fraternal support is a vitally important condition for the successful progress of every socialist nation.

The party's nationalities policy -- part and parcel of the CPSU's social policy -- is aimed at further strengthening Soviet society's security. Its implementation is an important avenue for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for ensuring our progress toward communism.

DISCUSSION ON 'STATE TERRORISM' HELD IN MOSCOW

PM021553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Denouncing State Terrorism"]

[Text] A "round table" meeting on the subject "The Policy of State Terrorism Poses a Threat to Peace and the Peoples' Security" organized by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Asian and African Countries, and the Soviet International Law Association, was held in Moscow 30 September. Eminent Soviet international lawyers and other representatives of scientific centers and the Soviet public took part in the meeting. Questions of international responsibility for the policy of state terrorism aimed at suppressing national liberation movements and ousting progressive regimes in Latin America, Asian, and African countries were discussed.

It was pointed out that this policy is not only criminal but directly provokes individual terrorism.

The cogent arguments of Academician V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences State and Law Institute, and other meeting participants exposed and denounced the policy of state terrorism pursued by the United States and certain U.S. allies and demonstrated the principled nature of the position of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, which resolutely demand an end to state terrorism in whatever form. It was noted that the faster the causes of international terrorism -- colonialism, racism, and aggression -- are eradicated, the more successful the struggle against it will be. The indivisibility of the struggle against terrorism and states' efforts to create a comprehensive international security system was pointed out.

PROGRESS IN CAPPING CHERNOBYL REACTOR DESCRIBED

PM021225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondents N. Baklanov and A. Pralnikov report: "The Taming of the Reactor"]

[Text] AES site -- We have waited for a long time for the day when it will be possible to say: The tomb containing the damaged No. 4 reactor has been closed. We have waited for more than 5 months. And now the capping of this most complex engineering structure has begun. Work on this project has been under way virtually from that morning in April when people first saw the wrecked building of the power unit and the black smoke rising above the Chernobyl AES.

Yes, the tomb is being sealed up, the most intensive stage of the elimination of the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES is nearing its completion....

"It is a pity that we do not have a piece of chalk," Sasha Burenkov, one of the people taking part in this unusual construction project, sighed as we were crossing the flat, gravel-strewn area on our way to the wall which has entombed for on that wall, as my colleagues have already done. As a memento. For all time to come...."

Incidentally, many people would have liked to have done this. But at one time to walk about here freely like this was not possible... Not so long ago we could inspect the space in front of the unit only from a special gallery. Now the wall of the tomb rises in huge steps, hiding from sight the void to be filled with more of the final roof sections to be deposited by the gigantic crane.

... Work is proceeding ahead of schedule. The pace is dictated by the slogans on the wall of the building which houses the installation unit: "An all-out effort to cap the reactor hall!"

You realize what a job it must be to keep to the schedule when you learn that in order to build the tomb, concrete plants and roads had to be built and thousands of metric tons of metal structures had to be assembled... The organization, had to organize the daily life of thousands of people, set up engineering shops as big as many a plant, and organize an efficient radiation monitoring service. The tomb is the result of the work of engineers, workers, designers, and scientists from the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute.

The day of the capping was approaching, a date had already been set when the "rafters" were to be installed and then the only remaining job would be covering them with a roof -- a layer of concrete which would put an end to radiation. An unprecedented operation had to be carried out: A frame consisting of steel girders and weighing 165 metric tons had to be hoisted and installed at a height of 58 meters dangling from the long arms of the crane.

Suddenly one of the assemblies of the hoisting crane went out of action: The huge load was suspended in the air, swaying slightly. [paragraph continues]

The gigantic crane with its arm at a height of more than 70 meters and moving on caterpillar tracks weighing 82 metric tons each needed repairs. The capping had to be postponed.

We were back at the station on the day when the girders were put into place. The release mechanism clicked, the cables carrying the load slackened, the arm moved up and swung sideways. "Done!" sighed all the people gathered in the construction work control room, traditionally referred to at the station as "the bunker."

Television cameras transmit pictures to 3 monitors. Operating the control panel, it is possible to get a close up or a general view and a swivel the "picture" to the right or to the left.

"This is how we are going to do it: we will install pipes, side by side, resting on the girders at either end, and top it with a layer of concrete," A. Usanov, deputy minister of medium machine building and member of the government commission, shows me on the screen.

Aleksander Nikolayev interrupts our conversation in order to give instructions over the walkie-talkie to the crane operator who is lowering black boxes on to the still visible wreckage of the reactor building. The boxes contain equipment which will transmit information about the state of the reactor. The pipes which will make up the roof will also the stuffed with sensing devices. The situation within the tomb will have to be constantly monitored.

"How much concrete was used to build the tomb?"

"Since the beginning of July around 1/2 million cubic meters of concrete have been laid, some 5,700 cubic meters per 24 hours. Work like this has never been done before anywhere. The main difficulty lay in the fact that every operation had to be perfect at the first attempt. When the sections of the cascading wall were being installed it was impossible to correct their position or to hoist them up again if they were wrongly positioned -- there was no one to do it, people are not allowed there. Once the wall has been built, people can work nearby, but we were building upward... And here everything depended on the skill of the crane operator and on how closely what he was doing corresponded to the instructions given over the radio. It was a question of mastering unfamiliar equipment on the spot. We did not just have to learn to operate it, this machine, the crane of an unfamiliar design, had to be assembled right here at the construction site.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich "called up" an overall view of the upper part of the reactor wreckage on the screen. Between two girders providing the main supports for the roof you could see the structures twisted by the explosions...The last view of the reactor.

Gone. Now the wreckage has been covered up.

"Have you seen the dividing wall?," Yu. Chashkin, chief engineer of the installation section asked. "We assembled it from reinforced blocks filled with concrete. The lead is only on the outside -- a metal plating. This part of the work has been completed. The No. 4 unit has been reliably isolated, cut off from the premises of the No. 3 unit where decontamination is under way now. When the severed supply lines have been restored and most thorough checks have been carried on all systems and units, preparations to start up the No. 3 reactor too will get under way.

The internal wall which runs through all the floors of the building from the bottom to the top has stopped radiation from getting through to the undamaged part of the station, thus easing the radiation situation with immediate effect. The dividing wall which makes up one of the tomb's sides, takes the full brunt.

Background radiation is also subsiding on the side where work on the cascading wall is continuing. Climbing the station's stairs up to the 49 meter mark you can read the radiation monitoring workers' inscriptions at the end of every floor: 0.5, 0.8, 0.4 roentgens per hour. The radiation level has fallen 10-fold (and 100-fold in some places). We are going up to get a bird's-eye view of Pripyat city. We are taking the same route along which radiation reconnaissance workers were still darting from one shelter to the next quite recently.

"The overall height of the tomb is 61 meters," Yuriy Konstantinovich told me. "It is difficult, of course, to work with great loads at such a height. Precision and reliability of equipment are essential."

On our way back to the bunker the chief engineer described the ventilation system that has been installed in the tomb. An air supply and extraction system has been fitted. In less than 1 month 150 meters of pipelines with a diameter of 180 cm have been laid and joined up, negotiating the unit's walls and internal partitions. These will be the unit's "lungs" and the breath of the wrecked reactor will be cleaned by reliable filters which will not allow radioactive dust to get outside the tomb's walls.

In one of the premises assigned to installation workers there are beds along the walls. On the opposite side is a stack of crates with bottles of mineral water and a number of desks with telephones. Not the most comfortable place to have a rest. But after a hard shift even that is a blessing. On some beds people are sleeping, two to a bed if need be, not bothering to take off their boots or jackets. Soon the bus will arrive and take people to supper. And then a real rest at the base.

"Judging by my own experience and by what my comrades tell me, time here simply flies," the chief engineer told me. "The teams are taken out of the station after work without fail. But very often we grab the greater part of their day -- everything that is left after 2-3 hours of sleep and trips to the canteen in Chernobyl. A brief change of scene, a quick rest, and back to the bunker. We very much want to finish, to seal the tomb, and to do it properly. Reliably."

... The latticework arm of the gigantic crane is hoisting the next roof section through the drizzle toward the clouds. Not many more, and the lacerated wound which someone back in May described as the reactor "crater" will be covered up forever. The flow of radiation will have been stemmed.

Here the gravel will be smoothed out, a layer of soil will be put down and grass will be sown around the tomb, around the neutralized reactor.

Is that all? No. As from that day the second stage will get under way, the stage of healing the land that suffered in the accident.

MOLDAVIAN POST-EARTHQUAKE REPAIR WORK VIEWED

PM021001 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 38, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 11 Sep 86) p 23

[A. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Reporting Details": "Liquidating the Earthquake's Consequences"]

[Excerpt] Kishinev-Moscow -- [passage omitted] Repetition of the Past. Who Is to Blame [subhead]

Moldavia has experienced earthquakes twice in the last 9 years. But the lates one differed from the previous not only by the force of the tremors but also by its nature — its horizontal direction which resulted in maximum rocking of buildings with simultaneous sharp vertical shocks.

Could it have been possible to reduce even slightly the material damage? The government commission which was formed immediately following the natural disaster cannot fail to tackle these questions in its work.

The lesson of the earthquake, N.D. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the government commission and deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, said, is to step up demands as regards the quality of construction work and planning, and to ensure that the decisions on which documentation is based, particularly those regarding the erection of monolithic or stone framework buildings, are rigorously adhered to. At the same time it is necessary to improve the methodology of calculations in earthquake-prone zones.

It seems that these words ought to apply primarily to leaders of republican ministries and departments and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. It is they who have to play the most important role in making various planning decisions. Just as great a responsibility in the making of decisions involving the elimination of the consequences of the subterranean elemental force lies, however, with officials of the USSR Gosstroy and the USSR Gosplan. They have it within their powers to help the republic in drafting and implementing a specific program which would take into account the lessons of the last earthquakes, organize measures to improve planning work in earthquake-prone regions, and consolidate the construction industry's production base.

Medical services projects and schools suffered major damage. Not only the subterranean elemental force, but also the poor work by construction workers is to blame here. Now it is impossible to use Kishinev's No. 36, No. 53, and No. 45 Secondary Schools which were, in fact, built only recently -- the damage they have suffered is obvious. [paragraph continues]

Everything boils down to the slackness of construction workers who failed to properly secure the brick and panel partitions. A mortar not corresponding with the set norm was used in other projects.

These are only the direct results of slack attitude toward one's work, and now it is quite difficult to take people to task -- just try and find the culprits so many years later. Other problems at which the earthquake "hinted" have appeared hot on its heels.

Despite well known government decisions, construction work in earthquake-prone rural areas is still being done in the old way. Life itself suggests the creation of a Moldavian combine whose activity ought to be channeled into the erection of earthquake-resistant homes specifically for the rural areas.

Actually, an example of initiative at work has been set by the collective of the "Moldbytremstroy" Trust under the Moldavian Ministry of Consumer Services, which has started making extensive use in practice of materials which can withstand seismic shocks. The keys to houses are handed over only after they have been fully prepared for occupation. I traveled with Trust Manager P. Bradu to Kotovsk and other population centers and saw for myself: Houses were standing without any damage at all.

The Entire Country Is Helping

Resolute actions are now being undertaken by party, soviet, and economic organs. Great importance attaches to the precise work by supply organizations which are laying the foundations for steady performance of the complex tasks to liquidate the consequences of the earthquake.

Freight for a specific purpose -- to eliminate the earthquake's consequences -- has been arriving in the republic for the fifth day running. A helping hand has been offered by collectives from enterprises in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and other union republics. Emissaries from many parts of the country are arriving to repair the damage. A group from the Gorkiy Railway arrived recently and immediately embarked on capital repairs to the premises of Kishinev's telegraph and telephone communications center. Emergency trains carrying cement, slate, and tents have been given the "green light" not only to Kishinev but also to Kagul, Vulkaneshty, and Chadyr-Lungu. An operational report on the desk of D. Kochinskiy, chief of the Moldavian SSR Gossnab's Administration for Deliveries Control, gives an idea of the contribution made by union republic to the shipment of freight. A check against the previous day's report shows how deliveries of timber and rolled metals are growing. In the first few days they tackled the situation just with their own resources. Now the damaged projects are being fully supplied with all necessary materials, which arrive without delays from other parts of the country. The suppliers' addresses indicate not just the size of our state but also the responsiveness of Soviet people to calamities, no matter where they may have occurred.

The earthquake in Moldavia has rallied people. Everyone wants to make as great a contribution as possible in repairing the damaged houses and production premises quickly. Collectives at industrial enterprises are working at their normal operating speed, building up the output of production. The abundant vegetable and fruit crops are being harvested in fields. Having withstood the onslaught of the elemental forces, people are laying foundations for their future accomplishments.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ZAYKOV SPEAKS AT CC CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

PM021605 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed account of speech by I.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 20 September Central Committee Conference on Capital Construction, under the general headline "Building Rapidly, to a High Standard, and Economically -- The Must be the Law for All Participants in the Construction Complex": "Fulfilling What has Been Planned"]

[Text] We must radically improve matters in capital construction in order to ensure that the country reaches the socioeconomic development targets laid down by the 27th Party Conference. Primarily we must see a real shortening of the investment cycle, improve work quality, and substantially increase construction workers labor productivity by comprehensively mechanizing and industrializing construction processes and broadly introducing into practice purpose-made and other efficient construction materials and components. You know how pointedly Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev raised these questions in the Far East and Krasnodar.

In effect, we must complete in the shortest possible time the highly complex restructuring of the whole investment cycle and the management of the country's construction complex, and go over the new methods of management. The thrust of reconstruction lies in creating an economic interest on the part of all participants in the construction area in ensuring the commissioning of production capacities and of housing and cultural-consumer facilities within normative deadlines and reducing their cost and materials- and labor-intensiveness, so as to substantially increase the scale, improve the quality, and reduce the duration of construction.

The tasks which face construction workers are truly enormous. In the current 5-year period there are about R1 trillion in capital investments to assimilate, hundreds of enterprises to commission and remodel, and more than 600 million square meters of housing to build. For this reason the whole reconstruction process in capital construction must be completed in an exceptionally short time, virtually as we go along, while ensuring fulfillment without fail of the plans and targets for the current year and the necessary surplus for steady work in the subsequent period of the 5-year plan.

However, on the basis of this year's results, the situation in our industry, is extremely unfavorable. Two-thirds of production capacities envisaged by the 9-month plan have not been commissioned by construction ministries and clients. Facilities in the social sphere including such important projects as housing, children's preschool establishments, and trade and public catering enterprises have failed to be commissioned. Matters in housing construction are worst in the State Argo-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machines Building, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, an the Ministry of Power and Electrification have not commissioned a single hospital or polyclinic in the first 8 months. Twelve ministries have been unable to complete the handover of schools by the start of the academic year. Among these are the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Ministry of the Aviation Industry. The development of the social sphere is a task of prime state and political importance, and that is how it should be treated.

I also recall that, in accordance with the documents adopted, the deadlines for completing all work concerned with shaping annual construction plans are being radically changed. In the Gosplan, the Bank for financing Capital Investment, and the ministries, in contrast to past years, this work was to be completed by 1 September, and by 1 October the approved plans must be brought to the enterprises and construction and installation organiztions.

Yet this work has still not been completed in any of the industrial ministries. One wonders how we are to progress the restructuring of construction production if such indiscipline is being displayed at the very start. The Central Committee demands a decisive change in work style, bringing it into line with contemporary conditions and demands.

I would further like to stress that relations between clients and contractors are changing radically. The contract agreement is becoming the basic document for the whole period of construction. It lays down the reciprocal duties and responsibility primarily for the timely commissioning of installations. It is to the client that the state allots funds for the development of the sector and of each enterprise. It is wholly responsible for the rational use of capital investments and for the fulfillment of capital construction plans. If the plan is not fulfilled, the state and our people will not receive the products which should be produced at the facilities created by the construction workers. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke very precisely of this in his speech in Krasnodar.

It would have been possible not to dwell further on relations between clients and contractors, if it were not for one circumstance. Certain fundamental documents have still not been approved. Their agreement has been inadmissibly delayed. It is following the usual bureaucratic pattern. The documents are being surrounded with all kinds of amendments, additions, and proposals, in which -- as they say -- to get bogged down. And here the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs must take decisive measures. Enough of talking: There is a document, let it be implemented. And people will be called strictly to account for failing to meet targets.

Tremendous responsibility lies on the shoulders of party organizations, including ministry and department party committees. Knowing exactly the thrust and essence of work being carried out and the role and place of every subdivision and every communist of a ministry, constantly monitoring the state of affairs in construction -- these are just some of the most important tasks of party organizations, both of the client and contracting ministries. And of course a most important question is the selection, training, and placement of construction cadres. In the very near future it is necessary to organize the training of all specialists, from the central departments' apparatus to the regular field staff. People, especially in the localities, must understand the essence of the reconstruction. We will not secure a breakthrough without a change in the actual mentality of construction workers, who have become accustomed to work in the old way, have tolerated shortcomings, and even adapted to them. And some are beginning to adapt even now. In no way will we permit this. All the tasks set by the party must be fulfilled without fail.

'COSMOS-1782' SATELLITE LAUNCHED 30 Sep

LD010825 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1782", was launched in the Soviet union on 30 September. The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution - 97.8 minutes

the maximum distance from the earth surface (apogee) 677 kilometers

the minimum distance from the earth surface (perigee) 650 kilometers

orbital inclination - 82.5 degrees

As well as scientific apparatus, the satellite carries: a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus on board the satellite is working normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

VEGA VEHICLES COMPLETE 'FIRST SPIN AROUND SUN'

LD291200 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet interplanetary stations Vega 1 and Vega 2 have made their first spin around the sun after their rendezvous with Halley's Comet. This spring the Vega stations flew very close to the comet and for the first time in history sent images of its nucleus back to earth. In December the two vehicles are to cross the gigantic stream of dust behind Halley's Comet. They will fly through it at a speed of 34 km a second. All the instruments on board the two stations will again be switched on.

LASER TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPING IN GEORGIAN SSR

LD291518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Summary] Tbilisi, 29 Sep (TASS) -- A laser, widely used in its technological lines has helped the Rustavi metallurgical works in Soviet Georgia to double the durability of pipes for the country's trunk oil-pipelines, undertaking various processing, cutting and tempering operations while releasing dozens of workers to other work stations. Lasers are used in Georgia in work from construction to land improvement. According to I. Zhordaniya, chairman of the republic's State Committee for Science and Technology, a comprehensive program on introducing lasers into the economy up to the year 2000 has been adopted which, among other things, envisages that a works for producing technological lasers will be put into operation in a few years. The training of specialists for work with lasers has already started in leading higher educational establishments and a laser center recently opened in Tbilisi to coordinate the work of institutes and enterprises in this sphere.

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PONOMAREV ON U.S. PLANS TO RESUME SHUTTLE FLIGHTS

LD041735 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Friday 3 Oct announced a schedule for reusable spaceship flights resuming in February 1988.

One's attention is drawn to a sharp increase planned in all-military space missions. About a half of the shuttle's capacity will be used to fly Pentagon missions, while the number of commercial flights will be halved.

Whereas before the Challenger disaster last January military missions accounted for about a third of all shuttle flights, now the Pentagon will be using more than 40 of them.

This indicates a buildup of U.S. practical activities connected with preparations for using outer space for military purposes.

In other words, the "Star Wars" program is assuming an ever larger dimension, while administration officials keep making daily promises to "deliver the world from the threat of a nuclear war" and "make nucelar weapons obsolete", which, however, are not matched by deeds.

The stand, designed to hoodwink public opinion, has been repeatedly exposed as misleading by highly competent experts even in the United States itself but the White House keeps stubbornly ignoring all reasonable arguments against outer space militarization.

It clearly hopes that the United States in the next few years will become a monopolist in the military space field and, consequently, assure itself of undivided domination in outer space.

This military advantage, the claim goes, will put the United States in a position to "deter" the Russians from unleashing a nuclear war.

The matter is, however, that the Russians have never contemplated attacking the United States, while Washington's banking on force in outer space, that is on its militarization, means coming closer to rather than farther from a nuclear war.

Where is a way out? It is in scrapping all nuclear weapons stocks under mutual agreement and strictest verification, which is what the Soviet Union suggests.

In Washington, as a matter of fact, they have been claiming tirelessly that the United States is for verification, while the Soviet Union is against it.

This is a gross distortion of the Soviet position: The USSR treasures its security just as the United States treasures its own, and will never sign any agreement to limit and destroy nuclear weapons if it does not provide for the most reliable, strictest and comprehensive verification.

In the existing conditions there is only one way how the problem of "to be or not to be" -- the problem of survival -- can be solved. It is that of talks and agreements.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS MORATORIUM PRESS CONFERENCE

LD031457 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has become one of the most tangible manifestations of the USSR's vigorous foreign policy, has grown from being just a proposal into an action, a concrete action", state Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Department of Information of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

The press conference was devoted to the problem of prohibiting nuclear weapon tests and the recent visit to the Soviet nuclear testing site in the area of Semipalatinsk, a city in Kazakhstan, by a group of Soviet and foreign journalists.

"There has been silence at our testing sites since July 25 of last year, the day the USSR conducted its last nuclear test explosion", Boris Pyadyshev went on. He stressed that in the Soviet Union's opinion a bilateral and then a multilateral moratorium was one of the most important steps leading to the creation of an all-embracing system of peace and international security.

"Proceeding from these positions the USSR is prepared to sign a treaty on the full prohibition of nuclear weapon tests at any time and any place", he stressed.

As we see it, at the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik it would be quite possible to arrive at an agreed-upon instruction concerning the preparation of draft agreements on two-three asepcts of nuclear arms, for instance, on the ending of nuclear weapon tests, he went on. This question is long ripe and long ready for solution. It is not difficult to reach agreement on it if political will, a sense of responsibility and desire to make a concrete step towards restricting the arms race are displayed.

The USSR calls on the United States to join the onward movement and not to urge us to move back, to the staging of explosions. We would like to hope that in the end realism will prevail with the American side in this matter, the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated.

As it was noted at the press conference, the group of journalists representing the leading agencies and media outlets of the world, that visited the area of Semipalatinsk, had seen for itself that the main Soviet testing site is inactive and that no preparations for further tests in that area are being made.

The press conference was addressed by Major General Yuriy Lebedev, deputy head of a department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. Answering the question about a possiblity of hidden underground nuclear explosions and nuclear weapons tests, he said that there were no practical possibility to conduct such explosions.

Yuriy Lebedev explained that even camouflage measures did not provide a possibility to conduct a nuclear explosion that would remain unnoticed. During low-capacity explosions their seismic signal could be artificially weakened, but it involves large-scale and serious technical work which cannot remain unnoticed. The general stressed that there was no place in the Soviet Union where preparations for nuclear tests were under way.

Addressing the press conference, Mikhail Gokhberg, acting director of the Institude of Physics of the Earth under the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke in detail about means of control intended for detecting nuclear explosions within the framework of the Soviet-American experiment. He said that at present all the three stations situated in the area of the Semipalatinsk testing ground were functioning. Both Soviet and American scientists are working there. U.S. scientists are changed about once a month.

He recalled in this connection the delay with issuing entry visas to a group of Soviet scientists who were to go to the U.S. on September 14 and to find a place where to install seismographic equipment in accordance with the agreement signed by the U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

He said that the American side had stipulated the issuing of visas by conditions that had been obviously unacceptable for the Soviet side. The U.S. Administration is trying to lure Soviet scientists to the test side in Nevada in order to legalize in this way the continuation of nuclear tests by the U.S. However, the presence of Soviet scientists at the test site would be tantamount to the sanctioning by the Soviet Union of the continuation of U.S. nuclear tests.

Answering the question about the problems that could be possibly discussed at the Reykjavik meeting, Boris Pyadyshev, spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said "So far as the Soviet side is concerned, we put in the centre of attention questions of security, the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons. Along with them, the sides can discuss practical questions connected with bilateral Soviet-American relations. It is possible that other problems which are of interest for both sides, including regional conflicts, will also be discussed at the meeting."

More on Conference

LD032316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists took place in Moscow today at the main press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, devoted to the problem of halting tests on nuclear weapons. Major General Lebedev, deputy head of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and Professor Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of Physics of the Earth under the USSR Academy of Sciences took part in the press conference. [paragraph continues]

[Begin Pyadyshev recording] The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts has been in force since 6 August 1985. There has been silence at our testing sites since 25 July last year. The Soviet moratorium is one of the most tangible examples of the Soviet Union's vigorous foreign policy, which is permeated with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress. This is no longer just a proposal, but an action, and what is more a practical, concrete action. [end recording]

[Announcer] [Passage omitted] A few days ago, a group of foreign journalists visited the nuclear test site in the region of Semipalatinsk. Maj Gen Lebedev told the participants of the press conference about this visit.

[Begin Lebedev recording] The journalists were taken by helicopters to the test area, where previously all work on testing nuclear warheads was concentrated. Here participants inspected tunnels in which nuclear blasts were carried out and went into the tunnels, which had been prepared for tests but which were then mothballed following the announcement of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts by the Soviet Union in August 1985. Journalists were able to satisfy themselves by visual demonstration that the Soviet nuclear testing site remains silent. [end recording] [passage omitted]

'Vremya' Coverage

LD032327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on USSR Foreign Ministry press conference by reporter V. Konnov -- identified by caption]

[Text] A press conference was held today in Moscow devoted to the issue of ending nuclear weapons tests. Speaking at the press conference, Major General Lebedev, deputy directorate head of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, said in particular:

[Begin video recording] [Lebedev] As the press has already reported, on 26 and 27 September this year, a group of Soviet and foreign journalists and representatives of television companies and news agencies were given the opportunity to visit the Soviet nuclear test ground in the area of Semipalatinsk city. Participants in the visit to the test ground -- 19 people in all -- represented the mass information media of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as of Western countries including the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, and Japan. [passage omitted on material in previous items]

On the same day the journalists visited the area of Karkaralinsk town, where, in accordance with the agreement signed by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, a joint experiment is being carried out in monitoring the non-holding of nuclear tests. [end recording]

[Reporter] In answer to a question on the reliability of such monitoring, Professor Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of Earth Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said:

[Begin video recording] [Gokhberg] At the present time this problem does not exist as a scientific problem for seismological scientists. The modern technical means of both the United States and the USSR ensure the monitoring of nuclear tests and the monitoring of the non-holding of such tests. So that the experiment in Semipalatinsk is aimed at even more subtle details in the study of noises in the area of each testing ground, that is, aimed at ensuring that even the very smallest nuclear explosions do not go unnoticed.

[Konnov speaking from the floor] Konnov from the "Vremya" program. I have a question for Comrade Pyadyshev: What are the stances of the USSR and the United States on the problems of ending nuclear tests and what are the fundamental differences between them?

[Pyadyshev] I could perhaps answer briefly. The basic, indeed the only, difference between the stances of the USSR and the United States on this issue is that Moscow wishes for and actively campaigns for a nuclear weapon test ban -- for a complete ban -- while the United States does not want this. They do not want it and they have put forward various kinds of pretexts and obstacles against resolving this issue which, as I said earlier, it is high time to settle. However, we shall hope that what is being said at the moment in the United States is not the last word of the present administration and we shall hope that in the process of the contacts now under way and those coming up in the near future -- or rather, in the next few days -- the U.S. stance on this issue will give evidence of the shifts so greatly desired by the majority of the world community. [end recording]

[Reporter] The participants in the press conference answered other questions from the journalists.

U.S. SAID OBSTRUCTING USSR SEISMOLOGISTS' VISIT

PM031335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Ivanov article: "Sticking to Their Guns Again; Why a Trip to United States by Soviet Seismologists Has Been Postponed"]

[Text] I recently visited a seismological station near the Kazakh town of Karkaralinsk, where a Soviet-U.S. experiment on verifying [kontrol] the nonholding of nuclear tests is under way. The U.S. seismic instruments set up here have been "listening" to the silence reigning at the Soviet nuclear test range in the Semipalatinsk region for 2 months now. Soviet and U.S. specialists observing the earth's "breathing" mount a round-the-clock watch at the station. This cooperation became possible thanks to an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, which envisages the creation of several similar seismic stations near to Soviet and U.S. nuclear test ranges to demonstrate the ability of the two countries' scientists to guarantee reliable verification [kontrol] of the nonholding of explosions.

Under the terms of the agreement Soviet specialists were to have crossed the ocean a month ago to discuss with their U.S. colleagues the question of opening similar seismological stations in Nevada. However, five of our scientists -- L.I. Nersesov, S.K. Daragan, N.T. Tarasov, O.A. Stolyarov, and Ye.A. Sutulov -- are still in Moscow. This is because of the obstructionist policy of the U.S. authorities, which are preventing the holding of the Soviet-U.S. experiment.

The Soviet delegation had planned its flight to be able to take part in the 6 September session of the U.S. scientists' technical consultation committee, where it was intended kto examine certain questions of joint seismological work. However, it turned out that official Washington had a "special" opinion on that score. It was in no rush to issue entry visas for our seismologists. [paragraph continues]

At first the State Department kept silent and then started saying in response to the Soviet side's request that we would have to wait, that the formalities "take time." But it was time we were short of. Seeing the visa issue was deadlocked, the U.S. scientists poostponed the date of their session for a week in the hope that their colleagues from the USSR would nonetheless succeed in attending. furthermore, for their part they repeatedly tried to "hurry up" the authorities, but time passed and the visas failed to materialize. What is the situation today? The IZVESTIYA editorial bureau put that question to Professor M.B. Gokhberg, acting director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute.

"Several days ago," Mikhail Borisovoch said, "We received a telegram from our colleagues on the Natural Resources Defense Council. They informed us that the State Department had finally 'spoken out' and explained its position on the visa issue. In short, it boiled down to the following. If the Soviet scientists, the U.S. side said, intend to maintain businesslike contacts with a nongovernmental organization (and that is what the Natural Resources Defense Council is), the State Department can issue visas, but for a much shorter period than requested. Our scientists would be allowed to visit some universities in the United States, but they would not be allowed into Nevada. That, so to speak, is the first option. But there is also a second. The State Department has stated that it will immediately issue visas to our seismologists for the required period, will allow them to visit Nevada and familiarize themselves with the latest U.S. equipment, and will in general carry out anything we want on one condition: The Soviet experts must visit the United States as guests of the U.S. Administration and must attend nuclear tests at the Nevada test range.

"I must say that these 'proposals' are, of course, unacceptable to us. Essentially, the U.S. Administration wants by hook or by crook to legitimize its line of carrying out a nuclear test program and is trying by that means to make the Soviet Union agree to this de facto. Some time ago Washington, in response to the continuation of our unilateral moratorium, invited Soviet scientists to attend nuclear tests in Nevada. In other works, instead of joint verification [kontrol] of the nonholding of explosions the Americans suggested the joint holding of tests. What the State Department is now doing is the same old story but in a new arrangment. That is why the question of our scientists' trip to the United States was postponed..."

JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO SOVIET TEST SITE REPORTED

LD020901 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video by correspondent Tikhomirov, identified by caption]

[Text] As already reported, a group of journalists has visited the Soviet nuclear test-site near Semipalatinsk. A report by our special correspondent:

[Video shows aerial shot of barren, hilly terrain, cutting to clips of journalists and military inside airplane] [Tikhomirov -- captioned] These places here are bleak and it is dismal to see the landscape. Academician Kurchatov himself, they say, chose this area for testing when the government instructed him -- when the life-and-death issue was being solved -- to head work on the creation of the Soviet atomic bomb. The remoteness, the sparse population, the appropriate geological structures, all this was taken into account.

Form Semipalatinsk we flew at first by an AN-26 airplane, then inhelicopters. Someone joked inside the cabin: It's like Noah's Ark! Correspondents from the American continent, from Western and Eastern Europe, from Japan, Soviet journali . Our military offered the best seat near the side window to an American woman from the ABC television company. I shan't guess in advance how this television company will deal with the material filmed. We just know the main thing, the fact that what all the microphones here have registered is silence, silence now for over a year. [Video shows ground shot of landscape zooming back to show line of frieght cars on railway track, Tikhomirov talking to camera, a hill, and zooming in on top of hill]

Well, this, you see, is the natural landscape of these foothills in the Semipalatinsk area which is called (Kigilen), the are of the Soviet site where nuclear devices are tested. Now you see the hill inside which a nuclear test blast has already been carried out. There it is. On its top the stones look as if they've been crushed, crushed granite, as if a hammer had been through it. But it is not a hammer that has been through it, this is the force of the nuclear blast which was carried out within the depths. Here, in practice, a fairly strong earthquake occurs every time. [video shows Tikhomirov interviewing A.D. Ilyenko, captioned as the head of the test site and identified as a lieutenant-general, other military, and journalists]

[Tikhomirov] We say that a nuclear blast, in terms of power, is equivalent to the detonation of all the bombs and shells used in World War II. How many wars like that are concealed in the depths of these crags?

[Ilyenko] I think that if we stop the arms race then we will have the opportunity to count all this up and examine attentively, as they say, what we have got away from. But one could say openly that what was used in World War II has apparently already been exceeded several hundred times over, as they say, [words indistinct]. [Video shows entrance to undergound gallery]

[Tikhomirov] We were shown the galleries in which nuclear devices have been tested in the past. They have been sealed up for several hundred meters by a plug of steel, concrete and rock. As it burns out a huge cavity inside, it is as if the blast itself compreses the plug and increases the airtightness.

Those facilities at which work was halted at the preparation stage were also shown. Here along these tracks they first bring out the rubble and crushed stone when they are making the gallery, then on the same tracks they bring in the nuclear device and install it in its depths.

[Unidentified journalist in Russian] At what moment and at what stage was all this work stopped here, precisely in this mine where we are now?

[Ilyenko] So, I cannot accurately say the day or the accurate date, but I can say convincingly that work was stopped here before the moratorium on nuclear tests was announced by our Soviet Government, before 6 August 1985.

[Tikhomirov] And why before?

[Ilyenko] Evidently, because the announcement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had already been prepared, as they say, in all its orientations, so that nobody could reproach us of the fact that you are working while calling on others to stop testing.

[Unidentified journalist in Russian] So, if there was no moratorium, we couldn't be standing in this place, inasmuch as a nuclear blast would probably have taken place here, yes?

[Ilyenko] If there was no moratorium we would have seen here what, for example, we saw at the previous place, where we showed you that here, at some time, a nuclear blast occurred — there was a test. [video shows hilltop with wild sheep]

[Tikhomirov] That's how it can happen in life, what surprises it can bring. That's understandable, but, quite unexpectedly for the generals, wild sheep appeared on the crags. The test-site has been quiet for a year and the wild sheep have returned.

[Ilyenko] They have been entered in the red book [nature conservation register]. Probably, if we stop shaking then there will be more wild sheep. There will be more wild sheep. [chuckles]

[Tikhomirov] Do you want to make a proposal to put man in the red book?

[Ilyenko] Yes, I will tell that if we really do reach the point at some time where, as I said yesterday, there will be mass use of nuclear weapons, then the only thing that can be said is that there simply won't be anybody to put man in the red book, and there won't be a red book.

[Tikhomirov] The opinion of a specialist, whom, you will agree, one cannot fail to believe. The gates to the tunnels are shut and seals have been placed on them. On the Soviet test-site it is silent. The world awaits when silence will come to Nevada.

PRAVDA Cites Ilyenko

PM021247 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 September First Edition carries on page 5 a 1,200-word report by special correspondent A. Zagorskiy headlined "At the Silent Test Site" on a visit to the Semipalatinsk test site by a group of Soviet and foreign journalists. A. Zagorskiy observes:

"However much military strategists across the ocean and representatives of U.S. ruling circles would like to distort the real state of affairs, a fact is a fact: The aim of nuclear tests is mainly to create new, even more dangerous weapons and improve existing ones. So the moratorium can only be impeded by those who are tormented by the desire to step on the accelerator of the arms race as hard as possible and drive it up to a critical speed which can lead to catastrope. And references to the problem of verification [kontrol] no longer hold water today. It is simply impossible to conceal nuclear weapons tests -- conversations with specialists during the trip simply confirm this fact.

"We were greatly impressed by a conversation we had with site chief Lieutenant General A.D. Ilyenko, who was in charge of the site before the moratorium was announced.

"'It would please me very much,' A.D. Ilyenko said, 'for all journalists who came here to see and understand our good intentions in all respects and our desire for peace, and to convey to their readers that we will go with an open heart to meet everyone who has good intentions toward us. If everything is conveyed to the readers, to the public, correctly, then I believe the benefit will be very great.'

He added "'I would like the United States to take the sensible, decisive step so needed today: Join our moratorium. This would benefit the whole world, including the American people. If this were to happen and nuclear tests were stopped, I would gladly retrain and do peaceful work.'"

BOGACHEV ON NEED TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD032358 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS commentator on military affairs]

[Excerpts] The problem of the ban on chemical weapons manifested itself to humanity over 70 years ago, when these weapons were actively used during World War I. [passage omitted]

Stemming from a general concept of preparing for a war a considerable distance from American territory, the U.S. ruling circles assume that in the age of nuclear missiles, they will be able to adopt chemical weapons in a war without exposing themselves to the risk of a chemical strike in retaliation on their own territory. Installing chemical weapons in Western Europe and completing its arsenals with new binary ammunition, the Pentagon continues to count upon gaining a one-sided advantage in a chemical war. American strategists assume the side which first employs poisonous substances will be able to achieve victory, if only on a limited scale. It is not insignificant as regards the U.S. stance, which does not want to go for a full ban on chemical weapons, that the U.S. Army, as a result of the Vietnam War, aquired great experience in conducting chemical warfare. The United States has at its disposal the largest supplies of chemical weapons in the world, including an arsenal of poisonous agents which paralyze the nervous system and which are particularly dangerous for humanity. The Pentagon is going ahead with mass production of a fundamentally new form of chemical weapons: binary ammunition.

During the multilateral negotiations conducted for many years in Geneva concerning a total ban on chemical weapons, the American side unceasingly took up an obstructionist stance. For example, for a while, the head of the U.S. delegation to these negotiations stated that control over adherence to the agreement is absolutely imperative but impossible.

In this way, the possibility of the United States' joining any agreement whatsoever concerning chemical weapons was made impossible in practice. A similar stance by Washington collides directly with agreements noted in the Soviet-American declaration after last year's summit meeting in Geneva. At the time, both sides acknowledged as irrevocable the mobilization of efforts for the conclusion of an effective international convention for a total and universal ban on chemical weapons, enabling appropriate control and the destruction of supplies of these weapons already in existence. The wide-ranging program for the banning and liquidation of existing supplies of chemical weapons, put forward recently by the Soviet Union, creates new prospects for achieving an agreement which is mutually acceptable. The Soviet program forsees not only the liquidation of all chemical weapons supplies but also the destruction of the industrial base for its production. All these steps, as proposed by the Soviet union, would take place in conditions of strict control, which would include an international territorial inspection.

To achieve a final solution to the problem of chemical weapons in the interests of all of humanity, all that is necessary is Washington's goodwill and its turning away from a 19th century mentality.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD052057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Yuriy Nikolayevich Bandura, deputy editor in chief of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor in chief of IZVESTIYA; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, Comrades. The main foreign-political theme of recent days has been the announcement that the Soviet and U.S. leaders are to meet in the Icelandic capital just a week from today, next Saturday and Sunday.

The news was both unexpected and, I'd say, awaited. The question of a meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and the U.S. President, which had been agreed in principle almost a year ago in Geneva, had excited everyone. However, in regard to the necessary conditions for such a meeting — that is, an appropriate state of Soviet-U.S. relations, and some prospect for concrete, practical measures being taken to curb the arms race -- there, things were not so good. Then came a new Soviet initiative; a working or, as it is also called, an interim meeting was proposed. Proposals for a meeting of this kind had already been put forward by our country, specifically, to discuss a nuclear test ban. They had been put forward previously, but were rejected by the U.S. leadership. Now, the objective circumstances for this exist, and now Washington has said out loud that it is not a bad idea.

In Reykjavik, as you know, the intention is to assess the situation directly, and agree, with the foreign minister and the delegations at the talks, on directives with the aim of making progress on certain problems of nuclear armaments so significant results can be achieved. Presumably there will also be discussion about the problems of ending nuclear tests. The time has come for a principled political decision as to what the questions are on which there is mutual understanding between our countries, and for preparing a draft agreement to be signed during Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States, when it takes place. The significance of this meeting in Reykjavik is obvious and universally acknowledged.

I think we need to begin our broadcast by dwelling on the salient features of the talks in Iceland, and those that -- in the language of the financiers -- must be placed down on the debit side.

[Yefimov] Yes, you're right. The news of the coming meeting in Reykjavik has taken the world press by surprise. Why? Because the world situation is worrying, difficult, and ambiguous. On the main questions, there has been no advance. The central problem that anxiously concerns everyone, the problem of international security, the problem of the arms race, is virtually in a deadlock. The talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are at a standstill; not through any fault of ours, but they're at a standstill. On top of that, the nuclear explosions in Nevada are still going on -- 21 explosions during the period of our moratorium. Add to that the arbitrary restriction of the strength of the Soviet mission at UN Headquarters, whereby the United States has trampled on its own obligations to that international organization; the whipping up of arms race in space; the repudiation of previous agreements with the Soviet Union, by which I mean SALT I and SALT II; and the undermining of the treaty without time limit on antimissile defense -- which is not just a treaty, but the foundation of the whole process of disarmament -- rip up the foundation, and the whole process collapses.

[Sobolev] Well, and one can also take into account particular militarist actions such as the deliberate bringing into service of a squadron of the new B-1 strategic bombers, each of which carries 24 nuclear warheads, and...

[Bandura, interrupting]... the testing of the ASAT system, which is also aimed at intensifying the militarization race and transferring it to space. This is also a subject that is evidently going to be discussed at the talks in Reykjavik.

[Yefimov] The Americans have done a great deal to worsen the world situation and complicate relations between our countries. That being so, the proposal by the Soviet Union to hold an unplanned meeting seemed surprising and sensational, perhaps not only for the Western observers, but for us too. Yet, if you think about it, the actual search for a way out of the impasse, the persistance of that search and the boldness of our porposals should not come as a surprise. This year has been unprecedented in our history for the generosity with which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been offering the West serious and highly important initiatives.

Probably neither we nor our descendents would forgive us if we did not try now -- not just anytime, but at this particular time -- to do the maximum to stop the nuclear arms race, and with it, the drift toward disaster. In other words, the Soviet Union understands its historic mission as the following: We must find solutions to the problems that agonize mankind -- this is the most important, urgent matter. That is what lies behind our proposal to meet in Reykjavik.

How has the world reacted to the announcement of the meeting? It can be said unequivocally that the response has been positive. For example, in the capital of Mexico, an appeal by the leaders of the Delhi Six has been circulated. The coming Soviet-U.S. meeting, the appeal says, offers an excellent opportunity for the leading nuclear powers to reach an agreement to stop nuclear testing. In this connection, the appeal welcomes the decision of the Soviet Union to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions, as well as the willingness it has expressed to discuss with experts from the countries of the six the possibilities of an agreement on monitoring explosions of this type. not one state or official would now oppose such a meeting.

Here is another typical comment: Canadian Foreign Minister Clark -- We consider, he said, that the decision to hold this meeting testifies to the seriousness that has been shown on both sides. We consider that this is a useful initiative, and we hope it will be successful and will lead to some agreements in Washington or somewhere else.

If we don't count the extreme rightwingers in the United States, who oppose any agreements whatsover with the Soviet Union, then that is the hope of practically everyone, both observers and politicians. In the Western press, however, there are, of course, quite a few other opinions, reservations, and even displeasure. THE WASHINGTON POST writes, for instance, of the staggering haste with which the United States has allowed the other side to take the initiative in political relations between the two powers.

I'd like to draw listeners' attention to a most intriguing statement by the London TIMES. It wrote: The way is now rapidly being cleared for a period of detente between the two major powers, that is, the United States and the Soviet Union. Now, the paper considers, it will be difficult to hold course against the current of events and expectations.

Possibly THE TIMES is oversimplifying because of wishful thinking. Unfortunately, there are still too many obstructions on the path. The very fact, however, that such a comment has appeared in this bourgeois paper -- influential paper -- is remarkable enough. What is perhaps more remarkable still is the way THE TIMES explains how this unexpected turn of events has become possible. The force that has led to such a transformation, the paper writes, is mainly economic.

The U.S. rightwingers have turned out to be wrong in their assessment that the huge military expenditure undertaken over the last 6 years would damage the Soviet economy without detriment to the U.S. economy. The cost of the arms race, in its latest spiral and stretching into the future, has proved to be too great, not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the U.S. Congress. Add to that the fact that the successful beginning of our new 5-year plan has also been a not unimportant factor, that and the pace we are maintaining today. That was the last thing the American Right was expecting. Our course toward acceleration has also taken them by surprise. That is why it's so important that every one of us, in every job, should do this work well, fast and professionally. That has given -- and will go on giving -- weight to all of our initiatives and will support and substantially reinforce all our steps in the international arena.

[Sobolev] Nikolay Ivanovich, I want to emphasize that the reactions to the announcement of the meeting are not only interesting as news, but also significant politically. They have an important bearing on the outcome of the meeting. It is natural that the world public should have greeted the announcement with approbation and hope. You have already given examples of the way in which the announcement of the meeting has been welcomed in various capitals of the world. Further examples could be cited. I think in Western Europe some representative of just about every government has expressed approval and hope with regard to the announcement of the meeting. As for any regative reactions in Western Europe, I don't think they go any further than the skepticism expresed by the West German Green Party, the leadership of which believes that the United States will not give up its militarist course regarding the arms race.

Such skepticism, if it were to become more widespread, would undoubtedly please those in the West who really don't want accord, but only want to arm themselves. They can even be said to have cultivated that skepticism. Nonetheless, the predominant attitude is certainly the one we've been describing -- a positive attitude, of hope. It is this that should be seen as an appreciable factor conducive to the success of the meeting in Reykjavik. One gets the impression that most of the opponents of the U.S. President's decision to take part in the meeting are in the United States itself. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes that news of the meeting has thrown the conservative ranks in the United States into disarray and perturbed many of the -- American, of course -- experts on Soviet-U.S. relations.

In the press, I'd say that many observers and political figures are thinking along the lines of the old stereotypes and trying to estimate who will win and who runs the risk of losing at the meeting in Iceland. These arguments are being superimposed -- as is usual in the United States -- on the progress of the international political contest in view of the November congressional elections. They are clearly fraught with a sense of pressure on the leadership of the country. Take, for example, and judge for yourselves, what is being said to the effect that it is risky for a U.S. leader, not long before the election, to put his signature to any compromise that, I quote, could arouse the least suspicion that the president is too friendly with the Russians.

In short, the extreme right wing, the ultraconservative and militarist forces, are not remaining on the sidelines, but are trying to prevent the meeting from achieving its aims.

[Bandura] One could develop that by adding that it's not only the forces of the Right that are applying pressure on the Washington administration. My attention was captured by a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which says that it is time for every candidate for the post of president in the 1988 elections, regardless of party, to begin deciding on the main theme of his inaugural speech in 1989, that is, a frank exposition of the nuclear danger and the first steps that he, the future U.S. president, will take to eliminate it. I don't think it is any accident that a statement of this kind should appear in the U.S. press. And the pressure on the part of the Americans themselves, on the part of American society itself, on the circles that have hitherto been acting against the easing of tension and opposing making constructive decisions in the sphere of ridding mankind of the nuclear danger, will only increase as time goes on. It will increase, of course, to a considerable extent, if not predominantly, under the influence of the peace initiatives that we've been talking about and which are today becoming known to an ever wider American audience.

Here Nikolay Ivanovich also noted what in my view is a very important factor that has influenced the U.S. Administration in making its decisions, and that is the economic factor.

In our press, and when we talk to our listeners on the radio, we talk a great deal, and often, about the gigantic burden that the arms race places on the shoulders of the developing countries. Various estimates put the present indebtedness of the developing countries at $800-950 billion. A less well-known figure is $120 billion -- the foreign debt of the United States itself. It goes without saying that considerable differences exist between the Third World countries and the United States, from the viewpoint of the economic potential of those countries, and from the viewpoint of their ability to surmount economic difficulties. Nonetheless, the fact remains that a debt of $120 billion makes the United States one of the biggest debtors in the Western world. These debts are being incurred above all under the influence of the policy of the current U.S. Administration. If this course is not altered, if constructive steps are not taken, if no constructive, positive responses to the Soviet initiatives are forthcoming, then of course that burden of debt can only increase. No one can invent any other mechanism.

It is perfectly obvious that the continuation of the arms race by the United States will only increase the burden that the Americans themselves are today already beginning to feel in a very palpable way. Hence, it is not only the international public that is demanding that the United States put its economy on a healthier footing, Americans themselves, and American businessmen, are beginning to make the same demand. The U.S. Administration shows no sign of finding any other solutions, any other serious levers by which to remove that burden or improve the situation in this sphere, other than renouncing militarization on earth and preventing the militarization of space. It would seem that this factor, the pressure from within U.S. society itself, is also becoming appreciable. This creates greater possibilities for hoping for a favorable outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik, which, as Nikolay Ivanovich was saying, is what practically all the peoples of the world are waiting for today.

[Yefimov] In connection with this meeting that has now been announced, the words spirit of Geneva have once again begun to crop up in the pages of the world press.

The meeting in that Swiss city in November of last year engendered hopes of an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations and of the international atmosphere as a whole; hopes of progress in the process of disarmament. Some of those hopes have been realized to one degree or another, others have not. Subsequently, at press conferences both in Moscow and Washington, the question has often been asked: Is the spirit of Geneva still alive? Now we clearly can say that a chance has appeared to revive it. I'd like to recall some other expressions: The spirit of Helsinki, the spirit of detente. In the years that have elapsed, the opinion has often been expressed that nothing was left of detente or of the Helsinki process. But now the recent conference in Stockholm, which achieved substantial success on measures of trust, has shown that both detente and the spirit of Geneva are indestructible. Mankind does not want to go the way of the dinosaur, and that fundamental fact is stubbornly making itself felt, despite all the propaganda tricks and political contrivances of the enemies of peaceful co-existence. The present reaction to the announcement of the meeting to be held in Reykjavik demonstrates once again that the mood that is designated as the spirit of Geneva, the spirit of Helsinki or the spirit of detente is a reality that cannot be discounted: Do what you will, it is certain to prevail.

[Sobolev] Another thing that has been largely responsible for the increase in expectations in relation to the meeting in Reykjavik is the fact that meeting is being directly preceded by a number of other important international events. Occupying a rather special place among them is the meeting in Vienna within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency. What's so special about that meeting? It owes its significance to the fact that the IAEA is the authoritative body to which the Soviet Union has proposed an extensive program for ensuring safety at nuclear electric power stations. It might seem that these areas are poles apart: on the one had, the peaceful atom, and on the other, the problem of nuclear armaments, which will be one of the most important topics at the talks in Reykjavik. I see, however, a very direct link with the policy of the Soviet Union in one -- I repeat, in one -- area.

The two subjects tie up in the sense that, on the one hand, the program of Soviet proposals is intended to ensure the safe future of the atomic energy industry, while on the other, the Soviet program for a nuclear-free future has as its aim the preservation of the human race. In putting forward its extensive program for the safety of the nuclear power industry, the Soviet Union met with wide understanding at that forum. The most important thing, in the current situation, in today's situation, may be that it proved possible, at that very representative forum, to achieve very serious accords. Two conventions were signed there. Soviet proposals were accepted for discussion, and these, too, are to be translated into practical steps. The work of the IAEA is perhaps the very thing that provides vivid proof today that accords are, after all, possible, and that they are possible in just those areas where people expect them and need them most.

[Yefimov] It is hard to say what will prevail in Reykjavik. It will all depend on what proposals, what suggestions for compromise, the sides bring with them when they sit down to the table in Reykjavik. On the one hand, the United States has done many negative things in order, as we've said, to worsen the situation. On the other hand, Shevardnadze, speaking at his press conference in New York, noted that there also is a grain of rationality in the U.S. proposals. What can be extracted from that grain of rationality is another matter. Our position is honest and open. We have put forward many initiatives this year, including consideration of the interests both of the United States and of its allies -- well, and naturally, of our own interests, too.

If common sense gains the upper hand in Reykjavik, then of course we'll be able to agree on a great deal, and agree as equal partners. On the other hand, one can't fail to be alarmed by some of the things that are being said in the U.S. press and elsewhere to the effect that they now see certain advantages in the Reykjavik meeting, inasmuch as midterm congressional elections are due to be held soon in the United States.

[Bandura] Well, what I'd also like to say about this is that of late, the U.S. opponents of better relations with our country have been especially active in judging those relations by what I would call the yardstick of petty bargaining. That's how they are trying to approach the meeting in Iceland, and that's how they talk about the recent events that they themselves have been endeavoring to exploit to block all bilateral contacts.

Take, for instance, the well-known case of the arrest of the Soviet UN employee, Zakharov, in New York, and of the U.S. spy-journalist Daniloff in Moscow. The conflict has now been resolved, to the obvious displeasure of those who are opposed to the resolution of conflicts. And they are having an awful lot to say about how much the United States has lost since Zakharov's departure. They believe that the return of Daniloff is not enough to compensate. Well, let me remark that ordinary Americans have not fallen for the calculations of the opponents of the settlement: A U.S. television poll has shown that two-thirds of respondents think no one was the victor in this contest as the questionnaire called it, though 15 percent think the United States won and 14 percent see it as a Soviet victory.

Fortunately, there are people in the United States, who, regardless of their views, can see the wider context and understand that both sides gained from the settlement of that issue. The NEW YORK TIMES, for example, expresses the hope that the method of compromise, thanks to which the confrontation over Daniloff and Zakharov was settled, will be used on a wider scale. They even write this, I quote: What seemed to be an insurmountable obstacle has turned into a catalyst for frank talks, the search for compromise, and real progress.

[Sobolev] One more even logically connected with the issue we have been talking about here was marked this week. I have in mind the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. Not only war criminals, but also war itself, the politics of aggression, were condemned there. The Nuremberg trails preserve their topicality not only because various diehards, neo-Nazis and invetrate hankerers from the past are still around and are still trying to raise their heads, but also because the danger of a new, and even more terrible war has by no means been overcome. That is why we are talking about Nurember today.

[Yefimov] It was an unusual, unique trial in mankind's history. There were 22 people in the defendant's stand. And what defendants they were too. As Rudenko, the chief prosecutor from the Soviet Union, remarked, for the first time in history criminals who had taken possession of a whole state had come before a tribunal. They had turned the state into an instrument for their monstrous crimes. Essentially, the entire fascist top brass sat before the judges from the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France. There were six absent: Hitler, Goebbels and Himmler were not there -- they committed suicide; Krupp -- he was spared from trial by paralysis; Bormann -- he had disappeared and was tried in absentia; and the ringleader of the so-called labor front of Nazi Germany, Ley, was not there -- having familiarized himself with the statement of indictment he hanged himself in his prison cell.

They were tried in the citadel of Nazism -- in that same Nuremberg where the Nazis carried out mass meetings of their party, where their most important laws were adopted. The trial went on for nearly a year. Hitler's top brass was calculating on victory in total war, and consequently, on their impunity. They were sure, putting their signatures to various documents, that these documents, with the stamp Top Secret, or the stamp For the Supreme Command Only, would never see the light of day and would remain in safes for ever. But the documents landed on the desk of the tribunal. There were 4,000 documents. Jackson, the chief prosecutor from the United States, and a famous U.S. lawyer, said: Our evidence will be horrifying and you will say, he said, addressing the accused, that I deprived you of sleep. This evidence will be so overwhelming that I can be so bold as to foretell that not a single one of the words said by me will be refuted. The accused will deny only their personal involvement. That was precisely what happened, as he predicted.

None of them could refute those 4,000 official Nazi documents. It was impossible to refute them. Not only the living, but also the dead ringleaders of Nazi Germany came before the court of the people. Their fascist ideology was on the stand, along with them. The court revealed its essence: racism. It was precisely with racism that they intoxicated the Germans. It was precisely through racism that they justified aggressive wars and the mass extermination of other peoples and races.

After Nuremberg, it was not necessary to ask oneself the question: What is Naxism? The trial provided a full and worthy answer to it: Nazism, or fascism, is war, terror, lawlessness, and trampling upon human rights. Nuremberg also revealed the role, the true, genuine role, played by the generals and the bosses of the largest monopolies -- what we now call the military-industrial complex -- in the militarization of Germany, in the unleashing of war, and in the crimes of fascism. The tribunal was harsh but indisputable. When, in the summer of 1946, the Americans polled the Germans, 80 people out of every 100 questioned stated that the Nuremberg trials were in their view just, and the guilt of the accused had been proved convincingly. The court acknowledged aggression to be one of the most serious international crimes, and for the first time in the entire history of mankind the leaders of a country that had unleashed aggression were tried and punished as criminals. The Nuremberg trials left us another warning, as was stated and stated perfectly by Kempner, an assistant to the U.S. prosecutor, speaking in court: One of the causes of World War II was the myth of the communist threat. That threat, he said, was an invention, which among other things, led finally to World War II. These words by the U.S. lawyer, in my opinion, should be included in all Western history textbooks. They have not aged in our day.

[Bandura] One would like to note that a report by the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, Perez de Cuellar, has been distributed at UN Headquarters. He has emphasized the necessity of mobilizing world public opinion for a struggle against a revival of Nazi and fascist ideology and practice, which are fraught with menace for peace and security. This idea was also highlighted at the ceremonies that took place in Moscow on 3 October. On that day, on Ernst Thaelmann Square, a monument was unveiled in connection with the centenary of the birth of this courageous fighter against fascism, this courageous communist. Leaders of GDR Communists, and Communists of West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany, came to Moscow for the unveiling ceremony. On the square named after the German Communist and anti-fascist a mass meeting was opened. This meeting was not only devoted to the memory of Ernst Thaelmann but also to the junction of the past with the new.

Addressing the meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that, although today is extremely different from the time when Ernst Thaelmann lived and fought, the ideas and the lessons of the ardent German anti-fascist live on to this day. These lessons teach us that when we are all united; when we are together, the danger of war can be averted. If it could have been possible then to unite all the forces -- not just of the Soviet Union, but of Western countries as well -- in the struggle against the fascist danger, then there probably would not have been a second world war, and maybe there would not have been the Nuremberg trials.

[Sobolev] Nikolay Ivanovich, you have already spoken today about the enormous -- the enormous, without exaggeration -- foreign policy significance held by the restructuring inside our country. At the same time, it must be said that our actions on the international arena have become more dynamic, full of initiative, and far more specific. Our state's active stance on the international arena has been manifested in the fact that contacts at the summit level have become more frequent and that lofty foreign guests have begun to arrive in the Soviet capital more and more frequently. The leader of Madagascar, Ratsiraka, has just visited us. Soon we await the arrival of the Brazilian president as well. The visit in the very near future to the Soviet Union of the Leader of the African state, Burkina Faso, has been announced, and so on. Soviet leaders are expected in various countries and various continents in the relatively near future. This without doubt leads to an improvement of mutual understanding the world and a strengthening of ties. This process continues to gather strength for the good of all people. In talking about these contacts at the summit level, one cannot fail to note contacts of this kind between China and East European countries. In the last few days Comrade Jaruzelski went on a visit to the PRC. The results of this visit were rated positively by both sides. One can expect no less good results from Comrade Honecker's visit to the PRC, which is also planned, as far as is known. Soviet-Chinese relations are also improving. Before us we have, as you see, not uncoordinated events, but a definite process, and one can only be glad of this process. On this, comrades, we end the program. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

U.S. POLICY ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM DENOUNCED

PM031301 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 3

["Review of Events' by international observer Yuriy Romantsov: "The Plague of Terrorism"

[Text] A wave of terrorist actions has recently spread to different cities in the world. For example, over a 2-week period Paris has been shaken by powerful explosions which have resulted in loss of life. The situation in the French capital still remains tense: Armed police units patrol the streets and guard state institutions, passer-by have their documents checked, movie theater audiences are searched, and border security has been stepped up. Shortly before these explosions, a pasenger aircraft was seized by a group of armed bandits at Karachi Airport in Pakistan. The blood of totally innocent people was shed again. Immediately after that, a Soviet military diplomat was shot at point-blank range and killed in the middle of the day in one of the central streets of Pakistan's capital. Somewhat earlier, toward the end of August, several Soviet fishermen were injured as a result of a bomb explosion in a store in the Peruvian port of Callao.

Different criminals, driven by different motives, acted in each specific instance. Their capture and punishment are up to the competent organs of the countries where the crimes were committed. [paragraph continues]

Retribution must triumph, but retribution alone will not solve the problem. In order to achieve this it is necessary not for just individual countries but for the international community as a whole to analyze the circumstances creating preconditions for such an alarming phenomenon as international terrorism, expose its roots, and elaborate effective measures to prevent and extirpate it.

The crimes committed in Pakistan became possible as a result of the actual situation created in that country by a military regime which, for many years now, has been rearing murderers and hoodlums on a massive scale. Pakistan's territory is the stage for large-scale training of numerous gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, and it is also there that cutthroats from Sikh extremist organizations are trained to be sent back into India. To put briefly, it is no surprise that, wherever some forms of terrorism are officially sanctioned and supported, it will also emerge in other forms.

The Callao incident exposes anti-Sovietism as the driving force of terrorism. The Peruvian newspaper VOZ wrote that it was the consequence of a provocative campaign launched by right-wing forces and aimed at thwarting Soviet-Peruvian cooperation in the fisheries sphere.

One of the conclusions to which the Paris explosions lead is that the atmosphere of tension, alarm, and uncertainty they have created is a favorable breeding ground for various ultraright-wing and neo-Nazi groups. It is they that are today promoting slogans about "defense of democracy" and issuing blatantly racist and chauvinist calls, advocating the narrowing of the framework of bourgeois democracy right up to the imposition of dictatorship.

The aforementioned episodes concern isolated actions which were aimed against individual targets or persons and committed by underground groups. No matter how disgusting they may be in themselves, the disgust generated by international terrorism is that much greater when a state is its instigator or even direct perpetrator, as, for example, the U.S. aggression against Libya last April, when a U.S. airborn armada unloaded its deadly cargo on Tripoli, Benghazi, and several population centers on personal orders from U.S. President. Threats are again issuing against Libya from across the ocean. It is being threatened with a new strike, and this shows that imperial and hegemonistic ambitions are placed above the norms of international law in Washington.

And while we are justified in taking Pakistan's government to task for the bloodshed which occurred there, equal responsibility for it is borne by the United States. Indeed, who else but the United States, blinded by hatred for Afghanistan, turned Pakistan into an abode for terrorists of all hues, a bridgehead for launching military operations against the Afghan people and their revolution?

In the same way as in the aftermath of the seizure of the aircraft in Karachi, immediately following the explosions in Paris some "Arab terrorists" were groundlessly proclaimed to be the culprits, even before the circumstances had been investigated, while the Western press carried even more specific and totally unjustified hints which were resolutely rejected by Libya, Syria, and a number of other countries and organizations. [paragraph continues]

There are indications that the real organizers of the terrorist actions wanted to use these accusations to draw attention away from themselves. In actual fact, who needed these explosions and why? Lebanon's Prime Minister Rashid Karami declared that they had been perpetrated by the "Mosad," Israel's intelligence service, in an attempt to influence French policy in Lebanon. Lebanese parliamentary deputy Mikhail al-Dahir emphasized that these terrorist acts were parts of a campaign launched by the United States and Israel and aimed at "forcing France to join the struggle against Libya." In the opinion of Andre Lajoinie. member of the French Communist Party Politburo, the aim of the terrorists was to block the process of peaceful settlement in the Near East at a time when there is growing popularity of the idea of convening a peace conference to resolve the Near East conflict. Is not the correctness of these statements confirmed by Israel's blatant state terrorism in the Near East, including the recently resumed artillery shelling of targets in South Lebanon, in particular the city of Nabatiyah, by the Israeli military?

Delivering the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th CPSU Congress, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "Crises and conflicts are also a favorable breeding ground for international terrorism. Undeclared wars, export of counterrevolution in all its forms, political assassinations, the taking of hostages, aircraft hijacking, and explosions in streets, airports, and railway stations -- this is the disgusting face of terrorism, and its instigators try to cover it up beneath all kinds of cynical fabrications." Life confirms time and again the correctness of this thesis.

A particular position among the countries practicing state terrorism is occupied by the United States, operating on a truly global scale. In addition to Afghanistan and the Near East, it fans seats of conflagration in Central America by engaging in barely concealed aggression against Nicaragua, and in Africa by supplying modern weaponry to splittist groupings in Angola and Mozambique. Washington has invented the "doctrine of neoglobalism," claiming the arbitrary "right" to deliver "preventive" military strikes against any countries whose policy does not suit the United States. This course acquires day by day an increasingly bellicose nature which is increasingly dangerous for the cause of peace. The U.S. concepts of "policy from positions of strength," "crusade," "psychological warfare," and "neoglobalism," aimed at subverting the sociopolitical system of other states and spilling over into saber-rattling and even the actual use of crude military force, are fraught with a particular threat in the nuclear age. Their practical implementation may have fatal consequences not only for the freedom of the peoples but even for their very existence.

Of course, the United States provides propaganda cover for the "theory" and practice of international piracy. Interventionist actions and overt or covert subversive operations against sovereign states are cynically presented as... "struggle against international terrorism" in its desire to cover up and camouflage the aggressive essence and hegemonistic orientation of its own policy. Washington attaches the label of "international terrorists" to independent states and national liberation movements whose anti-imperialist stance complicates and thwarts the implementation of the U.S. hegemonistic schemes. Under the same false pretext of "struggle against terrorism," the United States is conducting a subversion and propaganda campaign whose aim is to discredit the foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist community countries which support national liberation movements. A graphic example of this was provided by the venture to accuse socialist Bulgaria of complicity in the attempt on the pope's life, a venture that collapsed spectacularly.

It was 2 years, at the 39th UN General Assembly session, that the United States graphically displayed its actual rather than its professed attitude to the problem of state terrorism by boycotting (together with Israel and Chile) the adoption of a resolution condemming this policy and proclaiming it unacceptable. R. Reagan's speech at the current UN General Assembly session, abounding with attacks on Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua, showed that Washington, like before, perceives international terrorism as an important instrument of its foreign policy, even though it is unsparing of abusive words with regard to this pehnomenon.

The Soviet Union's stance on international terrorism was exhaustively outlined from the rostrum of the 41st UN General Assembly session by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. He said: "Having outlawed all forms of terrorism, like the majority of states, we are prepared to make, and are already making, our contribution toward the struggle against this plague. Not a single sober-minded person can accept it. Terrorism must be mercilessly extirpated because innocent people suffer and die because of it. But in order to effectively combat it, we must also recognize its causes. One cannot forget the nature of this disgusting phenomenon: Outbursts of individual or group terror are at times engendered by violence against entire peoples. The improvement of the entire international situation would be of great help in extirpating terrorism."

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Shultz Opposes Mideast Meeting

LD031513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York -- Further evidence of Washington's international isolation in the question of ways toward solving the Near East Problem -- that is briefly how the results of a series of meetings here between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the leaders of a number of countries may be described. The head of the U.S. foreign-political department tried to turn these meetings into a seance of arm-twisting of the foreign ministers of Syria, Iraq, Oman, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and other Near East states, which are taking part in the 41st UN General Assembly session. Shultz tried to prove the impossibility of holding an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and put forward far-fetched pretexts.

Gorbachev Speech Circulated

LD031445 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- The text of the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of September 24, 1986 upon the results of the Stockholm conference was circulated at the United Nations Organisation as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

Members View Summit

LD040838 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

Two-thirds of the general political debate at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly are past. The debate's distinguishing feature, V.F. Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has told the TASS correspondents, is the international community's support for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The Soviet concept of disarmament is receiving a broad response. The debate is being held in a constructive spirit. Its participants do not allow themsleves to be drawn into confrontation. Neither do they allow attention to be diverted from the main issues: disarmament, cessation of nuclear tests, and a search for stronger peace and international security. Mindful of the "hot spots" of the globe and of complex regional and economic problems, representatives of various countries speak of the need to seize upon the historic chance to rethink the outdated foreign policy concepts and lines towards the solution of problems by force and to practically set about eliminating nuclear arsenals and ridding mankind of the burden of the arms race.

"The prevention of war must be the main concern of all states", stated Rashid 'Abdullah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit in Iceland would lay the foundation for total disarmament. This hope was shared by H. Justin Metsing Lekhanya, chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers of Lesotho, who pointed out the immense importance of the meeting for international peace and security.

'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Basile Laita Guissou, minister for external relations and cooperation of Burkina Faso, and Jean Traore, Guinean minister of foreign affairs, declared in support of the USSR's proposals on ending the arms race on earth and on preventing an arms race in outer space, and emphasized the importance of the implementation of the initiatives concerning disarmament.

Nonaligned Communique Adopted

LD040816 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: A meeting of foreign ministers and heads of the delegations of the nonaligned countries at the 41st General Assembly session has been held at the United Nations Headquarters. The meeting adopted a communique saying that the Nonaligned Movement is welcoming the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik and expressing the hope that it would lead to the attainment of significant results especially in the nuclear field. The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their preparedness to cooperate in the 41st General Assembly session in conformity with the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. They recalled that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit meeting had instructed the coordination bureau of the movement to redouble efforts for strengthening peace and security, development among nations and establishing equitable economic relations.

The nonaligned countries have noted with satisfaction the successful completion of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on the issue of [words indistinct] was held in New York from September 17 to 20 this year. They demanded immediate and unconditional implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolution on the granting of independence to that territory and urged the council to introduce mandatory and all-embracing sanctions against the racist Republic of South Africa.

REAGAN NOTES TALKS 'IMPORTANCE' HITS ARMS LIMITS

LD041919 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (TASS) -- The forthcoming talks at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik "will be of extremely important significance", said President Reagan today in a radio broadcast to the nation. He noted that personal contacts between the two leaders of the two major powers are highly useful. "The forthcoming talks," he said addressing the Americans, "are important for you, for your children, and for the future of America." However, having stimulated an interest in the historical importance of the meeting in Reykjavik, the President launched attacks on members of the House of Representatives who recently ratified a number of measures in the field of arms control. The head of the White House described as "unacceptable" to the administration the ban approved by the congressmen on nuclear tests and the beginning of chemical weapons production, the reduction of allocations on the "star wars" program and the ban on testing antisatellite ASAT weapons on a real target. Reagan warned that he will veto any draft law which contains such clauses.

TALKS STANCE SPARKS LIVELY DEBATE IN CONGRESS

LD031431 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedayshin reports:

The meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take place on October 11-12 in Reykjavik is under lively debate at the U.S. Congress.

Congressman Tom Lantos told congress that the summit meeting should not become a play with a zero score. He said he disapproved of the speculative discourse on the topic of who had won and who had lost, who had gained scores and in what number in reaching the accord on the holding of the meeting in Reykjavik. He stressed that the summit meeting was not a basketball match...in the age when both super powers possessed the capablility to destroy each other, both states, the United States and the USSR should become the winners, otherwise they both would lose...

The congressman said that given a right approach, both sides and also the whole world could come out from it as winners, if it would bring us to a more stable and less dangerous co-existence on our tiny planet.

Senator William Proxmire, speaking in the Senate rebutted the "arguments" by the apologists of the arms race who oppose accords with the USSR in the field of arms control under the pretext that the Soviet Union allegedly violates the existing agreements.

He said that the Soviet Union complied with the arms control agreements. Any objective analysis showed that the agreements in this field with the Soviet Union spared the United States the additional burden of building up nuclear armaments and, moreover, switched the perilous arms race into a dramatically lower gear. He said this happened because the arms limitation agreements were in the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

At the time voices are heard in the U.S. Congress of right-wingers who demand that the U.S. President either put forward at the Reykjavik meeting conditions unacceptable to the Soviet Union or focus the debate by the highest leaders of the USSR and the United States on secondary questions and thus back away from the solution of the all-important problem of our time -- the problem of removing the threat of a nuclear war.

TALKS CAN BE 'INTERIM' TO SUMMIT IN U.S.

PM061041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Aleksandr Shalnev article under the rubric "Journalist's Notes": "Do Not Miss the Chance"]

[Text] "In the world of politics there is nothing more remarkable than a meeting between the leaders of the two major powers." It is hard not to agree with this opinion expressed by an influential U.S. journalist.

The overwhelming majority of Americans agree with him: A recent poll showed that they support the summit. It is also being awaited by Europeans and by the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Australia. It is of course also being awaited by Soviet people.

They are awaiting it hopefully. For however noteworthy the very fact of the meeting may be, its importance will increase many times if it proves possible to make progress on solving the problem which most concerns the peoples -- the problem of ensuring security for all.

All these hopes justified? That is not an accidental question: It will soon be a year since the Geneva summit was held. One of the most important results of that meeting was the confirmation of the accord that it is necessary to make every effort to end the arms race on earth and prevent one in space. This accord -- alas! -- has not yet been implemented. The situation that has emerged in the arms control sphere is characterized by truly desperate immobility.

And this is not our fault. Over the last year we have done a great deal to make a breakthrough, find a way out, and convince the peoples that their hopes are not meaningless, that opportunities do exist....

It is being called different things: a "mini-summit" and an "interim" or "preparatory" meeting. The name is not important. What is important is what the leaders of the two countries bring to the meeting, whether they are prepared for decisions which will benefit the world. One cannot fail to recall that the Vladivostok meeting of 12 years ago was also not a full-blown meeting, so to speak, and that initially it, too, was essentially preparatory. But that meeting finished with a fundamental agreement on the strategic arms limitation issue and ultimately led to the SALT II Treaty.

Now progress is also possible in Reykjavik. It may be that progress will not be so rapid that relevant accords will be actually concluded in the Icelandic capital. [paragraph continues]

But real prerequisites exist for the "interim" meeting to be the final stage before important decisions are made during the Soviet leader's official visit to the United States.

Probably the only thing needed to prevent this chance being missed once again is a demonstration of new thinking equal to our era, an era that is not so much a television age as a nuclear missile age.

SOVIET MOTIVE: REMOVE NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

LD041208 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

'The arms race makes the partition between peace and war ever more thinner. We do not cease to repeat: The militarisation of outer space is a step to war. We call for ending nuclear tests and for starting to reduce the stocks of nuclear weapons in earnest and on a large scale'. This was stated in a speech in Moscow on October 3 by Mikhail Gorbachev.

These words express the very essence and the main directedness of Soviet foreign policy.

A disquieting, a very disqueting situation has now developed over the questions of nuclear and space arms. There has arisen a serious danger that, if urgent measures are not taken, international security may prove beyond the line from where it would be subsequently difficult to return to the road of limiting and reducing the huge material machinery of war.

Continuing to pursue its consistent line towards averting the nuclear threat and towards looking for political ways to remove the war danger, the Soviet Union suggested to the United States to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in order to start, at last, the implementation of the accords reached in Geneva with the President of the United States.

Widely discussing and commenting upon the forthcoming meeting, prominent statesmen and public figures of various countries and the press emphasize that the meeting if held in earnest and in a constructive spirit will undoubtedly accord with the interests of both the Soviet and American people and all the peoples in the world.

This is really so. What is in actual fact the pivot of the Soviet-U.S. accords in Geneva? Their essence is expressed in a brief formula: Nuclear war should never be fought, and that the sides would not strive for military superiority.

Almost a year has passed since the time when this formula was worked out, and throughout the period our country has been tirelessly and persistently striving to implement the accord by putting forward large-scale and realistic initiatives aimed at scrapping all nuclear arms, at ending nuclear explosions, and at establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

We are realists and are aware that through the fault of imperialist forces a solution to the central problem of our time -- the problem of security for everyone -- has not got moving.

In the United States, a speeded-up implementation of the "star wars" program is going on and the ominous echo of nuclear explosions at the Nevada test range will resounds all over the world.

The Soviet peace initiatives meet with increasing understanding and support of the world public, including the U.S. people, while such factors as the success of the conference in Stockholm, and the vigorous call issued in Harare for curbing the arms race multiply hopes that a change for the better can be achieved in world affairs.

At present, notwithstanding all the difficulties and problems, there has objectively arisen a possiblity to achieve progress at Soviet-U.S. talks on the range of matters pertaining to nuclear and space arms -- the key component of security.

The cause of detente has millions of friends but it also has quite a number of foes. It is not fortuitous that the British "FINANCIAL TIMES" states that the very idea of a meeting in Iceland has given rise to discontent among conservatives in the United States.

Some people in the West and first of all in the United States stubbornly try to cast aspersions on the very idea of such a meeting and to impose a useless argument upon people: Who will gain 'more points' at the meeting.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated in an interview witht the U.S. NBC TV network that the meaning of the meeting is to solve problems, and not earn points. One cannot but agree with that, provided this is backed up by Washington's practical deeds.

There is the inscription on the memorial stone in Hiroshima: "Rest in peace, the error will not be repeated". This vow in memory of the fallen, the vow to the present and future generations makes it binding upon political figures of all countries to be above national egoism and tactical calculations, disputes and discord the meaning of which is negligible compared with the preservation of the principal value: peace on earth.

Time will show whether those circles which so stubbornly act against progress in the cause of disarmament will come to realize that in our days no reasonable solutions -- either international or domestic -- can be found on the war path.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the struggle against the arms race, for the preservation and strengthening of peace has been and remains the main direction of its foreign policy.

MEETING AGREED DESPITE OPPOSITION IN U.S.

LD050147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" program; commentary by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] It is highly significant in my view that the agreement to hold the meeting was reached in spite of efforts by some circles in the United States to increase world tension.

Suffice it to recall American nuclear tests in Nevada while the Soviet Union has, of course, made no nuclear tests for more than a year now. Washington's move to break off the SALT-II treaty and its attempts to provoke conflicts in relations among nations -- this has considerably worsened the international situation and it is all the more significant that the leaders of the two nations have displayed a sense of responsibility and managed to reach an agreement to hold the meeting.

People around the world are expecting a great deal of the Soviet leader's visit to the United States which is to take place later under an agreement reached in Geneva last year. Their hopes must not be dashed and the meeting in Reykjavik is to become an important stage in preparing the agenda for Soviet-American talks during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States. So far preparations for that visit have been made by diplomats and experts but many problems have not been resolved by them. The meeting of the two leaders is the most effective way of resolving the crucial problems of this day and age and that is why the forthcoming talks in Reykjavik are so important.

But as has been the case on many occasions in the past, some people chose to poison the atmosphere in advance of the meeting. They talk at length about whose victory the agreement to hold the meeting was and who had to make concessions to pave the way to the meeting. The idea is to use this kind of speculation to aggravate the negotiations at Reykjavik. There, of course, can be no question of anyone's defeat or victory or unilateral concessions for that matter. The winner in that matter was common sense and both sides have gained by their agreement. The art of diplomacy has always consisted of seeking compromise formulas accepted [as heard] to all parties concerned and avoiding the imposition of one's own stand on the other side.

Both countries are interested in resolving the problems that exist in their relations. In this day and age, no single state can ensure its security at the expense of the security of others. The security of the United States is in the vital interests of the Soviet Union and the other way round, the security of the Soviet Union is in the interests of the United States. In this nuclear day and age that kind of approach to the problem of national security, rather than a desire to acquire one-sided advantages at the expense of the other side, is capable of ensuring peace.

It won't be wise to believe that the very fact of the Reykjavik meeting will automatically resolve all outstanding problems. Illusions dim political vision. There can be no doubt at all, however, that a major step has been made towards resolving the most pressing problems.

ENVOY TO FRG: IMPETUS FOR DISARMAMENT ACCORDS

LD021827 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union, according to its ambassador to the Federal Republic, Kvitsinskiy, expects an impetus for future disarmament agreements between the superpowers from the forthcoming meeting between party chief Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan. However, the planned meeting in Reykjavik is no substitute for the actual summit meeting, Kvitsinskiy said in an interview for the daily newspaper DIE WELT. The negotiations in Iceland must be regarded as an intermediate stage at which it should be established whether there exists a basis for a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

PANELIST WARNS AGAINST 'EXCESSIVE OPTIMISM'

LD041328 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Naturally, today we are going to discuss the hottest news item, -- that is, the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Iceland on 11 and 12 October. Many people have met the announcement, made last Tuesday, with a sigh of relief. I think it is a very welcome sign that both countries, the United States and the Soviet Union would like to resolve some of the problems -- in the first place, I think, in the area of arms control -- and make some progress and also prepare some ground before a Soviet-American summit which is expected to take place in the United States later this year. Professor Bogdanov, my first question to you. I'd like you to sum up in a few words the atmosphere that preceded the announcement about the coming meeting in Iceland.

[Bogdanov] [passage omitted] I believe that the Soviet-American relations at the last stage of the development we have witnessed were at very low level, not only at very low level, but at very dangerous level, and the news of the meeting is significant first of all as a common understanding of both sides that we cannot go on like that any more. We have to meet, we have to find out the solution. [passage omitted] I believe that we have some ground for optimism, some people say for cautious optimism, but we will say just for optimism, optimism. I believe that there is one condition, which is very, you know, major condition for the success of the talks -- besides all the other, you know, technicalities if you like: I mean the environment, the environment, and mass media from both sides, from Soviet side and American side, have to play very major role in building up in this very short period which is left before the meeting a proper spirit a proper environment, and it's not by chance that our foreign minister paid special attention to that point at his press conference in New York, calling both sides, appealing to the mass media people from the Soviet and American side to don't, you know, waste their efforts on confrontational rhetoric, but just to create a very constructive, very, you know, quiet, if you like, atmosphere which will contribute very much to the success of the meeting.

[Kuznetsov] We, I think, we won't be saying the whole truth if we insist on this fact that the announcement of the forthcoming meeting was met with a sigh of relief from everybody, from every quarter around the world. For example, if we take the United States Congress and not only people in the Congress but outside it, all those who have some kind of influence, who wield some political clout. And the fact is, one of the messages of those who are against such a meeting is that they are warning the administration against making too many concessions to the Soviet Union. I'd like you Professor Plekhanov, to comment on this kind of [word indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Well I think it's a natural reaction on behalf of those people who have been all against any progress in arms control from the start. In fact, they've not only opposed new agreements on arms control but those people have been actively destroying the existing structures of arms control, the very ideas on which arms control is based, and the rationale of those extremists, if you will, and unfortunately they're very powerful with this administration. [passage omitted]

The rationale is that, well, you can actually bring the Soviet Union down to its knees. You build up American superiority, military and technoligical, and you dictate the terms of international settlements in all areas until Moscow buckles down. Wear the Soviet Union down in the arms race, bring all kinds of pressures and so on. This is actually what, this has been the dominating line in the approach of the Reagan administration right from the start. But then it encountered serious difficulties. In the first place it turned out that the Soviet Union is not a pushover. Secondly, it turned out that such a confrontational policy is doing damage to the United States, political, and economic, and otherwise.

[Kuznetsov] What do you mean by that?

[Plekhanov] Well, I mean that the remilitarization, the trillion that Mr Weinberger has already spent, is a major reason why there is about a $200 billion deficit in the U.S. budget and the deficit is destroying the economic recovery and that's damaging the whole world, not just the United States.

[Bogdanov] In the long run that deficit is the most serious problem in the American politics.

[Plekhanov] That's right. It's doing multilateral damage to the United States. So it turns out that we're in the same boat and you can't really be bent on doing damage to the Soviet Union without doing damage to yourself, so the logic of this is coming back at the administration. I mean, it's exhibiting itself in many things. Naturally, the administration still continues to believe in peace through strength, what it calls peace through strength, in building up all kinds of leverage against the Soviet Union, and trying to apply pressure to it. But the Soviet Union has been able in the past year to demonstrate to the world that it is seriously interested in finding an understanding with the United States, agreements based on mutual interests, concessions which are truly mutual.

[Bogdanov] I would rather call them compromises.

[Plekhanov] Yes, compromises which are equitable. Not capitulation-type compromises in which one side buckles down under the pressure, overwhelming pressure of the other side, but where partners discuss terms on an equal basis. That kind of approach, which is exactly what the world needs, that kind of approach, I think, is gaining adherence in the United States. A result of that has been the progress at the Stockholm meeting which was very difficult because the positions of the two sides were, [changes thought] had a lot of differences, but you know the constructive and businesslike attitude on the part of the Soviet Union and its allies helped create such an atmosphere at Stockholm that we have been albe to work out a set of confidence-building measures in the military area which is modest progress but still progress which shows that things can be done in a constructive manner in this day and age. [passage omitted]

[Bogdanov] You know, what does it mean in the American political language, peace through strength? I would put it like that -- peace through coercion. That's what they mean, you know. What we mean, or what you mean by, when you say, that we also believe, we don't believe in peace through weakness. We believe that what is really needed today is based on common security. An element of coercion doesn't exist in that equation, common security. And we suggest, we offer to our American counterpart instead of peace through strength, that slogan, we suggest to them: common security. [passage omitted] We have to change our frame of mind and start thinking in new terms, in new terms. [passage omitted]

I would, you know, call your attention to one very interesting, you know, fact that the anti-nuclear movement and anti-war nuclear, anti-war movement, became a major factor in many countries' policies, including the Soviet Union, the United States and of course Western Europe. You have such an upsurge of antinuclear feelings, and when we say antinuclear feelings we mean one thing: our own survival, you know. It's not a feeling just for the sake of feelings. [passage omitted]

[Kuznetsov] Let us not be excessively optimistic about what may happen in Iceland. Let us be realistic about it.

[Plekhanov] I just want to emphasize one thing. I think it is not a good idea to concentrate excessively on such a thing as a summit. At a summit important decisions are taken, but those decisions are results o tendencies which develop within each country, and I think that, well, Reykjavik will not be the last meeting between the Soviet and American head of state and the struggle for a more peaceful world does not end there. In fact it's only beginning. So I thing you're very correct in cautioning against excesive optimism.

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Especially concentrated on a summit.

[Plekhanov] Especially concentrated on a summit.

[Bogdanov] But at the same time you have pointed out to the major factor which is prevailing today in the world scene.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, and I think one of the major factors is that, lik you, Sergey, put it, we're in the same boat so let us not rock it is such a way that we capsize it. On this note I'd like to end today's edition of "Top Priority", a weekly panel discussion from the North American service of Radio Moscow. Together with me in the studios were Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. Thank you for taking part in this program. Goodbye till next time, next week. Goodbye.

ICELAND'S PREPARATIONS, 'USSR DAYS' REPORTED

LD041354 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik October 4 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Nikolay Turkatenko report:

The public of Iceland welcomes the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States, and expresses hope that this major political event will become an important step on the way to curbing the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war.

These words by Ivar Jonsson, chairman of the Board of the Iceland-USSR Society, were greeted with applause. He spoke here at a ceremony to open the USSR days in Iceland.

The program of the days of the USSR which this year is represneted by the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic envisages a variety of activities.

The USSR days are being held on Icelandic soil for the eleventh time and have special meaning and importance, particularly now that Icelandic people's interest in the Soviet Union has considerably increased in view of the forthcoming meeting.

The residents of Reykjavik and other cities will get acquainted with the life of Soviet Uzbekistan and with its people's contribution to creative work among the fraternal family of all peoples of the Soviet Union.

The archbishop of Iceland, Petur Sigurgeirsson, has called for holding divine services in all churches of the country with a hope that the meeting between the two leaders will be successful and that peace will set in on earth.

The Icelandic press, radio and television unanimously express satisfaction in connection with the forthcoming event of worldwide significance in Reykjavik, saying that the meeting is to promote the attinment of the goals of disarmament and relaxation of international tension.

Organizational preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the supreme leaders of the USSR and the USA is now in full progress in the capital of Iceland.

The country's Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson has held a press conference during which he said the Icelandic government adopted a provisional law on placing the four largest hotels in Reykjavik at the disposal of the state to accommodate the members of the Soviet and American delegation.

The expected influx of pressmen is a matter of particular concern for the host side. Worldwide interest in the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting is truly great.

As early as several minutes after the news about the decision to hold the meeting circled the world, air companies began to ring up hotels in Iceland with requests for room and ticket reservation. Several hours later, all rooms in hotels were booked.

Applications for accreditation to cover the meeting have already been sent in by more than 2,000 journalists from all over the world -- representatives of the leading newspapers and magazines, major TV and radio broadcasting corporations.

Approximately a half of them have already encountered the problem of accommodation.

The prime minister of Iceland emphasized at the press conference that the local authorities did not intend to introduce any restrictions on the entry of journalists into the country.

Leading TV companies are planning to conduct live reportages via communications satellites about the meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. A special ship fitted out with equipment for this purpose has been sent to Icelandic shores.

WEINBERGER LEAVES FOR PRC, PAKISTAN, EUROPE

LD041904 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has set out for a long foreign tour which will take him to China, India, Pakistan, Italy and Britain. In the People's Republic of China, where Weinberger will stay on October 7-11, he will hand over President Reagan's messages to Deng Xiaoping and the premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, and will examine with Chinese leaders international and regional problems.

One of the key legs of his tour is Pakistan where he will discuss the issue of boosting Islamabad and the United States' involvement in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, observers believe. This will be already the second visit by the head of the U.S. military establishment to Pakistan in the last three years.

To Spread 'Soviet Threat' Thesis

LD051311 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has set out on a long tour abroad which will continue till October 22.

The main part of the tour will run across the Asian region. Weinberger is to visit Hong Kong, China, India, and Pakistan. That will be the Pentagon chief's fifth Asian tour.

The purpose of the tour is to consolidate U.S. positions in the region, to justify the massive build-up of U.S. armed forces in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area and to put pressure on those countries which reject the U.S. aggressive militarist course.

On the eve of departure from the United States by air, the Pentagon chief made it clear that the pivotal core of his talks will be security issues or, in other words, the spreading of the hackneyed thesis about a certain "Soviet threat" which the United States must resist.

As is clear from Caspar Weinberger's speech in Anchorage, Alaska, where he made a stopover on his way to Hong Kong, Washington regards with obvious concern the latest Soviet peace proposals aimed at building confidence and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

The proposals are known to have roused a broad positive response throughout the world. This is why the Pentagon chief in every way sought to belittle the importance of these large-scale initiatives and tried to prove their "unacceptablility" to the United States.

As follows from pronouncements by Pentagon officials, much attention during the talks in Islamabad will be devoted to matters aimed at increasing U.S. military ties with Pakistan.

A new six-year programme for U.S. military and economic aid will be discussed, in particular.

The programme envisages the granting of more than 4,000 million dollars, beginning from the 1988 fiscal year, to the Islamabad regime.

It is well known what has caused Washington's increased attention to the establishment of military contacts with Pakistan: it is precisely from Pakistani territory that the United States conducts the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

After concluding the Asian leg of his tour, Caspar Weinberger will make a brief stopover in Egypt and will then go to Rome where he will hold talks with Italy's prime minister and the ministers of foreign affairs and defence. One of the first priority matters will be the discussion of Italy's participation in the "Star Wars" programme.

Scotland will become the final leg of Weinberger's tour. Over there he will attend a session of NATO'S Nuclear Planning Group.

'Hardliner' Stance on Arms, Summit

LD051427 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 5 Oct 86

["Mr Weinberger Is True to Himself" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Pronouncements about a "Soviet Miliary threat" which allegedly hangs over the "defenceless West' are again coming from the United States. The source is the same and well-known one: Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense.

Speaking in Anchorage, Alaska, where he arrived on his way to a number of Asian countries, the Pentagon chief was busy frightening the audience with assertions about the USSR's growing military might, stating that the Soviet Union ostensibly has a three-to-one advantage over the United States in the production of ballistic missiles, and almost the same advantage in the production of submarines, and even a fifty-to-one advantage in the production of bombers.

It is not for the first time that the U.S. Department of Defence puts into circulation the information, figures and diagrams fabricated by it in an attempt to reanimate the threadbare myth about a "Soviet threat", to sow distrust of the USSR and of its peaceful policy, and to drum up militarist hysteria.

It must be recalled that way back in the fifties, under a pretext of 'lagging behind' in the number of bombers, the Pentagon secured large appropriations from Congress and speeded up the implementation of a large scale programme for the construction of stragetic bombers.

When a whole armada of such aircraft was brought into being in the United States, it was 'discovered' that the number of Soviet bombers in Pentagon reports had been overstated by a factor of three-four.

Ten years later Washington raised an uproar about the USA's lag in missiles, and the USA became the first to start mass deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

When more than a thousand such missiles were deployed, it "turned out" that a Soviet "missile threat" was exaggerated by a factor of 15-20.

And who if not the Pentagon, in an attempt to justify the dangerous "star wars" plans, has repeatedly accused the USSR, absolutely unfoundedly, that it is ostensibly the Soviet Union that violates the ABM treaty, and not the United States.

These examples, of which quite a number of more can be given, vividly show what is the true value of the Pentagon's surveys concerning "Soviet military might", the surveys the aim of which is to push through new and new and larger scale U.S. military programmes.

But the present "militarist arithmetics" of Mr Weinberger is addressed, judging by everything, not only to the U.S. Congress where there is mounting resistance to the Administration's militarist course.

One cannot but note that a regular series of inventions about a "Soviet threat" has been issued by the Pentagon chief a week before a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting begins in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, the summit meeting which is slated to achieve practical results in making headway along the lines of limiting nuclear and space arms.

What is it, a chance coincidence?

It is hardly so. It is known how zealously, although to no avail, Mr Weinberger opposed the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

At present his stance is the same: It was not fortuitous that THE WASHINGTON POST dated October 2 wrote about an increased activity of hardliners in the United States, the hardlines who group round Caspar Weinberger and who believe that any agreement which can be reached in Reykjavik will be cut out in Moscow's favour.

By talking about a mythical "Soviet military threat" Caspar Weinberger would like to make the Soviet-U.S. dialogue difficult, if not to frustrate it. He is acting as a brake on achieving mutual understanding and detente. An unattractive role, indeed.

B-1B READINESS MARKS NEW NUCLEAR FORCES STAGE

PM031337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct -- The first one of the 15 latest B-1B strategic bombers has been brought to a state of combat readiness at the U.S. Air Force base in Dyess, Texas, where they are all deployed. This was announced here by U.S. Air Force spokesman General Lawrence Skantz. [paragraph continues]

The B-1B is capable of carrying a combat load in excess of 50 metric tons. It is meant to strike targets with guided nuclear missiles. Even though these combat machines are not yet fitted with cruise missiles, as Skantz declared, "they will get them ultimately."

Thus the United States has embarked on practical implementation of the next stage in the program for "modernization" of strategic nuclear forces, aimed at ensuring military superiority over the USSR. Under the Air Force plans, the remaining B-1B bombers stationed at the Dyess base are scheduled to be brought to a state of combat readiness. In Skantze's words, one more squadron of these strategic bombers will be deployed at the Air Force base in Ellsworth, North [as published] -- Dakota next January. The Pentagon is sue to receive a total of 100 B-1B bombers by April 1988. The cost of this program is estimated at more than $28.3 billion.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the B-1B is "the first intercontinental bomber taken into service by the U.S. Air Force since the termination of the production of B-52 bombers 24 years ago." Morever, as UPI notes, not one B-52 bomber will be taken out of service before 1988.

FORMER CIA WORKER CITED ON MISINFORMATION SETUP

LD041214 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 4 Oct 86

["CIA'S Misinformation Machinery in Action" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

The CIA runs a gigantic misinformation machinery, its tentacles reaching all over the world, said Richard McGehee, former career CIA man. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER", he said that the CIA has a vast and ramified network of pro-American reporters, editors and owners of the mass media. Nearly three billion dollars are spent from the U.S. CIA budget to maintain this machinery. In acting through that network, he said, the CIA is capable of launching a propaganda campaign it needs in any place of the world, any time.

The results of the hearings held in 1976 by the Senate Special Committee on Intelligence give an idea of the broad practices of spreading misinformation among the foreign mass media, the newspaper said. As a result of them it has been established that nearly 900 foreign specialists or agents acting in the guise of journalists assisted ithe CIA in spreading its propaganda.

According to McGehee and Stockwell, the scale of the campaign of lies and slanders waged by the espionage department has sharply grown recently. This is seen, in particular, from the "programme of misinformation" against Libya drawn up by the U.S. Administration in the summer of this year, which has become known to public.

HOUSE APPROVES FUNDS FOR INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

LD041539 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill on allocations for intelligence services and intelligence operations for the United States for the 1987 financial year.

The many thousands of millions of dollars earmarked in the document will be used to finance the budget of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the intelligence arm of the Defense Department and other espionage and sabotage departments.

Although the specific sums and their recipients, as listed in the bill, are strictly classified, certain details of the document have nevertheless filtered out of the capitol. Thus, according to an UPI report, "During the debate in the House of Representatives, a proposal to limit secret aid to rebels fighting the Government of Angola was rejected." The legislators have in this manner effectively sanctioned crude interference by the U.S. special services in the internal affairs of a sovereign African country and provided the financial basis for the cutthroats from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs to continue their banditry and sabotage on Angola soil.

However, one should not be surprised at this. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the special intelligence committees that sit in both houses of congress "back the CIA in practically everything." "It is in large measure thanks to their endeavors," the newspaper points out, "that in the past 10 years the budget of the U.S. intelligence department has increased threefold, to reach $25 billion dollars."

The committees give particularly zealous assistance to the intelligence services in the recruitment of agents for "secret semi-military operations, for instance in Nicaragua," THE NEW YORK TIMES says. Among such operations, carried out with the connivance of Congress, there are also -- in addition to those mentioned above -- large-scale ones such as the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan and espionage, sabotage and military actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the countries of northeast Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES effectively admits that the U.S. special services balk at nothing -- from the placing in a foreign newspaper of material -- necessary for their subversive purposes to supplying military equipment, local training of rebels and even the consideration of concrete plans for the toppling of governments in countries that have chosen a path of development which is independent of the United States.

CANADIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD032300 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS -- The sixth session of the Soviet-Canadian mixed commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation has been held here. Its participants analyzed the state and prospects of Soviet-Canadian trade and economic relations, as well as industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The sides also discussed practical measures for the expansion and diversification of Soviet export to Canada. As a result of the work of the session, protocols on prolonging the trade agreement which was 30 this year, as well as a long-term agreement between the Governments of the USSR and Canada on promoting economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation were prepared for signing. The Soviet delegation at the session was led by Viktor Ivanov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and the Canadian delegation -- by J. Shannon, deputy minister of foreign trade.

ROGACHEV IN PRC FOR POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

LD050712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0659 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (TASS) — The special representative of the Soviet Government, Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs I. Rogachev, has today arrived in Beijing to take part in Soviet-Chinese political consultations. The ninth round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations will commence on 6 October.

PRC PRESIDENT'S REMARKS IN PYONGYANG CITED

LD042059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Pyongyang between Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and president of the PRC, who has arrived in the country for an official friendly visit. The Korean leader stressed that a peaceful international situation is vitally necessary both for the realization of the socialist modernization of China and for the victory of socialism and for the peaceful unification of Korea. Li Xiannian expressed resolute support for the just struggle of the Korean people for a peaceful unification of the homeland and declared that the PRC is in favor of ending U.S. interference in Korea's internal affairs and of the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea.

AUCCTU SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC TRADE UNION BODY

PM021355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations on the Festival"]

[Text] The AUCCTU has sent a congratulatory telegram to the All-China Trade Union Federation on the 37th anniversary of the PRC's formation.

We wish the working people and the entire people of China, the greetings message states, great successes in carrying out the country's modernization and in building a socialist society. We express confidence that the development of ties between the trade unions of the USSR and the PRC will help to strengthen friendship between our countries' peoples and promote the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

BEIJING FESTIVITIES MARKING PRC JUBILEE NOTED

PM060813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festivities in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct -- Festivities were held yesterday on Beijing's central Tiananmen Square and in the city's numerous parks and squares. The inhabitants of the Chinese capital are celebrating their national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the PRC's formation. The city was decked with flowers and bright banners and slogans welcoming the anniversary of the Chinese revolutionary victory. At twilight the city's tallest buildings were light up by illuminations. That evening a traditional festive firework display was held at the central Gongren Stadium.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH TO FATHERLAND FRONT CITED

PM031341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following the Precongress Course"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Sep -- The upcoming Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Congress will use as its basis the fulfillment of two strategic tasks: The successful building of socialism and defense of the motherland; and will also base itself on the historic decisions of the 4th and 5th CPV Congresses. Its job is to concretize the party's political course in the transitional period on the path of building socialism. This was discussed by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council, when he addressed a Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee conference here, devoted to a discussion of the draft main documents for the upcoming congress.

The Vietnamese Communists' forum will put forward, he said, the main tasks geared to accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and further improving production forces and socialist production relations.

In the past 10 years our people, under the CPV's leadership, have managed to consolidate national defense and security and have gained a number of important victories despite the difficulties created by hostile forces. But as well as successes we have serious shortcomings in the economic sphere. At the upcoming congress it is necessary to note our achievements and, at the same time, map out ways of eliminating the shortcomings and omissions.

The revolution, the Vietnamese leader continued, is the cause of the people's masses, who must not only carry out the party's decisions, but actively participate in the elaboration of the main guidelines of socialist building. The discussion of the draft sixth party congress documents must create conditions for working people's actual involvement in the elaboration of tasks for the upcoming period.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM021505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Canberra, 1 Oct -- In an interview with the Australian AAP press agency Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden has stressed the great importance for Australia of relations with the USSR and has called for a further development of bilateral ties. "It would be extremely desirable for the Soviet Union to play a more productive and constructive role in the Asia-Pacific region," the minister stated. "We should not be hypocritical about our relations with the USSR. They are extremely important and very valuable for us from the commercial viewpoint. There can be no greater priority for Australia than to develop our trade, particularly now that we are experiencing difficulties with our foreign trade balance," W. Hayden noted.

REPORTAGE ON THAELMANN CEREMONY ACTIVITIES

LD031837 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0655 GMT on 3 October broadcasts a live relay from Moscow's Ernst Thaelmann square on the ceremony of unveiling a memorial to Ernst Thaelmann. Among those who greet the Soviet and GDR officials on their arrival in the square is Boris Ponomarev, former secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and former candidate member of the Politburo. The ceremony begins with Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, asking Gorbachev's permission to begin. Gorbachev is seen to nod assent and Yeltsin introduces the speakers, after which the memorial is unveiled by Gorbachev and SED General Secretary Honecker cutting the ribbon.

During the speeches the following are seen standing in front of the memorial, from left to right: two unidentified officials, Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, Horst Schmitt, Herbert Mies, Erich Honecker, Boris Yeltsin, Mikhail Gorbachev, Yegor Ligachev, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Vadim Medvedev, and Boris Ponomarev, and an unidentified official. Standing behind Dobrynin is Vasiliy Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, while behind Gorbachev is an unidentified official.

During Honecker's speech, Gorbachev and Ligachev can be seen exchanging words. During the speech by Tikhomirov, a Moscow works team leader, Vadim Medvedev is seen to leave his place, walk behind Gorbachev and Ligachev, and to talk to Boris Yeltsin before resuming his place on the front row.

Boris Yeltsin then introduces the sculptors of the memorial to Honecker. Gorbachev is heard to say: "Come on, show yourselves." Honecker congratulates the sculptors on their work and they are heard to thank Honecker. Then Gorbachev, Honecker, and others place baskets of red flowers in front of the memorial. Honecker raises his hand in a clenched-fist salute to the memorial, and Mies, Schmitt, and Gabel-Thaelmann do likewise.

The relay ends with general shots of the crowd who are mainly schoolchildren and young people.

'Text' of Gorbachev Speech

LD030808 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- Follows the text of remarks by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremony of the unveiling of a monument to Ernest Thaelmann, in Moscow today.

Esteemed comrades and friends,

Dear comrades Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, Erich Honecker, Herbert Mies, and Horst Schmitt,

Esteemed guests,

We have gathered to this meeting to honor the fond memory of the man who gave all his life to the cause of the working class. The name of Ernest Thaelmann holds a worthy place in the ranks of the great sons of the German people and of the outstanding figures of the world Communist movement.

Ernest Thaelmann embodied the best traits of a proletarian revolutionary fighter.

He was an ardent, unswerving internationalist. The cause of the German working class and the interests of the international proletariat, the vital concerns of the working people and the goals of socialism were for him an integral, indivisible whole.

We knew Thaelmann as an impassioned advocate of the fraternity of the German and Soviet workers.

Soviet People hold dear the memory of that man, in whose honor streets, squares and factories in different cities of country were named. He regarded friendship between the toilers of our countries, friendship between our peoples as the token of success of the cause of pace, democracy and socialism on the German soil and in Europe.

The fate of the leader of the German working class and that of many of his party comrades proved to be tragic. Fascism that had accumulated everything loathsome born of and nurtured by world reaction -- racism and nationalism, militarism and anti-communism, the violation of the best achievements of human culture -- crawled into the arena of history. Fascism plunged mankind into an abyss of a terrible calamity. A titanic strain of forces of the freedom loving peoples was required to crush it.

The monument we are unveiling today commemorates the feat of valor by the man who was among the very first to enter a mortal battle against fascist obscurantism. The man who feel victim in a struggle he waged against tremendous odds, but who commemorated his name with his whole life and his very death, having shown an example of selflessness in the struggle for the cause of the working people. He is one of those of whom V.I. Lenin, hailing those who accomplished the October Revolution, said "behind us there is a long line of revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives for the emancipation."

The world in which we are living and working today is so unlike that in which Ernst Thaelmann lived and fought. The political face of the world, the correlation and alignment of social and national forces have changed beyond recognition.

Great masses of the population forcefully joined in the course of events on the national and world arenas. The diversity and integrity, the unity of opposites of the modern world made themselves felt clearer than ever before. They make new demands on world politics. The potential of progress has grown tremendously, but there has emerged a threat to the very existence of mankind.

Nonetheless, despite all these deep-running changes, Thaelmann's ideas and the lesson of his life live on, just like his warnings against the dangers of fascism and war still stand. Not only because there are still people on earth for whom the swastika remains a symbol of revanche to this day. Hidden viruses of the militarist, aggressive nature of fascism are much more dangerous. Given a certain combination of circumstances, they are capable of causing an outbreak of a fearful epidemic.

Imperialism reaction continuously produces a favourable nutrient medium for them. We communists must do everything to put a barrier to any manifestations of reactionary extremism and tirelessly expose its inspirers.

Ernst Thaelmann regarded the working class as the main social force which opposed reaction and war.

Nowadays millions and even milliards of people come out against war and against those circles which are the bearers of the war threat.

But in this general front, the working class holds a special place nowadays as well. With all the changes which the contemporary working class has undergone, it remains the main character of mankind's progessive development. It is precisely this class the work, intellect, and skills of which are essential nowadays in all spheres of human life.

As is known, history is not replayed.

But we are simply obliged to draw lessons from it. Hitler's march to power would not have taken place if the Communists, the Social Democrats and all democratic forces of the Weimar Republic had jointly issued a rebuff to fascism.

The second World War would not have broken out and the Nazi occupation of Europe could have been avoided if the governments of Western powers from the very outset had combined their efforts with those of the Sovet Union in curbing the aggressor.

Nowadays our duty is to caution the world public the arms race makes the partition between peace and war ever more thinner. And we do not cease to repeat the militarization of outer space is a step to war. We are calling for ending nuclear tests and for starting to reduce the stocks of nuclear weapons in earnest and on a large scale.

The communists are convinced a nuclear apocalypse is not a fatal inevitability. Mankind can avert the terrible threat which hangs over it.

Cooperation and mutual understanding in matters of war and peace is the call of the nuclear and space age. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we shall continue honestly and energetically to strive for that and to look for political ways to remove the war danger.

Our proposal to Ronald Reagan to hold a working meeting, so to say, was prompted precisely by these considerations. We have one and the same objective here to start, at last, the realization of our accords reached in Geneva with the President of the United States.

I think this fully meets the interests of both the Soviet and American peoples and all the peoples in the world. Comrades, Ernst Thaelmann dreamed of socialism on German soil. Nowadays socialism has become a reality in the German Democratic Republic. This is the German working people's best account to Ernst Thaelmann.

The German Democratic Republic marks its birthday next week. I am availing myself of the opportunity to congratulate the working people of the republic on the great holiday and to ask Erich Honecker to convey our best wishes to all his compatriots.

From this rostrum near the monument to Ernst Thaelmann I am asking Comrade Herbert Mies and and Comrade Horst Schmitt to convey our heartfelt greetings to the communists of the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin -- the furtherers of his cause in new conditions.

The monument which is being unveiled here today in the square named after Ernst Thaelmann is a tribute of great respect by our party and the Soviet people to one of the outstanding leaders of the international working class.

Ernst Thaelmann, who was once a honorary deputy of the Moscow City Soviet, from now on becomes a Muscovite forever.

Honecker Speaks

LD031150 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "Ernst Thaelmann, a furtherer of the great revolutionary traditions, from the very outset regarded the Soviet Union as the country which due to the new social system became the bulwark of peace and progress", stated Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

He made a speech in Moscow today at a ceremony to unveil a monument to Ernst Thaelmann, an outstanding figure of the German and international working class movement.

"By erecting this monument", the speaker said, "we honour the life and activities of the revolutionary for whose freedom the popular masses of all capitals of the world held vigorous demonstrations in 1933-39. The ideas and deeds of Ernst Thaelmann up to now have a profound effect on our struggle for peace and socialism, 42 years after the fascist butchers cold-bloodely murdered him."

"The world war unleashed by fascism doomed the peoples to unprecedented suffering. At the end of the war when the brown plague was destroyed, we vowed to spare no efforts for the preservation of lasting peace.

"We promised that war would never originate from German soil again. That is what the German Democratic Republic stands for ever since it was founded and it will always stand for this."

"Nowadays in the face of the threat of mankind's nuclear self-destruction, peace has become a still more urgent necessity.

"We struggle for peace shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union. Tirelessly coming forward with constructive initiatives, the Land of the Soviet renders an immeasurable service of historic importance to the interests of all the peoples.

"Our people regard the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with President Reagan of the United States as an event of exceptional importance for further development of events in the world.

"We welcome the meeting in the hope that constructive decisions will be taken at its ensure headway in the direction of disarmament and detente".

Yeltsin Closes Meeting

LD031159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0805 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Speech by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, closing the ceremony unveiling the Ernst Thaelmann monument, at Ernst Thaelamann Square in Moscow; over video of scene and showing Yeltsin speaking -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades! Permit me, on behalf of Muscovites and the guests of the capital, to thank those who created the memorial, the sculptors Vladimir Aleksandrovich Nesterov, meritorious architect of the Russian Federation, winner of a USSR state prize. [applause]

May the memorial to an outstanding son of the German people, erected in the year in which the 100th anniversary of his birth falls, here in the capital of the Soviet Union, the city of Moscow, be a symbol of our eternal loyalty to proletarian internationalism! [applause]

Comrades! The festive meeting dedicated to the opening of the Ernst Thaelmann memorial is declared closed. [applause] [playing of the Internationale]

Gorbachev Talks With Honecker

LD032012 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker met today to discuss ways of further consolidating cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and between the USSR and the German Democratic Republic.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 11th SED Congress are having a wholesome effect on the entire package of relations between the USSR and the GDR.

In keeping with understandings reached during the stay by a CPSU Delegation in the GDR for the 11th SED Congress in April 1986, proposals were considered for extensive use of modern forms of co-production schemes. Special stress was laid on the significance of forming direct links between amalgamations, combines and enterprises, establishing joint science-and-production collectives, and working jointly to upgrade the qualificatios of personnel.

Much attention in the conversation was paid to discussing the issues of broader cooperation in the intellectual sphere, in developing the Marxist-Leninist theory, exchanges of the experience of work to perfect the political system of socialism, socialist statehood and democracy, and worker participation in production management.

The participants in the meeting called for stepping up efforts to fulfill a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economc Assistance, which covers the period up to the yar 2000, and improving the activities of the CMEA.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO MEXICO

Talks With Sepulveda

LD032024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Oct (TASS) -- Talks took place here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Bernardo Sepulveda, foreign minister of Mexico.

In an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international situation, the ministers agreed that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik is acquiring prime importance for the radical improvement of the situation in the world and for ensuring tangible results in the field of disarmament.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew the attention of the Mexican side to the USSR's foreign policy proposals on issues of limiting armaments and disarmament. It was noted that the Soviet initiatives open up a realistic path toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000. A complete ban on nuclear tests would be the first and most natural step in this direction.

Bernardo Sepulveda expressed a positive opinion about the Soviet Union's proposals and specific actions aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction and at the rebirth of detente. He confirmed Mexico's willingness to promote efforts in that direction, including efforts within the framework of the Delhi Six. Both sides stressed the importance of stepping up the collective search for ways of unblocking conflict situations, including those in Central America. The sides noted the problems of Central America must be settled without interference and especially without threats from outside; they must be settled at the conference table with due consideration for the legitimate interests and rights of the states of the region. They pronounced themselves in favor of continuing the activity of the Contadora Group and its support group which proceeds along these lines, having in mind the fact that they will be given assistance by other states, including, of course, the states of Central America themselves. An exchange of opinions also took place on questions linked with the situation in the Near East, the South of Africa and with a settlement around Afghanistan.

During a discussion of issues concerning bilateral relations it was noted with satisfaction that they are developing fruitfully on a basis of mutual respect and under conditions of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The sides expressed willingness for the further expansion of Soviet-Mexican links in various fields. Particular attention was given to the need to seek new approaches and new forms in the development of trade and economic links.

De la Madrid Talks

LD040742 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City October 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, on Friday had a conversation with the President of Mexico Miquel de la Madrid.

Eduard Shevardnadze presented to Miguel de la Madrid a personal message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Some pressing international problems as well as questions of Soviet-Mexican relations were discussed during the conversation that passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere.

Special attention was given to questions connected with safeguarding international security, curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space, and prohibiting nuclear tests.

Miguel de la Madrid welcomed the Soviet foreign policy initiatives in this field, which open the way for eliminating nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

Eduard Shevardnadze spoke highly of the efforts made by Mexico, which plays an active role in the "Delhi Six," to find ways of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The need to establish a new international economic order and the close interconnection of the problem of disarmament and development were stressed.

The sides declared for the speediest political settlement of regional conflicts and crises. Eduard Shevardnadze positively assessed Mexico's role in the activity of the Contadora Group to find a peaceful solution to Central America's problems on the basis of the principles of non-interference and respect for the right of peoples and states to shape their destiny themselves.

The ongoing development of friendly and mutually advantageous ties between the Soviet Union and Mexico was noted with satisfaction and the readiness of both sides to further expand and deepen them in various fields was confirmed.

The USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh, the USSR Ambassador in Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev, head of the first Latin American Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Kazimirov took part in the conversation.

Meets Commerce, Energy Ministers

LD041149 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met Hector Cervantes Hernandez, Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development. In the course of the conversation that took place questions concerning the state of and prospects for developing trade between the USSR and Mexico were discussed. During the meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, prospects for bilateral economic and technical cooperation were examined.

Visits Mexican Senate

LD041855 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico October 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR foreign minister, had a meeting at the Senate, the upper chamber of the National Congress of Mexico, during which an exchange of opinions took place on issues of Soviet-Mexican bilateral relations and on urgent problems of the international situation.

Eduard Shevardnadze had a talk with the leaders of the Partido Revolutionario Institutional (PRI) led by Irma Cue de Duarte, secretary general of the PRI National Executive Committee.

Discusses Disarmament

PA050317 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] During his visit to the Mexican Senate, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said the USSR has decided to halt nuclear tests as proof of a real intention to end the arms race.

He said the USSR has proposed to the United States a resumption at the highest level of bilateral and trilateral disarmament talks. During his visit to the Senate, Shevardnadze disclosed at this moment there are 50,000 atomic bombs, most in the possession of the United States and the USSR. He added detonation of these bombs would kill the world's population because nuclear energy does not respect borders, nor ideological nor political differences.

After breakfasting with Mexican senators, Shevardnadze visited the headquarters of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, where he talked to PRI leaders about the role of political parties for disarmament. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, Shevardnadze visited the Siqueiros Cultural Center. He told those present that it was difficult to talk about a formula to achieve peace, but that we must struggle to make peace possible.

The second day of Shevardnadze's visit to Mexico ended with a visit to the National Anthropology Museum. He visited the Mistec, Olmec, and Mayan rooms. He said that it is possible to free mankind of nuclear weapons in this century and that much depends on the results of the talks between the USSR and the United State.

The Mexican senators, headed by Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, president of the Senate, had a private breakfast with Shevardnadze. According to a Senate report, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said disarmament is fundamental for development and for the establishment of a new international economic order. He added that if no immediate progress is reached in the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the USSR, his government will make public everything discussed during the negotiations, so the world will know who is telling the truth and who is lying.

Shevardnadze publicly recognized the pacifist efforts of the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member. He suggested the group be more aggressive toward the United States and the USSR [as heard].

Senator Riva Palacio referred to the Mexican Senate's concern to have the USSR ratify the Law of the Sea Treaty. [passage omitted]

Lays Wreath at Monument

LD041944 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City October 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, laid a wreath today at the "The Altar of Homeland", a monument in honour of young Mexican patriots who gave their lives in the struggle against foreign invaders and had a sight-seeing tour of the city.

CORRECTION TO CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Del Canto Reads Chilean Socialist Party Statement," published in the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 1, paragraph five, line four:

...the important problem of the forms of struggle, and despite the political proposals of the Democratic Alliance and the Popular Democratic Movement... (inserting dropped passage)

ARKHIPOV RELIEVED FROM DEPUTY PREMIERSHIP

LD051031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1024 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Ivan Arkhipov from the duties of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement caused by the state of his health.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL RENOVATION

Second Unit Restart Previewed

LD031428 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "After restarting the first generating unit of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant we hope to restart the second one as well in about two weeks from now", a TASS correspondent was told by Academician Valeriy Legasov.

"As to the third unit, and each is of a million kilowatts", the scientist went on, "things are somewhat more complicated. The matter is that it is located in the same building with the fourth. That is why at present we are thoroughly checking all its systems and stepping up work to evaluate the state of the ractor. So far we have established that the assemblies and separate elements which we have already checked are quite suitable for service and this means that the generating unit can be put in a working state. But the final decision on the third unit's fate will be made only after the entombment of the fourth unit".

"The sufficiently reliable system of diagnostication makes it possible to monitor the level of radioactivity in all parts of the building, and also the temperature and state of the gas environment", the scientist went on. "Of course, numerous technical problems still exist but they all are being successfully resolved".

"As soon as the work to ensure complete biological safety is completed the service personnel will be able to resume work without any anxiety whatsoever on their work places. Already now the radiation situation inside the building is quite normal and poses no danger to people", Academician Legasov said further.

The academician said that a decision had been made on the use of the surrounding lands. No farming work will be done on some territories for a lengthy period of time. In some other areas most probably there will be a replacement of crops. For instance, technical crops will be grown instead of grain.

Power Supply Impact Viewed

PM031035 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Interview with Ye. Petryayev, chief of the Integrated Power System's Central Control, by V. Maslennikov under the rubric "Interview Holding a Letter!" "Fluctuations on the Gauge" -- first four paragraphs are introduction -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] This is not the first time that engineer V. Dubovik from the Moscow region has written to the editorial office. The year before last he drew our attention to frequency disruptions in the country's power grid. At that time the frequency was 1.5-2 percent below the state standard figure. Our newspaper devoted several articles to improving power quality.

By the end of last year a frequency of 50 herz in the country's power grid had been restored. The efforts that this took and the effect that the improvement in power quality had on the economy were reported to the 27th CPSU Congress by A. Mayorets, USSR minister of Power and Electrification.

Now alarm signals have again been received: Since the middle of this year the frequency in the country's power grid has begun falling again. Among the many letters received on this theme by the editorial office one was from our friend V. Dubovin, the engineer. "What has happened?" he asks. "Alluding to the Chernobyl accident does not convince me for the simple reason that the frequency corresponded to the state standard for a whole month after that event and then for some reason dropped sharply."

The editiorial office asked Ye. Petryayev, chief of the Integrated Power System's Central Control, to answer that question.

[Petryayev] "Like a patient's pulse, electrical frequency is the most graphic indicator of the state of the whole system's 'health'." Yevgeniy Ivanovich looked at the frequency meter positioned right in front of his desk. The fluctuating figures on the illuminated dial showed 49.32 herz. "Right now power quality in the system is below the permitted level. That is nothing to boast of, as you yourself will understand. The situation is tense. To put it more simply, there is a power shortage. There are many causes of that. Including, of course, the Chernobyl accident."

[Maslennikov] Can the decommissioning of a single power station, even such a big one, have such a drastic effect on the entire system?

[Petryayev] We immeditately compensated for the loss of one station's capacities by mobilizing spare capacities at other stations. Incidentally, your reader noted the stability of the frequency in May.

But let us recall the government commission's findings on the causes of the Chernobyl accident. In addition to staff negligence and violations of the station equipment operating procedure, design failures were also noted. Thus, this shortcoming is inherent in some other AESes fitted with similar equipment. Surely, even the slightest risk of a repetition of the Chernobyl tragedy cannot be tolerated? For that reason a whole package of preventive repair measures was undertaken at several AESes. To that end, a number of power units were taken out of operation and are now undergoing work to increase their safety and reliability.

The loss of those capacities, albeit temporary, is not as easy to make up.

At first GESes came to the rescue, making full use of the high level of spring water. Then the high water level subsided, and the situation became complicated again. And that explains the fluctuations on the frequency gauge.

[Maslennikov] How was power quality improved last year?

[Petryayev] By mobilizing virtually all the temporarily inactive capacities. The quantity of electricity generated increased and its quality rose correspondingly. Approximately 10 million kilowatts extra capacity were brought into operation, which is the equivalent of commissioning several new power stations. This was achieved by organizational and economic measures. First, the observance of technological and labor discipline in all collectives was stepped up, and, second, a new indicator for assessing the work of every station was introduced. The first measure needs no explanation, the second does. The former basic indicator of work -- the unit expenditure of fuel per unit of electricity generated -- prompted people to use only the most economical equipment.

Work is now assessed on the basis of the maximum use of equipment. Not to produce "surplus" electricity is far more costly than only making economical use of capacities. This benefits the whole national economy: After all, when used in production every kilowatt becomes extra output. Power industry workers themselves will not suffer. A 1 percent increase in capacity use means a 9 percent increase in material incentive funds. Cash penalities are also envisaged: If the use of capacities falls by that same 1 percent, the material incentive funds are reduced by no less than 12 percent.

[Maslennikov] But what is preventing this mechanism of economic influence from being fully used at present?

[Petryayev] It is operating. Capacities of 5.6 million kilowatts which had previously been idle have been brought into operation. That, of course, is less than at the beginning of the year, but it is still a tangible increase.

[Maslennikov] Nevertheless, frequency is falling. The meter is already showing 49.12 herz...

[Petryayev] No wonder. Do not forget that this is the height of the repair season. It is impossible to manage without shutting down power units, even whole power stations.

[Maslennikov] So there is nothing to do but put up with it?

[Petryayev] Of course, not. But you should not think that the quality of electricity depends solely on the wishes of power industry workers. The national economy's requirements are in conflict with the power industry's potential. We are being asked for more power than we can produce. We are forced either to reduce the frequency or cut consumers off.

[Maslennikov] What is the solution?

[Petryayev] To ensure the most even distribution of workloads. [paragraph continues]

During the night we have surplus power. We can even supply customers with power above the quota. During the morning and evening "peaks" we have a shortage. We are pinning great hopes on restructuring on the work of enterprises in double and triple shifts. At the moment double shift work is being more widely used in the Ukraine than anywhere else. The potential of this method is being poorly used in Leningrad, the Baltic region, and in many other industrial regions of the country.

Energy consumption is a sensitive barometer. From our instrument readings we can tell with accuracy where the unused reserves are. At many enterprises it is quite easy to switch the most energy-intensive processes to the night, then the electricity supply situation will immediately improve. For example, when, at our suggestion, the shift changeover period was altered at the Volga Truck Plant there was an improvement in the supply to the whole industrial unit. Similar measures proved benefical in Chelyabinsk Oblast, too. It is a pity that examples of this kind are few and far between at the moment.

[Maslennikov] The number of stations now undergoing repair is greater than planned and winter is not far off. Does this not alarm you?

[Petryayev] One cannot fail to be alarmed! We are accelerating the pace of the repair work as much as possible. All the predictions are that the winter will be hard. The dry summer prevented the accumulation of the necessary stocks of water in reserviors in the European part of the country, the Transcaucasus, and Central Asia. Thus, the main burden will fall on thermal and atomic power stations. Therefore, the closest attention is being paid to repairing their power units. And particular attention is being paid to the quality of the work in progress. What would be wrong would be to deem a unit repaired, have it work for 1 month, and then stop. That is what we are trying to avoid.

When all the repair work, including at AESes, is complete, power frequency in the country's power grid will be restored.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Party Scholarship Discussed

LD041005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Statement by Nikolay Nikolayevich Maslov, head of the department of history of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee at end of conference of heads of higher education social science departments at Georgiyevskiy Zal, Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow, to unidentified correspondent, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I would like to note that our section at the conference of heads of higher education social science departments raised many acute problems of historical party scholarship, although many speakers devoted their main attention to teaching methods and some organizational problems of the activity of the CPSU departments of the history of our country's higher education system. The lessons in truth which were heard at the 27th Party Congress also apply to us historians. It must not be forgotten that shortcomings in a true knowledge of the past prevent one from understanding the present properly for the roots of our problems and our difficulties reach back into the past.

We are accustomed to regarding the process of party history as a smooth process, a process almost without conflict, a process of steady rise in the successes of the party's activities. Our party however, is a party of pioneers. It has traversed and is still on an unexplored path. It would be strange to suppose that there have been no difficulties, no mistakes, and no backward movement on that path.

Of course, our history is a heroic history. Of course, our history is a victorious history. When we review this victorious and heroic history only on the level of the successes and victories, however, we do not convince our students of the correctness of this way of raising the question. I think that the more objectively we speak of both the successes and the problems, of the achievements and mistakes, the more we shall cultivate in our young people a correct attitude to life. We shall convince them that the party achievements are the results of its difficult but, on the whole, successful activity.

When we now rethink anew the question of the history of the party, when in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress we begin anew to try to decide how and with what problems of the party history to approach the students, we must be guided precisely by the lessons of truth. We must demand that the teachers resolutely reject the stereotypes they are used to; we must try to turn knowledge of party history into a constant school of party experience, to draw lessons from history and on the basis of these lessons, on the basis of this experience, try to teach our young people.

Zimyanin Closes Conference

LD031512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The theoretical work of social scientists is a most important tool of restructuring. The participants in the all-union conference of heads of social sciences departments have mapped out a specific program of research directed toward implementing new phenomena and processes. It completed its work in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today.

Closing the conference, Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, said that this meeting is an important public event in the country's life. The speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at this conference very forcibly emphasized the immense attention which the party attaches to ideological education work and to the social sciences, proceeding from the firm conviction that an implementation of a course toward acceleration, toward restructuring, and toward achieving a qualitatively new type of Soviet society cannot be contemplated without stepping up ideological theoretical work and without reliable scientific provision of practical measures toward improving the public attitudes of developing socialism. This keynote speech, which represents the further creative development of the ideas of the April Central Committee plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, must be laid down as the basis of all our work in developing higher education in the country, in restructuring our higher school, and at the same time, in further developing the social sciences.

Comrade Ligachev's report contains a comprehenseive analysis of the state of teaching social sciences in the higher school and of our social sciences studies as a whole, and defines the tasks of their further improvement.

It was satisfying to note that the speech by Comrade Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education to the conference participants was imbued with a life, and to accelerate its restructuring. We must ensure that the ideas and conclusions of the conference reach all those who work in the higher schools and we must discuss the tasks of each higher educational college and each social sciences department.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Zimyanin wished social scientists success in their noble work which is directed toward educating the younger generation in a spirit of devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and our socialist homeland.

Comrades Aliyev, Solomentsev, and Kapitonov participated in the work of the conference.

Aganbegyan Interview

LD041700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1040 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Interview with Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, academician-secretary of the USSR Academey of Sciences' economic section and head of the section on political economy at the all-union conference of heads of social science departments at higher education institutions, by reporter Tamara Karetnikova -- date and place not specified; recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The all-union conference of heads of social science departments at higher education institutions has ended in Moscow. There were four sections at the conference: on party history, philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism, where social scientists had interested discussions on new course programs, teaching methods, writing of new textbooks and training of young specialists and inculcation of a scientific world outlook in students. We present an interview with Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, head of the conference's political economy section and academician-secretary of the economics department of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

[Karetnikova] Today is a very responsible day in the work of the conference when you will have a businesslike discussion. Would you please tell us what you are engaged in today and what problems are facing the scientists of our country?

[Aganbegyan] Well, we regard our section as an organic part, as a continuation of the plenary meeting which took place earlier. And, naturally, all of our work is taking place under the sign of discussion of all of those major and complicated tasks facing social scientists which were mentioned in Mikhail Gorbachev's introductory speech and in the speeches by Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev and Minister [of higher and secondary specialized education] Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yagodin. But naturally, we are trying to construe these general concepts for political economy, the science that we are engaged in.

From the very start, we put the question like this: We must carry out a radical restructuring, a restructuring such that the teaching and development of political economy is appropriate to the new economic conditions and the new tasks.

We posed the question of what must specifically be done in order to link our economic theory organically and dialectically with life. What must be done in order to enhance the role of our science -- after all, it is the chief content of Marxism, as Lenin wrote -- in inculcating a scientific world outlook.

An interesting discussion is under way on all these issues. The discussion is quite specific, since the draft program which was distributed to all the participants, is the focus of the debate. Critical comments are being made very seriously on individual sections of the program. A great deal of attention is being given to the development of economic theory and what should be done to better concentrate the efforts of political economists, and to eliminate the barrier which exists between, for instance, academic science and teaching; how to create the economic, organization, and social conditions in order to sufficiently open up the potential of teaching staff.

Our discussion is passionate and frank. Many proposals are being made and there are many memorandums with specific complaints. But I may say that as far as our economics section of the Academy of Sciences is concerned, we are thinking over a number of what are in our opinion rather major measures so as in some way to integrate our research with teaching practice in political economy.

In the 12 strongest institutes, each of which is in its way a center of some sphere of economic sciences, there are hundreds of doctors, dozens of academicians and corresponding members in our system; but what real and purposeful influence do they have at the level of, say, the teaching of political economy or on the raising of the qualification of these cadres? It is necessary in some way to generalize their research, in some way bring them into dealing with real matters. Well, we have not done this yet but we shall, of course do it. I think this conference should turn out to be a turning point for improving the activity of all social scientists and for political economists, whom we consider to be the most important of the social scientists, in particular.

[Karetnikova] The proposal, the idea, which was expressed is that more should be entrusted to the student and that the student should be brought more into contact with practical activity so that, right from the school desk, the student should be able to think from a state standpoint and to understand the tasks which the state sets higher education and now sets the students. This idea is being expressed today. Would you say a little about this?

[Aganbegyan] Of course, of course. Here there seems to be a sort of dual problem. Of course, if one wants to capture the student's attention it is essential that the teaching should be up to the mark. On the methodological level one needs good and attractive text-books, one needs active methods of teaching, situation analysis, economy and business games, and much else. There must be creative discussions and seminars. We are in favor of more dialogues than monologues, although the personality of the teacher and the lecturer remain, and their organizational role as a force to gain people's interest.

But there is a second side of this issue and this is the student. Does he really want to master this subject? Is he faced with selection conditions to determine those who really do want to do this and those who wish to receive education just as education, just for the diploma.

It seems to me that this question has until now remained in the background. I taught at Novosibirsk University for almost 25 years, and in the university's economic faculty, which I was in charge of as scientific director, half of the intake of students completed their course and half dropped out -- although they went on to other higher educational establishments which, on the whole, they graduated from with flying colors. But at our university we made very great, strenuous, tough demands on our students; this made it possible to be generally exacting toward people. You understand, we coddle students a bit, we forget they are grown-ups. Surely that is the wrong way to learn. We keep discussing whether or not we give students too much independent reading. I calculate that we give these adult people 20-30 pages to read in preparing for a class. Is that too much? I gave a few classes in Harvard, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at the Business School, where (?companies paid) fantastic sums for people to attend these classes. For my classes I set 300-400 pages, for each class. This was the normal amount of reading. But we are constantly worried about how to take by the hand people who should be running ahead of us. After all, they are younger and stronger! So there are two sides to this: Very major measures are needed to create competition and responsibility in higher education, and perhaps the number of students should be reduced, while leaving the better ones, less of them but the better ones, according to the Leninist thesis, which I regard as (?applicable) to all of life's situations. We are naturally discussing these matters.

The problem of text-books, manuals, and books on political economy is of course very acute. The old text-book does not satisfy any of the current demands -- it was written a very long time ago, in other circumstances, and naturally cannot even be taken as a basis. A fundamentally different text-book is needed, not only with regard to content in connection with the directives of the party's 27th Congress and the fact that economic science itself has generally advanced in this period; no, there is more to it than that. A text-book, you know, must be interesting. It must compel people not to learn by rote, but to think. It must provide a large amount of factual material, it must draw general conclusions from actual experience not only in our own country but also other socialist countries, their experience of economic management. But all this must be done from a broad, political economy standpoint. Therefore, a new text-book is simply needed here. We have announced a competition for text-books. The results are now being collated. But evidently we shall simply have to set up some kind of team, because various text-books entered for the competition no doubt have different merits.

Altogether, of course, we have spun out the work a great deal. I have in mind the ministry and (?perhaps the economy departments). They should have sat down and done this, of course, immediately after the 27th Congress. But much work has already been done, and there is very considerable work ahead. Aside from this text-book itself, creative initiative must be given to departments, institutes, and I would even say to individual scientists to encourage them to write teaching manuals, perhaps teaching manuals for individual sections of the political economy course. Furthermore, the teaching staff must be emancipated. There are very different teaching conditions, and different processorial standards. Opportunities must be provided for a creative approach, so that the program does not have to be followed exactly from this point to that point, question after question. Individual topics can be expanded a little if necessary for a given higher educational establishment, for example. If it is a technical establishment, the problem of the efficiency of equipment naturally needs to be expounded. If it is a drama college, the problem of the efficiency of new equipment need not be expounded, but there are social aspects of political economy relating to man -- these must be expounded better, the contradictions and so on associated with this must be dealt with more profoundly. These are very specific matters.

In an agricultural establishment, of course, you have to present the political economy theory of agrarian relations in a more in-depth and extended way.

So there are these very different conditions, and I believe that this is idea is right. You know, we now have skilled teaching staff, but they are somewhat blinkered, their initiative has been held back a little. Now, in the context of the democratization of the whole life, there should also be a democratization of teaching, including in the social sciences. But if you give people freedom in their creative work and in their endeavors, this also immediately imposes increased exactingness: it cuts both ways. If I give you rights, I can make demands on you, but if I don't give you any rights what can I demand of you? You won't be able to do anything. So this problem of democratization and increasing rights, while at the same time raising in every possible way the enormous responsibility for educating young people and developing Marxist-Leninist Theory, is a general policy.

JOURNALISTS UNION DECIDES ON MARCH 1987 CONGRESS

PM060807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "USSR Union of Journalists Board Plenum"]

[Text] The tasks of the country's journalist organizations and editorial collectives in improving the efficacy and effectiveness of press, television, and radio items were discussed at a USSR Union of Journalists Board plenum in Moscow on 26 September.

V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists Board and chief editor of PRAVDA, delivered a report. He stressed that it is necessary now to rapidly reorganize the work of the media, convincingly and strikingly demonstrate the Soviet people's achievements in labor and the advantages of the socialist way of life, and more penetratingly reveal shortcomings. Reports and elections are currently taking place in journalists' primary organizations. The collectives are summing up work and determining tasks for the future.

The plenum decided to convene the Sixth USSR Union of Journalists Congress on 14-16 March 1987 in Moscow. It will discuss the accountability report by the USSR Union of Journalists Board and Soviet journalists' tasks in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and will examine the central auditing commission's report and the question of changes in the union's statute. The leading bodies of the USSR Union of Journalists will be elected. It was laid down that representation at the congress will be 1 delegate per 115 union members.

TRADE UNION LEADERS RETIRED, DISMISSED

PM021409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Moscow City Trade Union Council Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow City Trade Union Council has examined organizational issues. The plenum relieved L.V. Petrov of the duties of chairman and member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council in connection with his retirement.

V.P. Shcherbakov, who previously held the position of general director of the Moscow production association for the manufacture of automatic lines and specialized machine tools, was elected chairman and member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council.

The plenum relieved L. Yu. Turova of the duties of secretary and member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council for abuse of office.

V.P. Provotarov, AUCCTU secretary, participated in the plenum's work.

YELTSIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW GORKOM; OFFICIAL ELECTED

LD042147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At the plenum of the Moscow Gorkom today the tasks of the capital's party organization in restructuring the economy of the city toward the intensive path of development and fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan tasks with fewer workers were discussed.

A wide range of issues was considered relating to the restructuring of various sectors of the capital's economy and the elimination of the deficit in labor resources. At the same time it was decided to cease, as of 1987, enlisting workers from other cities to Moscow. In realizing the plan mapped our for accelerating the scientific-technological process, the reconstruction and technical re-equipping of many Moscow enterprises and the raising of the whole construction complex to a new technical and organizational level remains to be undertaken.

Certain raykoms, and party, soviet and trade union organization, which are not exerting sufficient influence on resolving the industrial and educational tasks, were sharply criticized in speeches.

The human factor has great significance for the success of the restructuring process. The need to increase the efficiency of engineering and scientific work was discussed with particular urgency at the plenum. Problems related to preparing young people for work were discussed in detail.

Comrade Yeltsin spoke at the plenum.

The plenum considered organizational issues. Comrade Zakharov has been relieved of his duties as second secretary and member of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau in connection with his appointment as USSR minister of culture. Comrade Belikov, who has worked as first deputy chariman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, has been elected second secretary and member of the Gorkom Bureau.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS ATTEND CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

LD060658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Today at the CPSU Central Committee, a conference of heads of ministries and departments and secretaries of party committees was held where urgent tasks were discussed on completing preparations for the winter and on ensuring a reliable power supply for the national economy, and for tasks emerging from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on this matter.

At the meeting Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke. It was noted that the CPSU Central Committee attaches special importance to the timely and good quality preparations of industries of the national economy for uninterrupted work in the winter period; to the provision, in its complex conditions, of a reliable power supply for industry, transportation, agriculture, construction organizations, and the population; to the successful completion of the plan for 1986; and to creating a surplus on hand for the remaining years of the 12th 5-year Plan period. Important work has been accomplished by labor collectives, local party, soviet and economic organs, USSR ministries and departments in increasing the extraction and transportation of fuel, the accumulation of its stores in enterprises and organizations, the overhaul of power supply equipment, buildings and structures, electrical and heating networks, and the housing stock.

At the conference, attention was focused on serious shortcomings still existing in the preparation of the national economy for work in winter conditions. Many ministries and departments show slowness in solving urgent matters connected with the provision of stable functioning of the national economy in the winter period. Not everywhere are the time frame for the repair of residential housing and heating boiler-houses maintained; and in a number of places poor quality work is done. At the conference, it was especially noted that not all ministries are giving proper attention to timely and good-quality preparations for the stable and reliable utilization of the power supply industry in the winter period. In a number of power stations schedules for the repair of equipment are broken, established capacities are used unsatisfactorily, and a great deal of slackness in installing new power units is permitted. The personal responsibility of heads of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations was stressed for the timely completion of preparations for the winter, and for the mobilization of working collectives for the unconditional fulfillment of the established tasks of the year. The adoption of exhaustive measures was proposed for building up the pace of construction and assembly work on facilities of the power and fuel industry which are nearing commissioning; for speeding up of supplies for missing equipment; and for improving the use of capacities in cooperating power stations. Special attention must be given to ensuring the strictest observation of the limits of power consumption and to hardening the policy of economy of fuel and power resources.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Biryukova and Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Silayev, deputy chiarman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, and heads of the mass media.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL URGES CUTS IN ELECTRICITY USE

PM031405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Saving Electricity"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The provision of the country with electricity is taking place in difficult conditions at present. The accident at Chernobyl, failure to meet deadlines for the commissioning of new capacities at the Kalinin, Zaporozhye, and Rovno AES's and the low water level on many rivers have resulted in electricity production lagging behind the plan at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. The main burden is being borne by the collectives of thermal power stations. Most of them have reacted with understanding to the situation which has developed and are doing everything they can to ensure that the national economy and the population do not experience electricity shortages. During May-September alone, 22 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity more than originally planned was produced at thermal power stations. Power workers in the Ukraine, the Center, the Northwest, the Baltic Republics, and Belorussia have worked well. However, there are no grounds for complacency. The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Main Administrations for the Exploitation of Power Systems in the Urals and Azerbaijan have not met the plan.

What are the reasons for this? By force of necessity, less time is available to get ready for the winter, and many people are trying to use this as an excuse for poor work. However, the experience of the best collectives indicates that even on a tight schedule it is possible to take all the steps necessary to ensure a successful transition by the stations to the winter schedule. On the other hand, disruptions in this important work at the Novocherkasskaya GRES, Kurgan and Kirovakan TETS's and a number of other installations only serve to confirm the old truth that it is necessary to start preparing for the cold weather before it comes because lost time cannot be made up.

The repair campaign has entered the final stages. Essentially only 1 month remains, yet the power workers still have a great deal to do. Local party and soviet organs and economic managers must establish supervision of power installations on a daily basis, prevent delays in repair work, and ensure that unit operating conditions are not infringed.

The burden placed on thermal power stations has put extra pressure on miners, oil and gas extraction workers, and transport. Thanks to their well-organized work, the supplies of fuel to power stations are quite good: 1.9 million metric tons of coal and 4.9 billion cubic meters of gas have been supplied in excess of plan. The fuel oil situation, on the other hand, is not so good. It is necessary to increase supplies and at the same time to step up the economy drive at thermal power stations.

The fact that electricity consumption is subject to great fluctuations during the day is causing concern. An acute shortage is felt during morning and evening peak consumption hours. This is particularly felt in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the Transcaucasus, and Central Asia. In these regions restrictions of 3-5 percent must be imposed on requirements during peak hours. The situation must be rectified, we must ensure all industrial ministries' enterprises and organizations strictly observe limits imposed on the consumption of electricity and step up the drive for economy. Many serious shortcomings still exist in this area. Take railroad transport for instance. Around 700 million kilowatt-hours of electricity could be saved if consumption on the railroads was cut a mere 1 percent. [paragraph continues]

The results so far are not very pleasing. On 33 railroads more than 100 million kilowatt-hours of electricity has been "burned up" in excess of the quota.

The situation demands that consumption be lowered and steady, uninterrupted electricity be ensured by regulating the working time of enterprises and organizations, making fuller use of night shifts, in individual regions even displacing nonworking days, and switching off electric heating boilers during morning and evening peak hours.

Consumption for domestic purposes is too high. Housing and municipal enterprises account for 20 percent of the country's overall consumption of fuel and power resources. This means that not just plants, construction sites, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must ensure thrift in the consumption of electricity. This also applies to every one of us. At work and at home.

New power capacities are to be commissioned this year. Time is running short, and meanwhile the implementation of plans for the construction of a number of power stations and power transmission lines is lagging. Of 28 units with an overall capacity of 6.5 million kilowatts earmarked for commissioning within the first 9 months, units with less than 3.5 million kilowatts have so far been commissioned. As in previous years, it will be a question of a "last minute rush" in the 4th quarter, which has a negative effect on the quality of work, of course. One of the reasons for the lag is poor organizaton of labor on many construction sites and failure to introduce team financial autonomy on a mass scale. The sector's headquarters must take more energetic steps to rectify the situation at the following construction projects earmarked for commissioning: the Zaporozhye, Rovno, and Kalinin AES's, Azerbaijan GRES, Surgut GRES-2, and Novo-Angrenskaya GRES. The way to achieve this is known. It consists of improved labor organization, coupling of construction and installation work, and use of other progressive methods proven in practice.

A number of power inudstry projects are lagging behind because of difficulties in material and technical supplies. Deliveries of metal, cement, other materials, and special equipment to construction sites are uneven. Timely commissioning of power capacities depends to a considerable extent on purposeful action by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Gossnab, and local party and soviet organizations. Power industry construction sites also expect more active patronage assistance from the Komsomol.

Attention needs to be focused on more efficient use of existing capacities and smooth supplies of electricity to the country's national economy and population, especially during winter. Let us always remember that by lowering the consumption of fuel and power resources and eliminating losses we will be saving the labor of millions of people and vast capital resources. On a countrywide scale, saving 1 percent of electricity in internal consumption amounts in actual terms to 14.6 billion kilowatt-hours. And that is only 1 percent!

Let us become thrifty, careful consumers.

TASS REPORTS FIRE ABOARD NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

LD041505 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- A fire broke out in a compartment of a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine with ballistic missiles on board, which was in an area some 1,000 kilometers north-east of the Bermuda Islands, on the morning of October 3, 1986.

The submarine's crew and other Soviet ships, which sailed up to help, are dealing with the consequences of the fire. There are casualties aboard the submarine. Three persons died.

After analyzing the situation, an expert commission in Moscow reached the conclusion that there is no danger of any unauthorized action of weapons, a nuclear explosion or a radioactive contamination of the environment.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER ON NEW DRAFT

PM291555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 206, dated Moscow 27 September 1986 -- capitalized words between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] On the discharged from the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces to the reserve of servicemen who have completed their established period of active military service and on the next draft of citizens for active military service in October-December 1986.

In accordance with the USSR law "On Compulsory Military Service" /I ORDER/:

1. That draftees who have completed their established period of active military service be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops to the reserve in October-December 1986.

2. That, in connection with the discharge to the reserve of the servicemen referred to in Paragraph 1 of this order, male citizens aged 18 by the draft date and without the right to draft deferment and citizens above draft age whose draft deferment has expired by drafted to active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops in October-December 1986.

3. That this order be read out in all companies, batteries, squadrons, and aboard ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister